"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; partly cloudy, warmer Thursday; moderate east to southeast winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,647. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY; BRITISH SHIP SUNK;
FRENCH SHIPS DEFEAT GERMAN, BELGIUM ATTACKED;
17,000,000 MEN ENGAGED IN GREAT WAR OF EIGHT NATIONS;
GREAT ENGLISH AND GERMAN NAVIES ABOUT TO GRAPPLE;
RIVAL WARSHIPS OFF THIS PORT AS LUSITANIA SAILS

Kaiser Hurls Two Armies Into Belgium After Declaring War.

LIEGE ATTACK REPULSED

German Guns Are Reported to be Bombarding Both That City and Namur.

BELGIANS RUSH TO ARMS

Parliament Acclaims King's Appeal and Votes $40,000,000 for National Defense.

FRENCH BORDER CLASHES

Stronger German Forces Crossing the Border Near Mars-la-Tour and Moineville.

RUSSIANS ATTACK MEMEL

Seacoast Town of Germany Defeats Attempt of Enemy to Capture It.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—The German Minister informed the Belgian Government at 6 o'clock this morning that its reply to Germany's request for leave to cross its territory was unsatisfactory and that a state of war existed between Germany and Belgium.

The news was given to the outside world by the Prime Minister at the opening of Parliament, and spread like wildfire through the streets, which were soon filled with crowds of excited people.

At the Ministry of War Count von Lichtenvalde said he had news that German forces were already on Belgian soil near Liege.

He also stated that in response to the telegram from the King of the Belgians King George had sent a eelegram saying that he would respect the independence, integrity, and neutrality of Belgium.

A scene of tremendous enthusiasm took place in the Chamber when the Premier invited the co-operation of all parties and announced that the King had appointed M. Vandervelde, the Labor leader, a member of the Ministry. The latter said that the workingmen of Belgium would defend their country when attacked with the same ardor with which they had defended their liberties in the past.

Le Peuple, the labor organ, says:

"Why do we, irreconcilable antimilitarists, applaud those who offer themselves in defense of their country? It is because it is necessary to protect our hearths, homes, and families, and our ancient freedom at the price of our blood.

"Go, sons and workers! Register as recruits. We prefer to die for progress and solidarity to living under a régime of brutal force and savage violence."

To night there is great excitement in the streets of the capital. All classes of the people are filled with grim determination to defend their country to the last.

The civil guard is protecting German citizens at the railway stations.

The speech made in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey has been received with enthusiasm by all classes of Belgians.

Liege Repulses German Attack.

By The Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.—War has been begun by Germany upon Belgium. A formal declaration of hostilities against this country has been issued by the Kaiser's Government, and at least two columns of German troops have crossed the frontier.

Word reaches here that the cities of Liege and Namur are already being shelled by the invaders.

It is reported that following a demand by the Germans for the surrender of the City of Liege an engagement ensued, in which the Germans were repulsed. All Germans have been expelled from Liege and Namur.

This violation of Belgian neutrality followed the failure of a second German ultimatum to induce Belgium to permit the passage of the Kaiser's troops to the French border.

This ultimatum stated that Germany was prepared to carry through by force of arms, if necessary, any measures she considered essential. It was delivered by the German Minister in Brussels last Monday night, as the reply of Germany to the refusal of Belgium to accede to Germany's first ultimatum.

Germany further stated that if Belgium adopted a hostile attitude against the German troops and put difficulties in the way of their advance, Germany would be obliged to regard Belgium as her enemy. In that case, Germany would not enter into any undertaking with Belgium, but "would leave the final relations of the two States to the decision of arms."

Following this German troops crossed the frontier at Gemmenich, near the junction of the Dutch, Belgian, and German frontiers.

Another report says that a German force invaded Belgium near Verviers, east of Liege.

King Albert presided yesterday over a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and in an address stated that never since 1830 had a graver situation confronted a neutral nation. He said it was imperative that every Belgian should do his duty and resign himself to every sacrifice that might be necessary to prevent the violation of Belgian soil.

The King went on:

"Our Fatherland is in danger. Let me make an appeal to you, my brothers. At this supreme hour the entire nation must be of one mind. I have called together the two houses of Parliament so that they may support the Government in declaring that we will maintain untarnished the sacred patriotism of our fathers. Long live independent Belgium!"

A scene of stirring enthusiasm followed. Deputies and Senators stood and shouted in chorus the closing words of King Albert's speech.

Premier de Broqueville then made a statement as to Germany's ultimatum to Belgium and the reply of Belgium, stating that the Government would not sacrifice the country's honor, and that the nation would resist by every means in its power all encroachments on its rights. He added:

"The word is, therefore, To arms! In this land of ours we shall not weaken, and even if we are conquered we never shall submit. Belgium, supported by the united energy of her sons, will not perish."

Another prolonged patriotic demonstration followed, the Queen and her children, who were present, being loudly cheered.

The Chamber afterward passed a bill appropriating $40,000,000 for purposes of defense.

M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, has joined the Belgian Cabinet, so that all political parties may be represented in the Government.

A special train, carrying all the securities of the National Bank of Belgium, left for Antwerp during Monday night.

Queen Elizabeth and Princess Marie also left Brussels yesterday for Antwerp.

The newspaper Chronique announces that the authorities have seized the wireless installation set up by the German School here.

MORE INVADERS IN FRANCE.

German Activity Increases, but Only Outposts Are Engaged.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Increased aggressiveness is being shown by German forces on the eastern frontier.

One body of troops today crossed into French territory near Mars-la-Tour, where one of the most important battles of the Franco-Prussian war was fought on Aug. 16, 1870.

Another German detachment entered the village of Moineville, in the Department of Muerthe et Moselle. A parish priest was killed.

Other detachments visited outlying farms at Lepuix, near Belfort, and requisitioned cattle. Several Germans were taken prisoners and brought into Belfort.

German troops today cut the telephone and telegraph wires on French territory along the border.

No engagement in force was reported, but the French outposts have been harried since last night by numerous raids of the enemy. The French, however, refused to be drawn beyond the six-mile zone left unoccupied along the frontier.

A German army aeroplane last evening dropped three bombs on the French fortified town of Luneville, southeast of Nancy. Some damage was caused, but there were no casualties.

A squadron of the Eleventh Dragoons, stationed in Belfort, rendered funeral honors today at Joncherey to a German Lieutenant, the first victim of the actual conflict between France and Germany.

The Temps publishes a résumé of the incidents on the frontier. It says several German reconnoitring parties crossed the frontier to ascertain the strength of the French covering troops. It is assumed by the military authorities here that the Germans would have made a sudden attack in great force on Nancy if the French troops in the vicinity had been found in minor strength.

Several parties of Germans entered the zone to round up the cattle. These were not interfered with, but when a squadron of German cavalry crossed the line near Belfort, a squadron of French cavalry was sent out and the German troops retired.

The first town entered by the Germans was Longlaville, near Longwy. Later they invaded Cirey-sur-Vezouze.

RUSSIANS ATTACK MEMEL.

Garrison at German Seaport Town Beat Off Their Assailants.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—A body of Russian frontier guards from Krottingen was driven back yesterday by a part of the garrison of the German seaport of Memel, the most northerly town in German territory.

SERBS WHIP 10,000 AUSTRIANS.

Heavy Loss by the Invaders at Semendria Reported.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Matin says the Austrian troops were defeated with heavy loss in a battle with the Servians on Sunday near Semendria.

Three regiments of Austrian infantry, comprising nearly 10,000 men, supported by heavy artillery, advanced against the Servians, but were repulsed, leaving many of their number dead and wounded on the field.

A large force of Austrian troops, aided by a flotilla of monitors, composed of twenty vessels, has been trying for six days to cross the River Save into Servian territory, but has not succeeded in landing.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Servian mobilization has been completed, according to a Nish dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Ninety-five per cent. of those liable for active service have responded to the call.

The Servian Government has prohibited the sending of press dispatches, which is taken as a prelude to an invasion of Bosnia.

In Hamilton Player-Pianos, you pay only for [illegible] 56-58 University Pl. [illegible]

Over 17,000,000 Fighting Men of Eight Nations Now Engaged in the Colossal European War

DUAL ALLIANCE.

	Regular Army.	Reserves.	Total War Strength.
Germany	870,000	4,430,000	5,300,000
Austria-Hungary	390,000	1,610,000	2,000,000
Total	1,260,000	6,040,000	7,300,000

TRIPLE ENTENTE AND ITS ALLIES.

	Regular Army.	Reserves.	Total War Strength.
Russia	1,290,000	3,300,000	4,590,000
France*	720,000	3,280,000	4,000,000
England	254,500	476,500	731,000
Belgium	42,000	180,000	222,000
Servia	32,000	208,000	240,000
Montenegro	50,000	......	50,000
Total	2,388,500	7,444,500	9,833,000
Grand Total			17,133,000

The above figures do not include the naval forces of the nations.

Cunarder Slips Out; Will Pick Up British Cruisers as Escorts.

GERMAN WARSHIPS NEAR

Liner to Head for Newfoundland, Where Other English Ships Will Meet Her.

FRENCH CRUISERS OUTSIDE

Wireless Code Messages from Telefunken Station at Sayville Aid German Cruisers.

TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON

The Dresden Reported Off Cape Cod in an Attempt to Cut French Cable.

OUR DESTROYERS PUT OUT

Liner Olympic Sails In Under Convoy of Cruiser Essex—German Warships Outclassed.

Cruisers Off the Coast

French.—Cruisers Conde and Descartes.
British.—Cruisers Berwick, Essex, and Lancaster.
German.—Cruisers Dresden, Strassburg, and Karlsruhe.

As the Cunard liner Lusitania left this port for Liverpool at 1 o'clock this morning, she was picked up outside Sandy Hook by the British cruiser Essex, which had just convoyed the White Star liner Olympic to the end of its transatlantic journey past three German cruisers off this coast and almost into New York Harbor.

The Lusitania was due to leave its pier at 12 o'clock. It was expected at that time that a wireless message would be received from either the Berwick, Lancaster, or Essex, the three British cruisers now off the Atlantic Coast, that one or all of them would escort the Lusitania on its trip across the Atlantic.

Word that the Lusitania could leave port safely had not come through the air at 12 o'clock. Capt. Dow had not yet received the word to cast off. It was believed by the crowd at the pier that at the last minute it had been decided that the danger was too great, and that the sailing was to be postponed.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock Chief Officer Johnson, who had been sent to the British Consulate, returned in an automobile to the pier and hurried on board the Lusitania.

Captain Orders Lights Out.

A few minutes later Capt. Dow gave the order, "All lights out." Those at the pier heard the order repeated again and again from one end of the boat to the other, and then, practically dark, the big ship glided out into the river.

It was not known to be a certainty that the Lusitania would have the convoy of the Essex until after the Olympic arrived.

The Lusitania has on board 100 passengers in the first cabin, 30 in the second, and 50 in the third, and carried 2,200 sacks of mail. All passengers were notified that lights in the staterooms must be blanketed when the vessel passed Ambrose Channel, and in the passageways of the ship oil lamps were to replace the customary electric lighting. The ship is to make the trip with no lights showing except the running lights at the masthead and on the sides. Passengers were allowed on deck, but warned that no lights must be shown.

Among the prominent passengers is William P. T. Hollingsworth, member of the American Chamber of Commerce in France. He is going abroad for his wife, five daughters, and one son, who are at a watering place on the northern coast of Normandy. G. Menier, the chocolate manufacturer, who owns the Island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is also returning for his family, who are at the same watering place.

Alice Gutterman, daughter of Mrs. Simon Stern, widow of the dry goods merchant, is going abroad to seek her mother, who is in the north of Italy. Lieut. C. E. Lockhart, R. N., is going back to England to join the navy, under orders. J. J. Cawthra of Toronto, Jaquin Bonilla, Consul General of

Continued on Page 5

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man. New ... 21 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

GERMAN FLEET SINKS A BRITISH MINE LAYER

Scoutship Pathfinder Is Chased By the Kaiser's Warships But Makes Its Escape.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A British mine-laying ship has been sunk by a German fleet.

The British scoutship Pathfinder was pursued by the fleet, but managed to make her escape.

There are seven mine-layers in the British Navy—the Intrepid, Andromache, Latona, Thetis, Iphigema, Apollo, and Naiad, all of 3,400 to 3,600 tons. Only the Intrepid and Naiad carry any guns.

BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA?

London Paper Reports One Going On, Says Wounded Are Landed.

Special Dispatch to The Central News of America.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A special of The Star, published at 11 P. M. asserts that a naval battle has been going on some hours off the north of Scotland and that several wounded marines and seamen have been landed at Cromarty.

TWO GERMAN WARSHIPS TAKEN, ANOTHER SUNK

French Fleet in the Mediterranean Reported to Have Won a Victory.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—An unofficial report from Algiers says that a French fleet has captured two German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau.

A Havas dispatch from Algiers says that it is reported there that French warships have sunk the German cruiser Panther.

A previous report from the Governor of Algeria, in a telegram to the French Government, said that the German cruiser Breslau fired eight broadsides (about sixty shells) into the French fortified town of Bona this morning.

One man was killed and some buildings were damaged.

The German gunboat Panther, which is reported to have been sunk by French cruisers, was one of the smallest vessels in the Kaiser's navy, but also one of the most renowned, for it happened that four times she was the storm centre of various incidents of international politics. It was the Panther that blew the Haitian gunboat Crete-à-Pierrot out of the water in Bnaives Bay in 1902.

In the fall of 1905, when she was still stationed in South American waters, her commander sent a detail of sailors ashore at Itajahy, Brazil, to seize a deserter. This action was disavowed by the German Government and the vessel's commander reprimanded.

Thought the Breslau Had Escaped.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Breslau bombarded Bona at 4 o'clock this morning, and afterward steamed off at full speed in a westerly direction, according to a dispatch received at the French Embassy.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 4.—Two German steamers in this port have been seized.

CONSPIRACY SCARE ON THE VATERLAND

Tale of Plot to Blow Her Up Brings Launches With Searchlights, and 50 Policemen.

Fifty policemen and detectives, eight scout launches with searchlights, and a great number of the dock employes were on guard last night at the piers of the Hamburg-American Line after Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken was informed by Pier Supt. Bode that there was a plot to blow up the Vaterland.

Bode went to Chief Hayes at 7 o'clock and said that a man had told him of overhearing the plot being hatched in a resort in River Street. The man, whose name Bode refused to tell, gave the names and addresses of the men in the plot.

Chief Hayes rushed a detachment of men to the piers. The Burns Detective Agency, also notified by Bode, sent men who were stationed on the Vaterland and the piers. Swift motor launches with searchlights were sent for, and within an hour the river was being patroled for several hundred yards either way from the piers. The three great searchlights of the Vaterland were brought into play, and every craft that approached was watched closely. The men on guard were relieved at midnight by another force. Supt. Bode was alarmed and spent the night at the piers.

Chief Hayes sent detectives to find the alleged plotters, and said he expected to arrest them by noon today. He said that he was fearful of international complications if the Vaterland were damaged or destroyed while in dock at Hoboken.

The piers of the North German Lloyd were also under strict guard last night and no one could approach them unless he could give an account of himself that was satisfactory to the men on watch.

State of War Exists, Says Britain, as Kaiser Rejects Ultimatum.

MUST DEFEND BELGIUM

King George Issues Call to Arms and Thanks the Colonies for Their Support.

ENVOY LEAVES BERLIN

British Foreign Office Makes Final Announcement One Hour Before Time Limit.

VOTE $525,000,000 FUND

England Takes All Foreign Warships Building in Her Ports—Two from Turkey.

JAPAN TO AID ENGLAND

To Smash the Kiel Canal Probably English Fleet's First Attempt Against Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.—War is on between England and Germany. An ultimatum to the German Government that the neutrality of Belgium must be respected was rejected by the Kaiser's Government and the British Foreign Office announced last night that a state of war existed.

The time limit for Germany's reply was set at midnight, but the Foreign Office announced that as Germany had given his passports to the British envoy at an earlier hour, the state of war existed from 11 o'clock.

King George has issued his proclamation mobilizing the army and has sent a message to the colonies thanking them for their hearty support in the hour of national emergency.

The Government has assumed control of all the railways and the Admiralty has taken over all the foreign warships now building in English ports.

The House of Commons has voted a fund of $525,000,000 for the emergency.

England Cool in Great Crisis.

England is facing this, the greatest crisis in her history, with calmness and courage. Sir Edward Grey's exposition has made it clear that the war is none of her seeking, and that she goes into it because her honor and her self-preservation alike compel her to do so. There is neither any sign of panic nor flame of war fever. All parties and all classes present a united front. The few exceptions are not worthy of mention. The protests that the Labor members of Parliament and a few Liberals have made in the House of Commons do not represent the prevalent feeling either in the ranks of labor or among the avowed pacificists. The peace-at-any-price advocates are submerged beneath the huge majority who would have welcomed peace with honor but prefer war to dishonor.

Liberal newspapers like The Westminster Gazette, The Daily Chronicle, and even The Daily News accept the situation as inevitable.

"'Here we stand, and we can do no other.' The Germans will recognize that famous phrase," says The Westminster Gazette, "and understand that it expresses the feelings of the vast majority of the British people."

The demeanor of the crowds last evening and this morning began to betray growing excitement. A procession of a thousand young men marched along by Whitehall and up the Strand, cheering. It was headed by a squad carrying the Union Jack of England and the tricolor of France. As it passed Trafalgar Square there was some booing, but the cheering outweighed it. Fleet Street last evening was jammed by crowds watching the bulletins. Occasionally they sang "The Marseillaise" and "God Save the King."

Soon after the announcement of Germany's declaration of war against Belgium was displayed on the bulletin boards the crowds, evidently believing no greater news was likely to come, quietly dispersed, and by 11 o'clock Fleet Street was as quiet as usual.

Would Smash Kiel Canal.

Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that the German Government had been asked to give satisfactory assurances on the question of Belgium's neutrality by midnight was generally regarded as meaning that England was prepared to strike at once if the reply was unfavorable.

The German fleet is concentrated for the defense of the Kiel Canal. Its destruction will be the first object of the Briaish fleet.

Germany's compliance with the British ultimatum was not expected. Germany, according to a statement emanating from her London embassy, would have consented to refrain from using Belgian ports and would have confined her violation of neutrality to the inland districts if Great Britain would agree to hold aloof. It is obvious that a compact on such lines would have been useless to Great Britain. Belgian neutrality is strategically important in two ways—by sea to Great Britain and Germany and by land to Germany and France. If England abandoned it in its land aspect, nobody, not even the Belgians, would have been willing to defend it when it was threatened in its sea aspect.

It seemed unlikely from the start that Germany would desist, because it was a matter affecting the military plans of her General Staff. The whole German theory of war is to make plans years ahead and have everything, down to the last railway siding, ready for their execution and to carry them out without deviation. It is probable that the present plan was made as long ago as when Anglo-German hostility was an axiom, and there was no question in German minds of so shaping their strategy as to keep Great Britain neutral.

German Ships in Peril.

As was anticipated, Germany's first naval effort was to deal a heavy blow to the Russians in the Baltic, but as yet there is insufficient evidence that it succeeded or that the Russian fleet was rendered powerless. Germany's most urgent need, according to experts, is to assemble all her available naval forces on the west, principally in the North Sea, but, these experts say, the Germans are not likely to seek battle, hoping the strength of their adversaries may be reduced by the action of mines and torpedoes.

Two German cruisers seem to be in peril. The battle cruiser Goeben, on the way from the Mediterranean, is reported to have passed Gibraltar, steaming westward. She will not venture through the English Channel, and must travel homeward via the west coast of Ireland and north of Scotland. An attempt certainly will be made to intercept her, and the need of carrying assistance to her may bring about a fleet action. The German cruiser Breslau is reported to have shelled Bona before proceeding westward toward Gibraltar. Her position seems perilous in the extreme.

Control of Railway Lines.

The Government took over the railways to complete the co-ordination of the railway facilities, in view of the military and naval requirements and the needs of the civil communities. The staff of each railway remains as before. Supreme control is vested in a committee composed of the General Managers of the chief railways.

The Acting Chairman is H. A. Walker, manager of the London & Southwestern, who is well known among American railway men. The committee was formed some days ago. The Great Eastern is not represented, possibly because its General Manager, H. W. Thornton, is an American.

News Flashed to Navy.

When the announcement of the state of war was made by the Foreign Office, and the quietness of the Summer night was suddenly broken by the raucous cries of the news venders, the streets were practically empty. The ordinary troops of theatregoers were conspicuous for their absence.

Midnight was considered the fateful hour when orders would be flashed by wireless to the British Navy to begin operations.

Reports which had spread during the evening that German warships had sunk a British mine finder and chased the destroyer Pathfinder, were taken as another instance of Germany's method of taking an unfair advantage and acting before war actually was declared.

Sir John Jellicoe, who has been long regarded as predestined to head the fleet in case of war, has taken supreme command, with Rear Admiral Madden as Chief of Staff. Sir John Jellicoe, who is familiarly known as "J. J.," is a typical, keen-faced officer, distinguished for his personal courage as well as for scientific gunnery. He has the German decoration of the Red Eagle. Lord Kitchener is taking the Administrative part of the work of the War Office, where Lord Haldane is assisting Mr. Asquith.

The only panicky note which struck the English press hard came from The Evening News, which came out in a poster headed "Treachery" and stating that Lord Haldane's German sympathies made his apointment to the War Office a matter of suspicion to France. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent saw Lord Haldane at Whitehall yesterday afternoon walking toward Westminster. When accosted he said there was nothing he could say.

Lord Haldane did yeoman service when at the War Office, and a Liberal paper says the worst news Germany could receive is that he has returned to the department.

England's war with Germany is likely to be purely a naval conflict for the time being. Germany will keep her fleet sheltered at Wilhelmshaven and trust to her submarines and torpedo boats to reduce the strength of the British investing fleet. The reported sinking of a minelayer probably is due to this. The feature of the Anglo-German war will be the strewing of the North Sea with floating mines.

Asquith's Impressive Speech.

The first chapter of the critical events of the day was unfolded when Premier Asquith read his statement in the House of Commons. The Premier read in a firm and measured voice, and his hand shook as he held the typewritten copy. His words were

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

British Declaration of War With Germany, Following Rejection of Her Demand

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Great Britain declared war on Germany at 7 o'clock tonight.

An earlier announcement that Germany had declared war on Great Britain was due to an error in the Admiralty's statement.

The Foreign Office's Statement.

The British Foreign Office has issued the following statement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by his Britannic Majesty's Government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin has received his passports and his Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock P. M., Aug. 4."

Declaration Announced to Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening William Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, went to the Foreign Office and announced that Great Britain had declared war with Germany. He then demanded his passports.

England Calls All Unmarried Men From 18 to 30 To Serve King and Country in This Hour of Need

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.—A War Office advertisement appears in the morning papers headed: "Your King and Country Need You."

The advertisement says that the empire is on the brink of the greatest war in the history of the world, and appeals to all unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 30 years to join the army immediately.

THE KAISER'S HUGE WAR CHEST—HIS SPEECH TO NATION—PARIS, ON EVE OF WAR

listened to in a silence that was almost uncanny; so tense and overwrought was the crowded House.

After he had read the telegrams exchanged between London and Berlin and London and Brussels, Mr. Asquith's announcement of the ultimatum to Germany demanding an answer by midnight was greeted with prolonged applause. There was a strange note of solemnity in the deep cheers that rolled up from all sides like thunder waves beating on a rockbound shore. Plainly enough the telegrams had eaten deep into the feelings of the audience, revealing Germany's disregard of the law of nations in browbeating Belgium.

Until yesterday afternoon a strong minority of the Liberal Party was in favor of British neutrality. Sir Edward Grey's speech reduced the minority to small proportions. Today's events almost extinguished it.

Even the Labor members, despite their sworn devotion to neutrality, were unfavorably impressed by this sample of German methods. A Scotch Radical member, who hates war, said: "Germany leaves us no alternative but to fight. We are standing for public law; she is trampling upon it.

"It is another struggle in the incessant conflict between right and force, wherein the rival champions in the last generation were Gladstone and Bismarck. Mr. Gladstone, who was a most peaceful statesman, said he would spend every shilling of the British exchequer and employ every soldier in the British Army in the defense of the independence of Belgium."

Goes to Belgium's Defense.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Great Britain and Germany went to war tonight. The momentous decision of the British Government, for which the whole world had been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary rejection of the request that Belgian neutrality should be respected.

The British Ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports and the British Government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries.

The British Foreign Office has issued the following statement:

> Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by His Britannic Majesty's Government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and His Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock P. M., Aug. 4.

A mob gathered outside the German Embassy in Carlton House Terrace tonight. The demonstrators groaned and hooted and finally stones were thrown, which broke windows. The German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, and the members of his staff were in the garden, but quickly withdrew to the house. A force of mounted and foot police reinforced the regular guard and drove the crowd away.

A thousand persons assembled tonight before Buckingham Palace and cheered until the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary appeared on the balcony.

The statues of military heroes are being draped with flags.

All Europe Now in Arms.

All Europe is now in arms. On the one hand Austria-Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France, and Great Britain, Servia and Montenegro.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland have mobilized. Germany's demand that the Belgian Government should permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparations to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

Sweden has made no answer to inquiries from Russia and Germany regarding her attitude, but is preparing to defend her neutrality. Japan is making ready to live up to her alliance with Great Britain in case of certain eventualities. Spain is reported to be preparing a proclamation of neutrality.

Austria-Hungary for the moment has retired from her campaign against Servia for the purpose of holding back Russia, and Servia has mobilized with the reported intention of invading Bosnia.

England Seizes Ships.

The British Admiralty officially announces that the Government has taken over the two battleships—one completed and the other nearly completed—ordered in England by Turkey, and two destroyers ordered by Chile. The battleships have been renamed the Erin and Agincourt.

The House of Commons today voted $525,000,000 for emergency purposes, and passed several bills in five minutes without a dissentient voice.

Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has assumed supreme command of the British home fleets, with the acting rank of Admiral. His Chief of Staff is to be Rear Admiral Charles E. Madden.

Lord Kitchener will take charge of the army. He has been called to the War Office for administrative work, without his status being designated, but it is not probable that he will occupy a subordinate post.

An order was issued this evening giving the Government control of all the railroads in Great Britain.

A proclamation by King George commanding the mobilization of the British Army was read today from the steps of the Royal Exchange. A huge crowd cheered and sang the British national anthem.

The proclamation, which bears the signature of King George, says:

> Whereas the present state of public affairs in Europe is such as to constitute an imminent national danger, we strictly command and enjoin our subjects to obey and conform to all instructions and regulations which may be issued by us or by our Admiralty and Army Council, or by any officer of our navy and army, or by any other person acting in our behalf for securing the objects aforesaid, and not to hinder or obstruct, but to afford all the assistance in their power to any person acting in accordance with such instructions in the execution of any measures taken for securing those objects.

The King also addressed a message to all the British colonies expressing his appreciation of their spontaneous assurances that they would give the fullest support to the Motherland.

"They recall to me," his Majesty says, "the generous self-sacrifice and help given by them in the past to the mother country. I shall be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibility which rests upon me by the confident belief that in this time of trial my empire will be united, calm and resolute, and trusting in God."

Asquith Announces Ultimatum.

The House of Commons was crowded when Premier Asquith confirmed the announcement that a British ultimatum had been sent to Germany fixing a time limit for a reply. Mr. Asquith said that in conformity with the statement made by Sir Edward Grey yesterday a telegram had been sent early this morning to Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin, to the following effect:

"The King of the Belgians has appealed to his Britannic Majesty's Government for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. The British Government is also informed that the German Government has delivered to the Belgian Government a note proposing friendly neutrality pending a free passage of German troops through Belgium, and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions on the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy."

Mr. Asquith then read a telegram from the German Foreign Minister which the German Ambassador in London sent to Sir Edward Grey today. It was as follows:

> Please dispel any distrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively the formal assurance that, even in case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretensions whatever annex Belgian territory.

The reading of this telegram was greeted with derisive laughter by the members of the House.

The Premier continued:

"We understand that Belgium categorically refused to assent to a flagrant violation of the law of nations. His Majesty's Government was bound to protest against this violation of a treaty to which Germany was a party in common with England and must request an assurance that the demand made upon Belgium by Germany be not proceeded with and that Belgium's neutrality be respected by Germany, and we have asked for an immediate reply.

Means War on Belgium.

"We received this morning from our Minister in Brussels the following telegram:

> The German Minister has this morning addressed a note to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that, as the Belgian Government has declined a well-intentioned proposal submitted to it by the Imperial German Government, the latter, deeply to its regret, will be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menace.

"Immediately afterward," said the Premier, "we received from the Belgian Legation here the following telegram from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

> The Belgian General Staff announces that Belgian territory has been violated at Verviers, near Aix-la-Chappelle.

"Subsequent information tends to show," said Mr. Asquith, "that a German force has penetrated still further into Belgian territory. We also received this note this morning from the German Ambassador here:

> Please dispel any distrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively the formal assurance that even in case of armed conflict with Belgium Germany will under no pretentions whatever annex Belgian territory. The sincerity of this declaration is borne out by the fact that we have solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making territorial acquisition at the expense of Holland.
>
> Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that the Germany Army could not remain exposed to a French attack across Belgium, which was planned, according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany has, as a consequence, disregarded Belgian neutrality to prevent what means to her a question of life and death—a French advance through Belgium.

In No Sense Satisfactory.

Premier Asquith then said:

"I have to add this on behalf of his Majesty's Government. We cannot regard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication. We have in reply repeated the request made last week to the German Government, that it should give us the same assurance regarding Belgian neutrality as was given to us by France last week.

"We have asked that the German reply to that request and a satisfactory answer to our telegram of this morning should be given before midnight tonight."

The Premier concluded his statement amid a great outburst of cheering from all parts of the House.

Insurance for Commerce.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons his scheme for insuring shipping against war risks.

"Because this scheme is promulgated in the midst of an emergency," said the Chancellor, "it is not in any sense a panic scheme prepared in an emergency."

The Committee of Imperial Defense had labored on the plan for more than a year, he said. Its aim was that in case of war British commerce should not be interrupted by inability to obtain war risks and to guarantee that insurance rates should not go so high as to cause any considerable advances in prices.

"We are perfectly convinced," he said, "that with the protection of the British navy we can be certain of that vital condition."

The work is to be undertaken by the State Insurance Office with a flat rate premium capable of variation from time to time. The Government, he said, was insuring 80 per cent. of the hulls of vessels. In respect to voyages current on the outbreak of war no premium would be charged, but it would afterward.

The Chancellor expressed the hope that the time for putting the scheme into operation had not arrived, but if it had the plan would do something to relieve the anxiety of the shipping of the mercantile world.

Food Prices Advance.

The first effects of the war are found in the increased prices of the necessaries of life, but the people expected this and are reconciled to it. Opposition to the war has been almost dissipated by the events of the past twenty-four hours except in some sections of organized labor.

Viscount Bryce, the former Ambassador at Washington, heads the signers of a manifesto expressing the hope that the Government has not exhausted the possibilities of diplomacy. But these voices are drowned in the deep tide of popular belief that England's interests and her national life compel her to resort to arms.

GERMANY APPEALS TO ITALY.

Demands Her Aid, but She Will Remain Neutral, It Is Said.

ROME, Aug. 4.—Germany has made an appeal to Italy to stand with her, according to the Giornale d'Italia. The newspaper says the attention of the Italian Government has been called to what Germany describes as hostile acts on the part of France which the German Government asserts constitute a case coming within the terms of the treaty of alliance, even though on account of these acts the declaration of war came from Germany.

The Giornale d'Italia says it understands the Italian Government will not change its attitude of neutrality.

Three decrees of the Government have been published, the first authorizing savings banks to limit until Aug. 20 the payment of more than 5 per cent. of deposits, but requiring them to pay any depositor not less than fifty lire, ($10,) if that much is to his account; the second, suspending for twenty days all payments within Italy; the third, authorizing banks to increase their note issue.

TURKEY MOBILIZES ALSO

But Informs Great Britain That She Will Remain Neutral

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Turkey has informed Great Britain that the forces of the Ottoman Empire are being mobilized. The mobilization, she says, is a precautionary measure, and Turkey will remain absolutely neutral.

In some quarters, however, it is believed this step is being taken by Turkey in the fear that the Russian Black Sea fleet will attempt to force the Bosphorus and that Russia may even land troops on the Turkish shores of the Black Sea and seize Constantinople.

1,252 MILLIONS FOR GERMAN WAR

Not a Campaign of Conquest, Emperor William Tells the Reichstag.

FIGHTS WITH HEAVY HEART

Did Everything in His Power to Preserve Europe's Peace — Puts Blame on Russia.

PROMISES BY CHANCELLOR

Germany Will Make Reparation to Luxemburg and Belgium When the War Is Over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Two hours before the war session today the Reichstag was formally opened by the Kaiser personally in the historical White Room of the Royal Palace. The Kaiser entered, with the Kaiserin, clad in the gray battlefield uniform of a German soldier. He looked very earnest, but not at all sad.

Leading men of the empire stood round about the wonderful marble hall, where fifteen months ago his daughter was married. At the head of the line were the Imperial Chancellor, Chief of the General Staff von Moltke, Admiral von Tirpitz, other high Generals and Admirals, Cabinet Ministers, members of the two houses of Parliament, and the Diplomatic Corps. Among the latter only the Ambassadors of Russia and France were absent. Ambassador Gerard was a conspicuous figure because of his plain black evening clothes.

Read Speech from a Paper.

The Kaiser read his war speech from a paper that he held in his right hand, while his left hand rested on his sceptre. He began softly, but his voice gradually became firmer and more impressive, finally finishing with real military tones. Every one present was absolutely convinced that the Kaiser spoke with a heavy heart when he declared that it would be necessary to grasp the sword. There was genuine regret in his tone when he alluded to the historical friendship with Russia which was now shattered. Loud spontaneous applause came from all sides at the end of the epochmaking speech.

After shaking hands heartily with the Imperial Chancellor, Gen. von Moltke, and several of the Reichstag leaders, the Kaiser left the hall.

The Reichstag passed a bill appropriating $1,252,000,000 for the purposes of the war.

Berlin now shows every sign of mobilizing. All day long, without interruption, companies of reserves have been marching to the railroad stations, in order to lay aside their civilian clothes tomorrow, to be exchanged for the imperial army uniforms. All of the marching columns sang as they came through the streets. Many bouquets of flowers were thrown down upon the young defenders of the Fatherland by enthusiastic onlookers.

As far as can be ascertained from official sources, the declaration of Italy's "armed neutrality" is not causing any anxiety here. The impression prevails that Italy will take a hand in the situation as soon as her support of Germany and Austria is absolutely needed. Germany has promised Holland that she will respect the neutrality of the Netherlands.

The steamer Gneisenau has arrived at Hamburg with 470 German and Austrian volunteers from America.

Kaiser William's War Speech.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William opened the Imperial Parliament today with an important speech from the throne, of which the text was partly as follows:

The world has been a witness of the indefatigable manner in which we stood in the front rank during the worries and troubles of recent years in the endeavor to spare the nations of Europe from a war among the great powers.

The greatest perils which had arisen owing to the events in the Balkans appeared to have been overcome, but then the assassination of my friend, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, opened up a great abyss.

My ally, the Emperor Francis Joseph, was compelled to take up arms for the protection of his empire against the dangerous agitation existing in a neighboring State.

In pursuing its interests the Russian Empire stepped in the way of Austria-Hungary.

Not only our duty as an ally called us to the side of Austria-Hungary, but the great task was cast upon us, at the same time with the ancient community of culture of the two empires, to protect our own position against the attack of unfriendly forces.

Fights Russia with Heavy Heart.

It was with a heavy heart that I was compelled to mobilize my army against a neighbor with whose troops mine had fought side by side on so many fields of battle, and with sincere regret I saw the breaking of a friendship to which Germany had been so faithful.

The Imperial Russian Government, giving way to an insatiable nationalism, has stepped to the side of a State which through a criminal act had brought about the calamity of this war.

That France also placed herself on the side of our opponent was not surprising to us. Only too often had our efforts to bring about more friendly relations with the French Republic come into contact with the expression of old hopes and with long-standing malice.

The present situation arose not from temporary conflicts of interest or diplomatic combinations, but is the result of ill-will existing for years against the strength and prosperity of the German Empire.

We are not pushed on by the desire of conquest. We are moved by the unbending desire to secure for ourselves and those coming after us the place on which God has put us.

My Government, and, above all, my Chancellor, tried until the last moment to prevent the worst happening.

In enforced self-defense, with clear conscience and clean hands, we grasp the sword.

To the peoples and races of the German Empire my appeal goes forth to stand together fraternally with our allies in defense of that which we have created in peaceful work.

Following the example of our forefathers, firm and faithful, earnest and chivalrous, humble before our God and ready to fight when in face of the enemy, let us confide ourselves to the everlasting Almighty, who will strengthen our defense and conduct it to a good end.

At the conclusion of his speech from the throne the Emperor addressed the Deputies directly, saying:

Offers Hand to Party Leaders.

Gentlemen: You have read what I said to my people the other day from the balcony of my castle. I repeat now that I no longer know any parties. I know only Germans. And in order to testify that you are firmly resolved without distinction of party to stand by my side through danger and death, I call upon the leaders of the different parties in this House to come forward and lay their hands in mine as a pledge.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in a speech said:

We knew France was ready for an invasion. France was able to wait; we were not. A French aggression into our flank in the lower Rhine would have been disastrous, and we therefore were compelled to overrule the legitimate protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. We shall repair the wrong we are doing as soon as our military aims have been reached.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg then outlined the procedure of Germany in an endeavor to maintain peace, saying:

From the very outbreak of the Austro-Servian conflict we worked to confine the trouble to Austria and Servia. All the Cabinets, particularly that of Great Britain, used the same endeavor. Russia alone declared that she must have something to say as to the solution of the conflict, and thereby raised the danger of European complications.

As soon as the first definite news was received regarding the Russian military preparation, we directed a friendly but strong communication to St. Petersburg pointing out that warlike measures against Austria-Hungary would find us on the side of our ally; that military preparation against us would force us to corresponding counter-measures, and that mobilization would not be far removed from war. Russia assured us in solemn fashion of her wish for peace, and declared that she would not enter into any part of military preparations against us.

During this time Russia renewed spontaneously her assurances that she was making no military preparations against us. July 31 came. A decision was to have been made in Vienna. Our mediation already had been successful to the extent that Vienna, under pressure from us, again had entered into direct "conversations" with St. Petersburg.

But before the decision could be given in Vienna the news reached us that Russia was mobilizing her entire forces, and against us also. The Russian Government, which knew from our repeated representations what mobilization would mean, announced that it was mobilizing, but did not give any explanation concerning its action.

In the meantime England sought to mediate between Vienna and St. Petersburg. We warmly supported her. On July 28, the Emperor of Germany requested the Emperor of Russia by telegraph to consider that Austria-Hungary had the right and duty to protect herself against the great Servian plots and intrigues which were undermining her existence.

Later, in the afternoon, a telegram arrived from the Russian Emperor to the German Emperor. In it the Russian Emperor declared that his army would not take any provocative action toward us. But the Russian mobilization on our frontier had been in full progress since the night of July 29. While we, at Russia's request, mediated in Vienna, the Russian forces were raised on our almost open frontier, and France, though she did not mobilize, admits that she took some military measures.

Germany Forced to Act.

We had deliberately abstained up to that time for the sake of the peace of Europe from calling a single reservist to the colors. Should we have waited patiently longer until the powers between which we are wedged in were in a position to choose the time when to deliver their blow? To have exposed Germany to this danger would have been criminal. Therefore, on July 31, we demanded of Russia the demobilization of her troops—her solemn assurances could yet preserve the peace of Europe. The Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg was instructed to declare to the Russian Government that in case of rejection of our demands we should be obliged to declare a state of war.

When the allotted time expired the German Emperor was compelled at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 1 to order the mobilization of our forces. We were compelled at the same time to make sure what attitude France would assume in the situation. To our definite question whether she would remain neutral in a German-Russian war she answered that she would do what her interests bade her.

Nevertheless, the German Emperor gave orders that the French frontier should be respected absolutely. These orders were strictly followed without exception. France, which mobilized at the same hour that we did, told us that she would maintain a zone of ten kilometers back from the German frontier, but what really took place was that the French aviators cast bombs upon and cavalry and patrols entered the imperial lands, (Alsace-Lorraine.) France thereby broke the peace and actually attacked us, though a state of war had not yet been proclaimed.

Even prior to this time small detachments of French troops had crossed the German frontier, French aviators had thrown bombs on our railways, and French troops had attacked our frontier guards, at Schluchpass. Our troops in pursuance of their orders, remained wholly on the defensive. These are the actual facts.

Admits Violating Law of Nations.

We are acting in self-defense, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps already have advanced into Belgian territory. This is against the law of nations. The French Government had declared in Brussels that it would respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as it was respected with reference to herself. But we knew that France was ready for an invasion. France could wait. We could not. A French invasion in our flank on the lower Rhine would have been disastrous. So we were forced to set aside the justified protests of the Luxemburg and the Belgian Governments. The injustice that we thereby committed we shall rectify as soon as our military object is achieved.

He who is as menaced as we are, and is fighting for dear life, must think only how to cut an opening to get through.

As far as England is concerned, the declaration which Sir Edward Grey made yesterday in the House of Commons has cleared up the standpoint of the English Government. We have made a declaration to the English Government that so long as England remains neutral our navy will not attack the northern coast of France, and that we will not violate the integrity and independence of Belgium.

I can repeat this declaration here openly before the whole world, and I can add that as long as England remains neutral we will be ready, in case of reciprocity, to undertake no hostile operations against the French merchant marine. I repeat the Emperor's saying:

"Germany goes into the battle with a clear conscience to protect the fruits of our peaceful labor and the right of success to a great task and to safeguard our future. The period of fifty years, which Von Moltke said we should remain armed in order to defend our gains of 1870, has not yet elapsed. The great hour of trial for our people has now struck, but we advance to it with confidence. Our army is in the field; our navy is ready for battle; the whole German nation is behind them."

After the Chancellor's speech there was a prolonged demonstration of enthusiasm. The Reichstag thereupon passed the war credit of $1,250,000,000. Herr Hasse, a Social Democrat, declared that, in spite of the views of his party toward war, the Social Democrats not alone favored the credit but would follow their brothers marching to war with their warm wishes. This declaration brought a renewed outburst of cheering.

The Chamber then passed unanimously in a few minutes a series of emergency measures concernnig bank credits and the monetary situation generally.

Just prior to the adjournment of the Reichstag to Nov. 14 Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a short address, commended the action of the members of the house, who, he said, had displayed a spirit of unity.

"Whatever our lot may be," the Chancellor added, "the 4th of August, 1914, will remain through all eternity one of Germany's greatest days."

Shortly after the Imperial Chancellor's speech, Sir William Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, appeared in the Reichstag with a communication to Foreign Minister von Jagow from his Government. In this communication Germany was asked to make immediate answer to the question whether she would give assurances that no violation of Belgian neutrality would take place.

Foreign Minister von Jagow replied at once that a guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium was not possible. He then set forth the grounds which he said forced Germany to enter upon Belgian soil in order to protect herself against an invasion by a French army.

Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening the British Ambassador went to the Foreign Office and announced that Great Britain had declared war on Germany and requested his passports.

The Society for the Cultivation of Germanism Abroad has issued an appeal to all Germans in foreign countries for contributions to a popular subscription for the benefit of their fighting German brethren. All big banks in Germany and abroad will accept contributions.

Up to 6:30 o'clock this evening no war news of importance had come to hand from either hostile front. The mobilization here is proceeding quickly and smoothly. The military trains are being sent away from the city only during the night time.

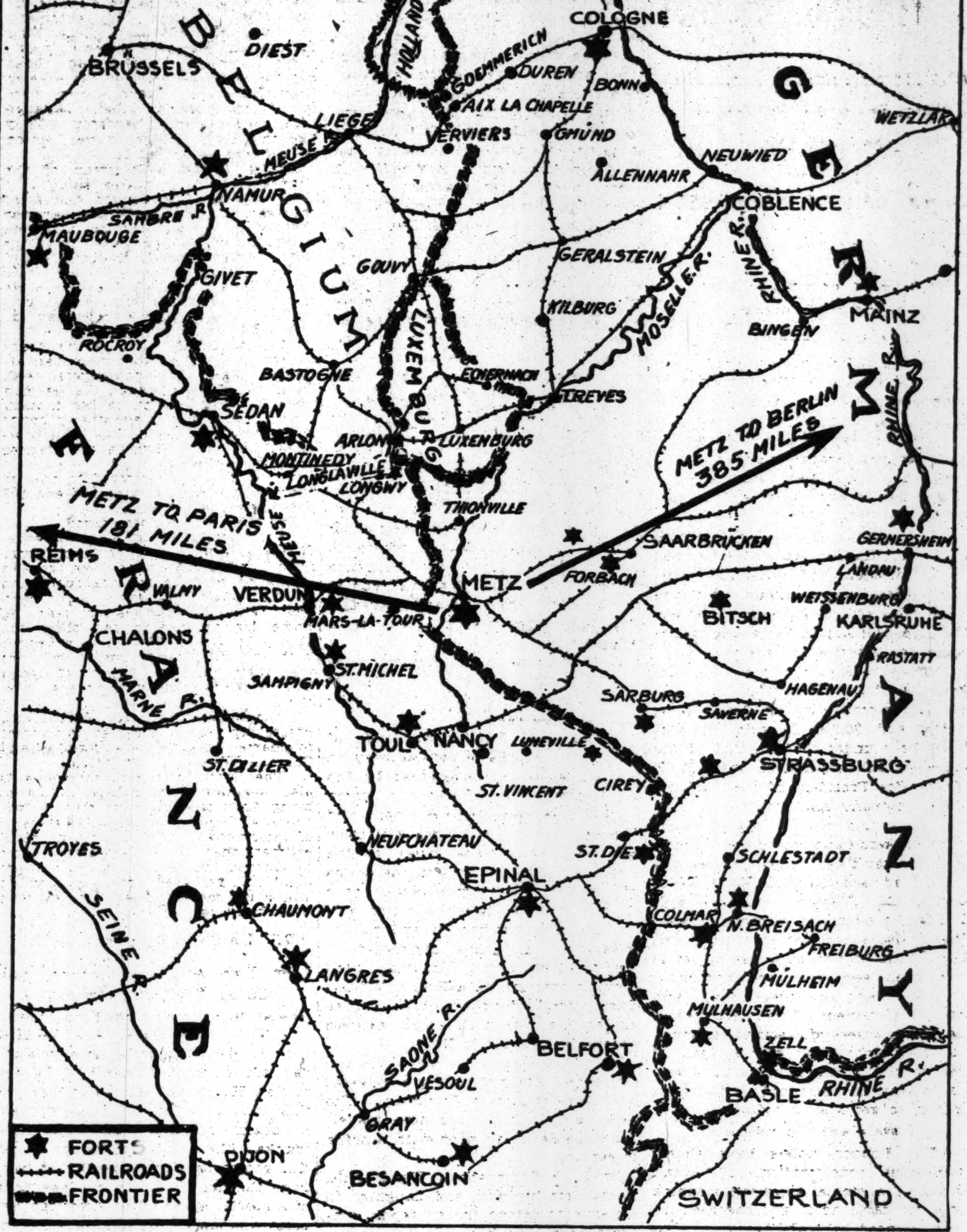
As an indication of the wave of popular enthusiasm for war, 80,000 volunteers have joined the colors. These are in addition to the soldiers called out by the military authorities.

The Boy Scout Alliance has issued a call to the youth of the country, saying that they must hasten to assist the Fatherland in some capacity either in the bicycle service or in the gathering of the crops.

The university authorities at Leipsic, Munich, and other cities have called their students to the colors.

The military authorities have placarded orders setting prices for flour and salt, in order that exorbitant prices may not be charged by dealers.

Map of Fortified Frontier of France and Belgium.



Since its overwhelming defeat by Germany in the war of 1870 France has fortified its eastern frontier for fear of another attack by its ancient foe. The line of defense runs, speaking broadly, from Verdun to Nancy to Epinal to Belfort to Besancoin. Each of these cities is the centre of a group of fortifications, all facing the German border. Each has its outposts and flanking protection, and the line is said to be virtually continuous from Luxemburg to the Swiss frontier.

It is because of the strength of these French positions that Germany has sought to "get around the end," as it were, and strike France through neutral territory, (Luxemburg and Belgium,) where France had made no adequate preparations for defense because of the manifest harmlessness of these little neighbors on the northeast.

SCENES IN PARIS ON EVE OF WAR

Capital at Night Now Like a Dead City—Permits Needed After 8 P. M.

JOFFRE OFF FOR FRONT

Commander in Chief of the Army Leaves Paris—War Measures in Chamber.

DEPUTIES CHEER BRITAIN

Enthusiasm Greets Reference by Premier to Her Mobilization—Financial Bills Introduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—This city now presents a different and more ominous picture than at any other time since the crisis began.

Instead of boulevard roysterers singing the "Marseillaise" and pillaging German shops, there are only military patrols. Instead of the constant roar of the mob, there is a silence so absolute that it destroys the idea that beset everybody—that the situation was only a nightmare from which we would soon awaken. But it brings the reality of war very close.

No one having business in the streets is allowed to stand still. Orders have been issued that tonight all, except possibly newspaper men and those having special permits, must be within doors after 8 o'clock under penalty of arrest.

Not only did United States Ambassador Herrick take over the German Embassy here last evening, but the Bavarian Ministry had previously turned over its keys to the American officials. Any fears that Americans might be unpopular here on this account are obviated by the official announcement that Americans are looking after the French Embassy in Berlin.

Ambassador Herrick has asked for military protection at the request of a number of American business men who have German agencies.

Enthusiasm for Grey's Speech.

The Paris press greets Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons enthusiastically. The Figaro heads an editorial, "Hurrah for England," and says: "Sir Edward Grey's declaration is admirable. It means that England is with us entirely to the end. There is nothing lacking in her fidelity to all her treaties and engagements. England has acted for her friends and for herself."

The Journal heads its report of Sir Edward Grey's speech "England Our Ally."

The Temps heads an editorial "The Revolt of Europe." It says:

"Germany is now throwing off all disguise, but even her threats now fail to terrify neutrals resolved to defend their countries to the end."

The article concludes with a tribute to the foresight of King Edward VII., "who wished—we repeat the words we received from his own lips—to free Europe from German tyranny. Though this great King is no longer here to preside over our efforts, his spirit still lives in his son and people."

The Matin publishes an editorial article beginning:

"The German Emperor must have suddenly become mad, or he would doubtless have acted differently. Not content with attacking France and violating Luxemburg, he has tried to intimidate brave little Belgium. It is more than infamy, more than a crime against civilization and the rights of men. It is crazy. William is mad!"

Among the prominent Frenchmen who left here for the front today are Roger Boutet de Monvel, son of the painter; Paul Poiret, the dressmaker, and Arnold Seligmann, son of Jacques Seligmann, the art dealer. All hold commissions.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Gen. Joseph Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French Army, left Paris today for the frontier.

Premier Viviani's statement on behalf of the French Government on the war in the Chamber of Deputies today aroused the deepest enthusiasm. He detailed at great length the history of the events of the past fortnight, presenting strong arguments in the case against Germany, the acts of which power, he declared, "irrefutably and logically justified the acts of the French Government."

In the course of his remarks the Premier said:

"France has been unjustly provoked. She did not seek the war; she has done all in her power to avoid it. Since war was forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany, and any other power which, not yet having made known its sentiments, takes part by the side of Germany in the conflict between the two countries.

"Against an attack which violates all the laws of equity and all the rights of nations we have now taken all necessary dispositions. They will be carried out rigorously, methodically, and calmly.

"The mobilization of the Russian Army is proceeding with remarkable energy and boundless enthusiasm."

The House turned toward the Russian Ambassador, M. Iswolsky, who was in the Diplomatic Gallery, and cheered Russia. The Premier continued:

"Belgium has now 250,000 men in arms, prepared to defend with magnificent ardor the neutrality and independence of their native land.

"The English fleet is mobilized to the smallest vessel, and the English Army is mobilizing."

The Deputies arose again, turned toward where the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, was sitting in the Diplomatic Gallery, and cheered wildly, round after round.

Message from Poincaré.

President Poincaré, in a message to the Senate and Chamber today, declared that Germany had "tried treacherously to surprise France," and added:

"France is vigilant as well as peaceful. She was ready, and our covering troops will allow the mobilization to be methodically carried out."

The Minister of War today issued the following note:

"The German Ambassador has demanded his passports, and diplomatic relations between France and Germany have been broken off. War is declared.

"The first act of the Germans, according to information from a positive source to the Minister of War, was to execute M. Samain, former President of the French War Society, who lived in Metz, and to imprison all the members of that society."

The Government introduced into Parliament today several bills to meet the expenses of the war and to regulate business. One of the measures authorizes the Bank of France to increase its note issue to $2,400,000,000. On July 30 the notes in circulation amounted to about $1,340,000,000. This measure is to exempt the Bank of France from paying out coin in exchange for its notes—in other words, as the semi-official summary of the bill says, "to authorize the institution of forced currency."

A second measure extends the moratorium to other debts, including house rent.

The Government asks for ratification of an agreement with the Bank of France by which funds can be advanced by it to the Government.

The Government also requests Parliament to authorize the opening of the necessary credits to meet expenses and to obtain resources by simple decree.

Before diplomatic relations between France and Germany were formally severed last night, Baron von Schön, the German Ambassador, in an official letter to the French Government declared that French aviators had flown over German and Belgian territory and that, in the presence of these premeditated acts of aggression by the French, the German Government considered itself as in a state of war with France.

German Assertions Denied.

Premier Viviani in reply protested against the allegations regarding the French aviators and reminded the German Ambassador that France had presented a note last Saturday in reference to the violation of French territory by Germany.

In reply to the Ambassador's declaration that a state of war existed, Premier Viviani asked the German Government to hand to the French Ambassador in Berlin his passports.

Ambassador Jules Cambon was instructed today to leave Berlin, after protesting to the German Government against its violation of the territory of Luxemburg and against the presentation of a German ultimatum to Belgium.

The French Government ordered M. Cambon to leave the French Embassy and Consulate in the care of the United States.

The French Government declares that Baron von Schön in his note made several incorrect statements, among them the assertion that French Army aviators had entered Belgium, had surveyed Nuremberg, and had thrown bombs, and, furthermore, that French troops had invaded German territory at several points.

The French War Office declares that rigorous inquiries into the allegations contained in Baron von Schön's note show that every one of them was wholly unfounded. The only instance within a week of a French soldier having been on German soil was, it says, in the case of a military aviator who descended at Mühlhausen and resumed his flight without reporting to the local authorities.

Further reports from Luneville indicate that great excitement was caused there by the dropping of bombs from a German aeroplane. One of the main thoroughfares was damaged and also a large barn, but nobody was injured.

President Receives Bonaparte.

President Poincaré today received Prince Roland Bonaparte, who placed his services at the disposal of the French Government, offering to join the army as a soldier and to place his residence in the hands of the authorities for hospital purposes.

The President thanked the Prince for his offer, but said he was confronted by the terms of the law, which did not permit a member of a former French ruling house to serve in the French Army, and this could not now be changed in order to allow the Prince to enlist.

The military administration has taken over all stocks of arms in the retail shops as a precaution against rowdies. It also has requisitioned many thousands of bicycles, paying for them.

A decree of the Ministry of War today forbids the publication of any news of war operations except such as is communicated by the press bureau of the Ministry. These are limited to three communications daily.

The newspapers must submit advance proofs to the bureau on penalty of seizure. Special editions are forbidden.

BRITONS TO FOREGO LUXURY.

All London Papers Urge the People to Meet Hardships Smilingly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—There are prospects of a paper famine in London. Most journals are already beginning to cut down the size of their issues. Particularly is this the case with evening papers.

England is calmly preparing to face a possible famine by economy in money, food, and fuel. The Carlton Club Committee strikes the keynote with the decision to serve only simple meals, but to retain all their servants and to advance food prices slightly. It is called a patriotic duty and wise precaution to forego luxury and to meet household hardships smilingly.

Among the rules published in the morning papers to this end and to make economy a "family game," are to save the vegetable salts from the saucepan, to use nutritious potato skins, and to make brown flour from wheat chaff.

Britons are asked to live on a standard dish of a little meat stewed with many vegetables. Children and those over 40 years must use a one course meal. Cheese and nuts are to take the place of butter. Pickled peas and scrap dishes are recommended.

All the papers declare there is no panic, scoring the persons who rush to fill their larders. Trade routes are open, and the country is well supplied. England may be cut off from the East and imports of bacon, sugar, poultry, and dairy produce may be stopped, like other luxuries. Self restraint and businesslike conduct are recommended as checks to panic tendencies. There need be no alarm that with no specie money circulating there will be rings or corners in the food supply.

H. G. WELLS FORECASTS RESULTS OF WAR—NEWS OF STRANDED AMERICANS

H. G. WELLS' VISION OF ARMAGEDDON

Germany Prepares to Reap the Harvest That Bismarck Sowed.

RIGHTEOUS WAR BEGINS

Europe's Quarrel with the Kaiser and His System, Not with His People.

PEACE OF WORLD IN SIGHT

Novelist, Writing Just Before War Declaration Yesterday, Said England Had to Enter the Fight.

By H. G. WELLS.
Author of "The World Set Free," "The War in the Air," &c.
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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—At last the intolerable tension is over. Europe is at war. The monstrous vanity that was begotten by the easy victories of 1870-71 has challenged the world. Germany prepares to reap the harvest that Bismarck sowed. That trampling, drilling foolery in the heart of Europe that has arrested civilization and darkened the hopes of mankind for forty years—German imperialism and German militarism—has struck its inevitable blow.

The victory of Germany will mean the permanent enthronement of the war god over all human affairs. The defeat of Germany may open the way to disarmament and peace throughout the earth. To those who love peace there can be no other hope in the present conflict than her defeat, the utter discrediting of the German legend—ending it for good and all—of blood and iron, the superstition of Krupp, flag-wagging, Teutonic Kiplingism, and all that criminal sham efficiency that centres in Berlin.

Never was a war so righteous as is the war against Germany now; never any State in the world so clamored for punishment; but be it remembered that Europe's quarrel is with Germany as a State, not with the German people, with the system, not with the race.

The older tradition of Germany is a pacific, civilizing tradition. The temperament of the mass of the German people is kindly, sane, amiable. Disaster to the German Army, if it is unaccompanied by such a memorable wrong as dismemberment or intolerable indignity, will mean the restoration of the greatest people of Europe to the fellowship of the western nations.

The rôle of England in the huge struggle is as plain as daylight. We have to fight if only on account of the Luxemburg outrage. We have to fight. If we do not fight England will cease to be a country to be proud of and we shall have a dirt bath to escape from.

But it is inconceivable that we should not fight, and, having fought, then in the hour of victory it will be for us to save the liberated Germans from vindictive treatment, to secure for this great people their right to a place in the sun as one united German-speaking State.

First, we have to save ourselves and Europe, and then we have to stand between the Germans on the one hand, and Cossack revenge on the other.

Sure Germany Will Be Defeated.

For my part, I do not doubt that Germany and Austria are doomed to defeat in this war. It may not be a catastrophic defeat, though even that is possible, but it will be a defeat. There is no destiny in the stars and every sign is false if this is not so.

They have provoked an overwhelming combination of enemies. They have underrated France. They are hampered by bad social and military traditions. The German is not naturally a good soldier. He is orderly and obedient, but not nimble or quick-witted. Hence his sole considerable military achievement is his not very lengthy march to Paris in 1871.

The conditions of modern warfare have been almost completely revolutionized and in a direction that subordinates massed fighting and unintelligent men to the rapid initiative of individualized soldiers.

On the other hand, since those years of disaster, the Frenchman has learned the lesson of humility. He is prepared now sombrely for a similar struggle. His is the gravity that precedes astonishing victories. In the air, in the open field, with guns and machines, it is doubtful if any one fully realizes the superiority of his quality to the German.

This sudden attack may take him aback for a week or so, though I doubt even that; but in the end, I think, he will hold his own even without us, and with us I venture to prophesy within three months from now his tri-color will be over the Rhine, and, even suppose his line gets broken by the first rush, even then I do not see how the Germans are to get to Paris or anywhere near Paris.

I do not see how, against the strength of modern offensive and the stinging power of an intelligent enemy in retreat, of which we had a little foretaste in South Africa, the exploit of Sedan can be repeated.

A retiring German army, on the other hand, will be far less formidable than a retiring French army, because there is less devil in it, because it is made up of men taught to obey in masses, because its intelligence is concentrated in old, autocratic officers; because it is dismayed when it breaks ranks.

The German Army is everything the conscriptionists dreamt of making our people. It is, in fact, an army about twenty years behind the requirements of contemporary conditions.

Issue With Russia More Doubtful.

On the eastern frontier the issue is more doubtful because of the uncertainty of Russian things. The peculiar military strength of Russia, the strength she was never able to display in Manchuria, lies in her vast resources of mounted men.

A set invasion of Prussia may be a matter of many weeks, but the raiding possibilities in Eastern Germany are enormous.

It is difficult to guess how far a Russian attack will be directed by intelligence, how far Russia will have to blunder very disastrously, indeed, before she can be put upon the defensive.

A Russian raid is far more likely to threaten Berlin than a German to reach Paris.

Meanwhile there is a struggle on sea. In that I am prepared for some rude shocks. The Germans have devoted an amount of energy to the creation of an aggressive navy that would have been spent more wisely in consolidating their European position. It is probably a thoroughly good navy, and, ship for ship, the equal of our own, but the same lack of invention, the same relative uncreativeness that kept the German behind the Frenchman in things aerial made him follow our lead in naval matters, and if we erred, and I believe we have erred, in overrating the importance of big battleships the German has at least very obligingly fallen in with our error.

The safest and most effective place for the German fleet at the present time is the Baltic Canal. Unless I underrate the powers of the waterplane there is no safe harbor for it. If it goes into port anywhere that port can be mined and bottled up. Ships can be destroyed at leisure by aerial bombs, so that if they are on this side of the Kiel Canal they must keep at sea and fight, if we let them, before their coal runs short, a battle in the open sea.

Naval Fight Against Odds.

In that case their only chance will be to fight against odds, with every prospect of a smashing, albeit we shall certainly have to pay for victory in ships and men. In the Baltic we shall, notably, get at them without the participation of Denmark, and their ships may have considerable use against Russia, but in the end even there the mine, aeroplane, and destroyer should do this work.

So I reckon that Germany will be held in the east and that the west will get her fleet practically destroyed.

We ought also to be able to sweep her shipping off the seas and lower her flag forever in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. All the probabilities seem to me to point to that.

There is no reason why Italy should not stick to her present neutrality. There is considerable inducement at hand for both Denmark and Japan to join in directly they are convinced of th efailure of the first big rush on the part of Germany.

All those issues will be more or less definitely decided within the next two or three months. By that time, I believe, German imperialism will be shattered, and it may be possible to anticipate the end of the armaments phase of European history.

France, Italy, England, and all the smaller Powers of Europe are now pacific countries. Russia, after a huge war, will be too exhausted for further adventure. Shattered Germany will be revolutionary. Germany will be as sick of the uniforms and imperialism idea as France was in 1871, as disillusioned about predominance as Bulgaria is today.

The way will be open at last for all these Western powers to organize a peace.

That is why I, with my declared horror of war, did not sign any of these "stop the war" appeals.

Declarations that have appeared in the last few days are that every sword is drawn against Germany. Now is the sword drawn for peace.

AMSTERDAM REFUGEE CITY.

Americans Taking Any Booking on Saturday's Boat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—This is an American refugee city. Hundreds touring the Continent arrived today from Hamburg. The last train was packed to the utmost. There was no passage to be had there or from Antwerp, and they will sail direct from here to New York on Saturday if possible. The liner is booked to capacity, wealthy men and women travelling steerage.

Americans with German banknotes get no change at the hotels or banks. Many American women hearing me speak English asked advice. They could get no food with German money. American Consuls are helpless.

A couple came first class and will return on Saturday in the steerage. An American man on the last train from Cologne says the Germans are full of the war spirit, declaring the army will reach Paris for the fourth time in a hundred years.

Soldiers are on the spire of the Cologne Cathedral to watch for French aviators. The crowds are calm, reading the war bulletins. The spy mania is raging.

MOVE TO STOP CONFLICT.

Senator McCumber Puts In Resolution Offering Our Good Offices.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A resolution directing President Wilson to approach the warring nations of Europe with an offer of good offices of this Government was introduced today by Senator McCumber and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator McCumber will ask for a favorable report tomorrow.

The resolution would have the President urge either mediation or arbitration. It declares the United States is the only great power whose national interests are not directly affected, and that the fact that the United States represents people of all the nations involved makes it particularly certain that its friendly offices would meet with no unfairness on the part of any of the nations involved in the conflict.

TOURISTS' LEADERS FINDING THE WAY

Will Get Advances in London on Security of $5,000,000 to be Sent Over.

25,000 CAN GO NEXT WEEK

Fresh Crowd Arrives from the Continent—Paid Enormous Prices for Food and Passage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The situation of American refugees was more hopeful today, thanks to the work of the American Citizens' Protective Committee. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Diplomatic Committee, said this evening at the "branch embassy" opened at the Savoy:

"The Ambassador has received a cable from the Secretary of State that the Government will render the facilities needed, but he cannot determine the needs until he knows to what extent the ordinary banking and transportation facilities are interrupted.

"The Ambassador met all the suggestions of our committee. He has cabled for transportation for at least 20,000 and $5,000,000 gold for disbursement under the direction of the embassy, in conjunction with F. I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company, and myself.

"Our people have letters of credit and bankers' and travelers' checks, but they can't get money. As soon as we are advised that this $5,000,000 is coming, Mr. Kent will arrange with London bankers to advance money. We've also asked the Government for $250,000 to help those whose money is exhausted and who are absolutely stranded, both in Great Britain and on the Continent. There are people here with letters of credit for as much as $5,000 who can't buy a meal. I had to give a Milwaukee doctor, who had a letter of credit for $2,500, enough money to get shaved today.

Hotels Are Considerate.

"The London hotels have shown wonderful consideration. I haven't heard of a single American stopping at a reputable hotel who has been inconvenienced by inability to pay, but there are a great many from the Continent who are unable to find hotel accommodations and are unable to get money on checks. It is important to relieve these cases at once.

"The embassy was swamped until this committee was formed. I propose to remain here until full relief is obtained for Americans abroad. Mr. Kent is doing splendid work and is making all financial arrangements. Earl Grey was one of the visitors today, and was keenly interested in the relief work."

Thornton Aids Countrymen.

Thanks to the efforts of George D. Smith of New York, who is on the Transportation Committee, the Great Eastern Railway sent out notices, signed by H. W. Thornton, the American General Manager, that having for years enjoyed American patronage to and from the Continent, the Great Eastern would cash all express orders, travelers' checks, and similar paper presented by Americans who are temporarily embarrassed pending the reopening of the banks on Friday, but not more than £10 to an individual. Mr. Smith said this would do much to relieve the acute situation, and also showed the value of having an American General Manager.

$20,000 Gold for Americans.

Through the efforts of Mr. Kent, Theodore Hetzler, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and James G. Cannon, former President of the Fourth National Bank, composing the Finance Committee, £4,000 ($20,000) gold was obtained today from the London Midland and Lloyds' Banks. It was taken to the committee's headquarters, where it will be paid to Americans holding American Bankers' Association checks beginning tomorrow morning. Owing to the expected rush, only five persons will be admitted to the room at a time.

The American Express Company was fortunate to obtain a stock of gold on Saturday, despite the extension of the bank holiday, and kept open today until 2 o'clock, and also two hours this evening. The manager estimated that more than 6,000 persons received money for express checks. The full face value was paid, but not more than $50 to each client, with a maximum of $20 in gold. More than $200,000 was paid out during the day and did much to relieve the tension.

The transportation problem is still hopelessly in the air, and was further complicated by the proclamation posted tonight authorizing the Admiralty to requisition any British ship. As a result tonight no one with a passage booked on a steamer flying the British flag has any certainty that it will sail.

This morning brought a crowd of fresh American travelers in wretched mental condition from the Continent.

Conspicuous among these were Mrs. Anna Busch Anheuser of St. Louis and a party of fifteen, including her daughter, Mrs. Bernice Kleidorff, with three children, her grandson Ernest Busch, his family, and servants, and Mrs. Anheuser. They left Langrune-sur-Mer, Normandy, on a telegram from Mr. Kleidorff ordering them to come to England. Their two automobiles and baggage were confiscated and their German chauffeur was arrested. It cost 7,000 francs for their passage to London via Havre. The party spent the night on the deck of the steamer. They were drenched, and arrived at Southampton and London practically penniless. The women were weeping when J. C. Harvey of St. Louis took charge of them and ministered to their comfort.

James Byrne of New York, a lawyer, had similar experience coming from Le Tonquet, France, where he left C. Oliver Iselin and Laurence Godkin. Mr. Byrne was accompanied by his five children and baggage, and all were without food for a long stretch.

E. M. Thomas of the Rumely Company, Chicago, arrived at the Waldorf from Berlin. He paid 900 marks ($225) for passage.

S. Stanwood Menken and wife of New York left Paris on Saturday in two autos which were seized by the Government. They hired two others for 1,600 francs to go to Boulogne, and finally pushed a hand truck with their baggage through the street to the steamer. They are loud in the praise of the French Government's manner of treating English and Americans.

Charles W. Manwarring and wife of Pasadena, Cal., have arrived from Berne, Switzerland, having been brought through by a French officer. They paid $20 for three cups of coffee in Berlin, and gave eleven $20 express checks for passage to Dover.

E. B. Ackerman of New York and thirty-two others attending a congress here were caught in Rotterdam. The party arrived in London after traveling since Saturday noon with nothing to eat.

Dr. D. G. Thompson of Waxahachie, Texas, left his wife and daughter in Lucerne to attend the surgeons' congress here. He has no news, and is frantic.

Gen. Howard Carroll is here at the Grand Hotel with his sister-in-law. From an account in the Union of London and Smith's Bank he got 100 five-pound notes to settle his bill. He was unable to get gold, and the hotel manager, a Belgian, would not accept notes. Gen. Carroll said he would accept them, a New York bank check, or nothing. The manager took the notes.

Miss Mabel Walbridge of Chicago, a member of a party of fifteen, got separated from her party. She got gold by a discount of 40 per cent., but was two days without sleep or food. Five thousand were in a crush at Dieppe, she said, and many were hurt.

Mr. Armour, Chairman of the Hotel Committee of the Americans, said today he could not get gold for personal use in his office.

Dr. W. D. Haines, a surgeon of Cincinnati, has volunteered to help Americans who are ill.

Dozens of Americans are trading bookings for the International Mercantile Marine cabins de luxe for steerage on earlier sailings.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board of New York City; William Dalton, and James K. McGuire are here with their families from Continental tours.

Kitty Cheatham arrived in London at 10 o'clock this morning, after traveling from Weimar since Sunday noon without food or sleep. She came via the Hook of Holland. Fully 500 persons were left on the quay there, unable to get aboard the steamer, which was filled to capacity.

Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York, started for France tonight to bring back his ten-year-old son, who is near Dieppe. He said: "I expect to have to walk, so am taking my rucksack, as you see. There are no boats running to Dieppe, so I've got to go to Boulogne, and hope to go on from there."

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Vogel have arrived at Claridge's from Paris. The authorities were so impressed with the title Assistant United States Treasurer that every facility was afforded him, so he didn't even lose his baggage. The Vogels are sailing on the Philadelphia tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George von Lengerke Meyer reached Claridges from Holland today.

John McFaden has arrived on the Carlton from Carlsbad and Mrs. John A. Logan from Ostend.

Miss Noel and Miss Cutting of Boston had an exciting time with a big touring car. They were at Dinard. They motored to Paris and had a hard time getting out again past the guard at the gates. They finally reached Dieppe, where they found a dozen automobiles waiting for shipment. They were the only party to get their car abroad, thanks to lavish tipping.

Mrs. Arthur Claflin ad Miss Betrice Claflin arrived at the erkeley from Paris via Ostend. They were forced to abandon their baggage after considerable hardship. They had only French paper money, which they found uchangeable.

George P. Day, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, said:

"The General Passenger Agents of the Associated Lines told me today that they were endeavoring to help the situation by booking people wanting first-class passages in the second, and even the third, class, and they were also making the third-class berths as clean and comfortable as possible, giving better meals and service than ordinarily in the third class.

"President Sanderson of the Associated Lines stated that they had already booked 500 passengers with German tickets, although the German lines had not replied to his inquiry whether they would eventually honor these tickets, hence he has been compelled to order no more acceptances of German tickets.

"D. L. Flack has offered to charter for us two ships, carrying 206 and 167 passengers, respectively.

The offer is being considered.

"From what I am able to learn, 25,000 Americans will be taken away from London next week. We are also trying to arrange for transportation on the installment plan—10 per cent. down and the balance on reaching home for those who can show the ability to pay. We've also arranged with the White Star and allied lines that they will honor letters of credit and checks in payment for transportation.

"The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company cabled us to offer to charter the steamers Carolina and Coamo. We are investigating.

"The Transportation Committee is also negotiating to charter boats to bring Americans stranded on the Continent across the Channel. As a result of interviews with steamship people I estimate that 100,000 Americans came to Europe during the season. There are 10,000 refugees already in London and 20,000 more on the Continent who want badly to get back."

MRS. KAHN REACHES LONDON.

Lost Two Autos in France, but Saved Sixty-five Trunks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, expected here on Sunday, caught the last boat from Dieppe to New Haven and arrived at 1 o'clock this morning with her four children, a dozen servants, and sixty-five trunks. She was lucky enough to get this record-breaking quantity of baggage through owing to the exertions of a special agent of an American express company. She was forced, however, to abandon two automobiles. Mrs. Kahn's party went to her London home, St. Dunstan's, Regents Park.

GERMANS ARREST THREE AMERICANS

Newspaper Man and Two Preachers Seized in Belgium —Tourists Unable to Leave.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Three Americans, suspected of being spies, have been arrested in different parts of Germany. All asked today for aid from the American Embassy in Berlin.

Seymour Beach Conger of Grand Rapids, Mich., the Berlin representative of The Associated Press, has been a prisoner since last Saturday in Gumbinnen, East Prussia. He was arrested while making for St. Petersburg and up to this evening was still being held. Ambassador Gerard conferred with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who promised to make an investigation of the case at once. But Ambassador Gerard was informed that Conger would not be allowed under any circumstances to continue his journey into Russia.

The other Americans who have been arrested are two preachers. One of them is named Laidlaw. Both were arrested near the Swiss frontier. They aroused suspicion on account of their activity in taking photographs.

The military railroad schedule goes into effect tonight. The American Embassy is telling the throngs of Americans who continually ask for advice and help that, during the next five or six days, it will scarcely be possible for them to leave Germany. The entire railway system will be used for the transportation of troops.

The fact that they have transatlantic passports in their possession will be of no avail to those wishing to flee in endeavoring to break through the iron ring which now incloses the German Empire.

Appeal to Germany for Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An order has been issued by the Imperial Government of Germany, official notice of which was received at the State Department to-day, that no aliens will be permitted to leave German territory during the period of the mobilization of the German military forces. This order applies to American citizens and to women and children as well as to men. There are thousands of Americans in Germany at this time, and a large number of them are women and children, so that the order is likely to impose considerable hardship on many residents of the United States, who are already unnerved by the discomforts and embarrassments to which they have been subjected through inability to return to their homes.

When Secretary Bryan was asked this afternoon whether anything had been done by this Government in the way of diplomatic representations to Germany with a view to relieving Americans from the provisions of the imperial order, he answered in the negative. He would not say whether such representations would be made.

It was learned from other sources, however, that the State Department was persuaded that Germany's action called for representations, and that proper inquiries would be made with the object of modifying the application of the order to Americans, whose country is not involved even remotely in the European struggle, and who are bound by the restrictive terms of the proclamation of neutrality issued by President Wilson today.

The preacher named Laidlaw mentioned in the above dispatch may be the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, who left here about two weeks ago to attend the Peace Conference in Constance. It was said yesterday at Dr. Laidlaw's home and at the office of the Federation of Churches that no word had been received from him since Monday, July 2[illegible], when he cabled the news of his arrival in London. He was at that time expecting to go to The Hague and then to Constance, but no news has been received of his movements since then.

2,000 AMERICANS ON FRENCH LINER

Every Scrap of Room Taken on the France, Scheduled to Leave Havre Today.

RELIEF COMMITTEE BUSY

Washington Asked for Aid—Ambassador Herrick's Cash Exhausted in Aiding Fellow-Citizens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The French liner La France will sail for New York tomorrow. She will carry Americans home and bring French reservists back from America. The Navy Department has taken charge of the French Line offices. There is much doubt as to whether the trains scheduled to leave here for Havre will arrive there, and many are going by motor car if the Government permits. Passengers will be allowed to take only handbags. Every scrap of room on the liner will be occupied.

Among those booked the majority of whom are from New York, are H. R. Otto, T. C. McCormick, Lucien C. Adenhall of Baltimore, R. L. Goldberg, the cartoonist; Katherine Tyndall, Edna Aug, Mary Hagger, Josephine Angena, Mary Galls, William Anderson, George Stevens, Frank M. Colin of Omaha, Lester W. David of Seattle, H. M. Farmer of East Boonfield, Frederick B. Tyler, Risley Brown of Washington, A. Lincoln Stadler and family, G. A. Underwood, Al Reeves, Charles C. Doll, Louis Selbert of Cincinnati, John Sprague and Henry Sprague of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Blum, Charles C. Baum, Sidney Williams, M. A. McBride, W. J. Wood and family of Boston, A. G. Cressman of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Servence, Dr. Walker, Elizabeth Conners, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. McCartney of Pittsburgh, R. H. Allen of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Monis of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. George Browning of Omaha, George Schnitzer of Chicago, Mrs. Hale Barrett and daughter of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Marlowe Matthews of Seattle, Dr. William Hetherington of Mobile, Prof. and Mrs. William Geisler of Philadelphia, and Miss Marion Logan of Merchantville, N. J.

Many who had expensive suites on the Imperator are sailing in the second cabin, and some have even bought third-class tickets at premiums. Among these is R. F. Rothermel.

Cook & Son and the American Express Company paid travelers' checks yesterday without discount. The steamship lines are refunding money for unusable tickets.

Eight hundred Americans have been registered at Morgan, Harjes & Co.'s bank.

The rush of Americans who desire to obtain passports continued today. Several persons fainted in the crowd at the embassy.

There were crowds at THE NEW YORK TIMES office all day seeking information. Among them were Herbert Cohn and Mrs. Harvey S. Cohn and her daughter of Boston; Mrs. Leon Adrot and her daughter of Port Richmond, W. R. Purnell of Baltimore J. L. Crone of Pittsburgh, Mabel Farr of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Jean L. Collin of New York.

The American Relief Committee will hold a meeting each afternoon in the Ambassador's residence. Strong representations have been cabled to Washington for the immediate sending of transports and gold.

$1,000,000 in Gold Needed.

It is estimated that the number of Americans now destitute here is 6,000, and that to relieve them at least $1,000,000 in gold will be necessary. A fund for the relief of immediate suffering and to find places for women turned out of hotels because unable to pay was started last night and was headed by Ambassador Herrick.

An American ambulance corps, organized under the official patronage of Ambassador Herrick, will render aid to Americans now ill here as a result of the situation. Later it will serve with the French Army if this is regarded as desirable.

Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy, started for Rome last night by train by permission of the Government.

Ambassador Herrick has sent a request to the Premier that the War Office formally recognize representatives of New York papers as war correspondents, although there has been an intimation from the Foreign Office that no newspaper man is likely to be allowed near the scene of military operations.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Nearly 2,000 Americans are to sail for the United States on board the French liner La France, whose officers have consented to give up their cabins in order to provide accommodation for passengers.

Jean Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, has booked his passage on this vessel.

The French Line steamer Chicago is scheduled to sail from Havre next Saturday. Col. Calvin Brown has a plan to take passengers down the Seine to Havre in pleasure steamers.

The scarcity of provisions in Paris and the withholding of money by the French banks today increased the seriousness of the situation, in so far as it affected Americans.

Henry W. Diederich, the American Consul General in Paris, today sent a cablegram to Washington asking the State Department to send a relief ship to relieve the distress of American citizens.

Elbert H. Gary and H. H. Harjes, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the committee formed to aid Americans in Paris, have issued a circular, which reads, in part, as follows:

"The Secretary has received the names of many hundreds of Americans who are here, and he is learning their particular circumstances and desires concerning transportation and so forth. The committee is obtaining the facts relating to their financial condition and the means of departure from France."

Asks Americans to be Patient.

The committee asks that the Americans be "patient and calm, the committee having the assurance of the American Ambassador, Mr. Herrick, that he will do everything reasonable in his power to promote and protect the interests of all Americans in Paris, which attitude we have reason to think is approved by the Government at Washington. We believe there is no cause for alarm."

The United States Embassy yesterday issued about 1,000 certificates of American nationality, and the Consulate General handed out as many more. All day at the embassy the crowd never numbered less than 1,300 until dark.

The French authorities will recognize a simple certificate, signed and sealed by the American Embassy or the Consulate General, and saying that the bearer is an American, in lieu of other papers of identification, so that any American may either remain in France or depart without hindrance from the military authorities.

While Ambassador Herrick was talking to the committee of Americans meeting at his residence this morning, one of his men servants asked if he might speak with him. Mr. Herrick came back after a few minutes and appeared greatly moved. He related that the man had to obey the mobilization order, although he had been informed by his doctor that his wife was dying and could not survive the day.

All the men employed in the Ambassador's house have now gone or are going to join the colors. The American representative is so short of cash, owing to the requests of American citizens, that he has not enough money to pay off his servants in full.

Two thousand Americans, half or more of them women, who want to get home and do not know how or when they can leave Europe, met in one of the largest ballrooms of Paris yesterday to discuss the situation.

Jacob Gordon of New York presided at the gathering and described the need of something being done by the Government at Washington to take the Americans away from the countries engaged in war. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the committee already organized, of which ex-Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation is Chairman.

Steamship Offices Closed.

The steamship offices, with the exception of those of the French Line, were closed this morning, but the American Line announced that its offices would be opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

When the local branches of American banking houses opened today long lines of Americans were waiting to withdraw their own deposits or cash checks given them by depositors. None of the American banking agencies, so far as can be learned, is taking advantage of the moratorium decreed by the Government. They are paying depositors in full.

Mrs. Herrick, at the suggestion of her husband, has decided that she could be of more service by assisting to organize an American hospital and attending the wounded than by going into the field as a nurse.

Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. George Carroll, and Mrs. H. H. Harjes are working on the plan for an American hospital here, and will invite American women of Paris to join their forces as nurses. It is their belief that, whether these women are certified nurses or not, they can be of great assistance in caring for the wounded.

Mr. Herrick is trying to arrange for Americans to depart for Southern France with their automobiles, which are now being requisitioned by the military administration for war purposes Mrs. Potter Palmer's machine was among those requisitioned yesterday, and E. H. Gary was notified today that his car was likely to be taken shortly.

700 FORCED TO LEAVE TRAIN.

Americans Threatened by Swiss Troops at the Rifle's Point.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Seven hundred Americans from Geneva were yesterday obliged to leave a train by Swiss troops. Many who refused were forced off at the rifle's point.

The exact spot where this occurred is unknown, but it was some distance from a station and near the border, according to Mrs. Edward Collins of New York, who, with her three daughters, was on the train.

With 200 others they have reached Paris, having been taken on a French troop train.

Most of those who arrived are women, the men being left behind because of lack of space. One hundred women refused to take the troop train without their husbands.

Scores started back for Geneva on foot, carrying articles of baggage, and others started in the direction of Paris, hoping to get a train somewhere.

THOUGHT MRS. NICOLL A SPY.

Sketches in Bag Rouse Suspicions of Germans at Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.—Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll has reached Claridge's from Baden none the worse for her experience. She was mistaken for a spy after unsuccessfully attempting to get out of Germany by two different routes.

She tried Strassburg, where she was compelled to spend a night in a hotel. To kill time she made a rough sketch of her suite, which pleased her very much, showing the various rooms and the location of the furniture. She slipped the sketch into her handbag. At the frontier German officials took her for an English woman, searched her bag and found the room sketch, which they mistook for a plan of mobilization. She was taken back and subjected to a thorough search by a woman official which would have done credit to the New York Customs, but nothing incriminating was found.

Mrs. Nicoll speaks fluent German and was fully able to persuade her captors she was an American. She was allowed to proceed and got her baggage through, thanks to distributing twenty-mark gold pieces in tips.

Her husband daughter are in Palestine, and her mother is still believed to be at Dinard.

SOUTH AMERICA NEEDS OUR GOODS

Immense Import Trade with European Countries Cut Off by the War.

COMMERCE AT STANDSTILL

Steps to Prevent Financial Panic—Joy in Buenos Aires Over Reports of French Victories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 4.—The Argentine Government is taking measures against a panic on account of the European war and is considering issuing $200,000,000 of paper money for one year, to support commercial conditions. The newspapers say that Argentina will not be seriously hurt and counsel calmness.

Commerce and shipping are almost at a standstill.

Reports received that the United States Congress has authorized the United States Government to establish a line of naval ships for passengers and freight to and from South America is creating immense interest in Government and commercial circles on account of the total interruption of the South transatlantic steamship service.

The importance of the immediate establishment of a service to the United States is shown by imports of necessities from the nations at war, which amount to $250,000,000 gold yearly for Argentina. On account of the depression last year orders were small, and consequently stocks are low. The liquidations are now well advanced and Argentina is returning to healthy conditions.

Business will begin to improve with the establishment of the steamship line offering direct communication and legitimate freight rates, provided American manufacturers sell at competitive prices instead of war values. An immense trade which the nations at war have built up with South America can be obtained by the United States before Europe recovers. The principal imports sold by Europe now greatly needed are coal, cement, cotton, cotton manufactures, machinery, steel, railroad equipment, &c. Steamers must be provided with storage plants for return cargoes of meats.

It is said that France will retain the Argentina flour and cattle boats completed in a French shipyard.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company is reported to be selling passenger tickets to Germans and Austrians.

German, Austrian, and Dutch steamers in South American ports have been ordered to remain there.

Cablegrams reporting French victories [illegible] parade the streets here, singing the "Marseillaise."

Two hundred British naval reserves left here yesterday.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WAR IN EUROPE WILL INCREASE THE PRICE OF COAL IN NEW YORK!

If you use coal for heating or cooking purposes we will, if requested, submit a plan by which you can save 25% to 40% of your coal consumption.

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Canadian Rockies

¶ A 22-day personally-conducted tour through America's wonderland. Six and one-half days in Yellowstone Park; three days on the Pacific Coast; daylight ride through the Canadian Rockies with side trips to the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, Lake Louise, and drive through the Canadian National Park at Banff.

¶ Leave Saturday, August 8.

¶ Round-trip rate from New York, covering all expenses, $273.

¶ Ask Ticket Agents for booklet, or Address C. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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IF YOU ARE DEAF Try The
HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE
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BILLION ADDED TO CURRENCY—$25,000,000 IN SECURITIES DUE HERE TODAY

SWELL CURRENCY BY $1,000,000,000

House and Senate Amend Aldrich-Vreeland Act and the President Approves.

AVERTS MONEY STRINGENCY

Banks May Issue Notes Equal to 125 Per Cent. of Capital and Surplus.

$15,443,000 GOES OUT HERE

Secretary McAdoo Sends Hundred Millions to Centres—Gets Reports of Sound Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson tonight signed the bill amending the Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Currency act so as to provide a practically unlimited supply of emergency currency for the use of the country. More than $1,000,000,000 may be added.

Under the amended bill associations of national banks, whose organization is authorized by the original Aldrich-Vreeland act, will be able to issue additional currency notes to an amount equal to 125 per cent. of the combined capital and surplus of the banks in the association.

Figures cannot be obtained tonight to show the total amount that the national banks of the country will be able to issue under the amended law, but the available total upon which issue of notes may be based is $1,760,000,000.

The Government has already printed $500,000,000 of the new currency notes, this being the limit of the amount that was authorized under the bill amended by the law enacted today. This new currency will be issued on the security furnished by the national banking associations in State, county, and municipal bonds and commercial paper.

So far as all reports to the Treasury Department have indicated, the banking resources of the country without this assistance have withstood the shock of the disturbing news from Europe, and every industry and all investments have enjoyed the fullest accommodation. Banks in every section had reported for weeks that they had plenty of money, and the only apparent necessity for a larger volume of cash had been caused by the very large crops to be moved to market.

Secretary McAdoo said tonight that from every quarter the signs betokened sound business and a calm and controlled outlook on the business future. Long-distance telephone reports to the Treasury Department today from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Southern points were to the effect that normal conditions prevailed and the prospect was never better.

Secretary McAdoo tonight gave out the following statement in regard to the law and its probable effect:

"The passage by unanimous vote of the House and Senate this afternoon of the amendment to the Federal Reserve act whereby the Secretary of the Treasury is vested with the power to issue additional bank currency in such amount, exceeding even $500,000,000, as in his judgment may be necessary to protect the business situation in this country, puts at rest any question as to the ability of the banks to take care of the situation. There need be no fear whatever of insufficient currency to move the crops and to meet the demands of business.

"The bill, as amended, authorizes the Secretary in his discretion to permit national banks to have outstanding a maximum of circulating notes equivalent to 125 per cent. of their unimpaired capital and surplus. This provision will enable banks which have now outstanding circulation equal to their capital stock to secure a large amount of additional circulation.

"Applications have been received from a number of national currency associations throughout the country for additional currency, and these applications are being promptly responded to. Already $100,000,000 of currency has been shipped to the sub-treasuries in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Boston and Philadelphia, in order that the needs of the banks may be promptly supplied. In many cases banks have applied for additional currency merely as a precautionary measure.

"The situation throughout the country is excellant and no greater testimonial to the inherent strength of our financial and economic position and condition could be given than the way in which the country has withstood the shock of the greatest European disturbance that has occurred in the last hundred years.

"The unanimous vote in the House and Senate is an inspiring evidence of the patriotism of the representatives of the American people, who, whenever there is a threatened danger, forget party lines and present a solid front in support of the common interests."

OBTAIN $15,443,000 IN NOTES.

New York Banks Get First Lots of Additional Currency.

The issue of aditional currency to national banks, based on the deposit of commercial paper and bonds other than Government bonds, got under way at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and at the end of the day banknotes to the amount of $15,443,000 had been deliverd to ten banks.

This was not considered a very big start, but the amount was kept down because Congress failed to pass the bill removing certain restrictions in time for it to be engrossed and signed by President Wilson before the close of the business day. Banks that had not taken out circulation on the basis of Government bonds to the amount of 40 per cent. of their capital and surplus waited all day for word that this requirement had been removed before making application for part of the $46,000,000 of notes on hand.

Others filed applications to be considered when the amendment should be made in order that meantime the securities offered by them might be passed on in advance. None of the banks asked for the full quota of notes to which it would be entitled even before the law should be amended, because the $46,000,000 in notes already printed in the names of New York banks represented less than half of their apportionment. The apportionment itself would be increased largely by the enactment of the amendment to the Aldrich-Vreeland act.

Applications of the banks that already had out enough circulation to qualify under the existing provisions of the law were rapidly passed on by the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association, which was in session throughout the day at the Clearing House. J. B. Young of the National City Bank had been appointed assistant secretary of this committee, and as an application was approved he took it over to the Sub-Treasury, where Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and W. P. G. Harding were on duty all day to complete the operation.

The law requires that the securities, after being approved by the committee, must be passed on by the Controller of the Currency. On his approval the notes are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hamlin represented his chief in performing the final function and Mr. Harding, who was delegated by Controller Williams to act for him, made the inspection of the securities. Mr. Harding is one of the appointees to the Federal Reserve Board who has been confirmed.

No Delay in Work.

There was no delay on the part of Messrs. Harding and Hamlin in approving the applications and issuing the notes, but several applications had to be laid aside until Congress should have acted in removing the 40 per cent. restrictions. Others of these were held by the Currency Association's Committee, which proceeded, however, to complete its examination of the securities, so that it would be able to pass the applications along this morning if the law should have been amended by that time. It was expected that the signing of the bill by President Wilson would be followed by a larger issue of notes today. Other notes also are being printed in Washington, and are expected to arrive in a few days, so that the New York banks may obtain their full quotas if desired.

There are a few national banks in the city that are not members of the Currency Association, and they inquired of Mr. Hamlin how they should proceed. They were told that they must make their applications to Controller Williams in Washington. They can obtain notes only on the security of State or municipal bonds.

Several bank Presidents called on Messrs. Hamlin and Harding, including Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and discussed points of procedure. The National City Bank will apply for $10,000,000 of the notes as soon as it is legally in a position to do so. The allotments to the National Bank of Commerce and the Chase National Bank are of approximately the same size. Neither the City Bank nor the Chase had out enough circulation on Government bonds to qualify under the Aldrich-Vreeland act.

Mr. Hamlin declined to discuss the possibility that as soon as the Federal Reserve Board had been filled by the confirmation of Paul M. Warburg and Frederick A. Delano or others, it would organize and take charge of the banking situation. Such a plan has been discussed in the last few days, but banking sentiment is almost unanimously against it.

The general view is that the present is not an auspicious time for the installation of the new banking system, involving extensive shifting of funds. The banks here would lose heavily by the withdrawal of funds by the interior banks to be deposited by them in the Federal reserve banks as part of their reserves. As an offset the New York banks could rediscount paper with the Federal Reserve Bank, but it is felt that such complications should not be introduced at a time when the banks are pledging their assets for the issue of both additional currency and Clearing House certificates.

The seasonal demand for currency on the part of banks in the interior has begun to make itself felt and has been accelerated by the desire of the country banks to increase their holdings in case of greater public demand for currency. One of the banks having a large number of accounts of country banks received requests yesterday for the remittance of gold by telegraph. Such remittances can be made to banks in cities where there are Sub-Treasuries, by depositing gold in the Sub-Treasury here against which gold is paid out by the Sub-Treasuries in the interior.

In accordance with the policy of the New York banks not to pay out gold or paper money on which gold might be drawn immediately and perhaps become available for export, these requests were refused. The plan of the banks is to keep gold, gold certificates, and greenbacks out of circulation so far as possible, replacing them with banknotes, which serve equally well every purpose of domestic exchange. The interior banks were advised that currency in the form of banknotes would be shipped to them immediately in partial fulfillment of their requests.

To Check Gold Exports.

The amending bill in Congress would make possible the issue of enough additional banknotes to replace all of the outstanding gold certificates, of which there is about $1,000,000,000. The outstanding greenbacks amount to about $346,000,000. Much of this is in general circulation, and not nearly all of it can be gathered in by the banks, but bankers felt yesterday that the process could be carried far enough to eliminate any further danger of gold exports.

The issue of Clearing House certificates was continued yesterday, but no figures were given as to the amount or the aggregate for the two days since they were authorized. The Clearing House Committee and its associate committee again were kept busy all day passing on securities for this purpose. The balances at yesterday's clearings amounted to $15,581,856, but this afforded no real test of the amount of certificates taken out. Some banks had paid their balances in gold both days, as usual.

In at least one case a bank that had taken out certificates on Monday paid yesterday in gold, notwithstanding. The reason for this was that the certificates bore interest at 6 per cent., which did not begin to run until the certificates were paid out. The bank in question, therefore, saved the interest charge by using gold instead.

There was a clearing of the atmosphere about the State Banking Department yesterday like that which made itself apparent in national banking circles the day before. Those in charge of both the national and State banking situation—the latter including private bankers of the character prevailing on the east side—were satisfied that all classes of institutions had been fortified against the extraordinary conditions arising from the European war.

Measures that were adopted in 1907 after half the damage had been done were instituted on the present occasion in advance of any strain, and the fact that an elastic currency had been provided in the Aldrich-Vreeland act, passed as the result of the 1907 panic, was regarded as making impossible any shortage of currency such as caused severe trouble at that time. Now that this currency is actually being issued, bankers and officials are confident that no trouble can arise.

Supt. Richards of the State Banking Department closed one more of the private banks on the east side, making a total of five in the last two weeks. The first two were closed before conditions caused by the war became acute, and all five probably would have been closed in any event following their examination after applying for licenses under the new banking law to continue in business. While those closed on Monday and yesterday had suffered from runs, Supt. Richards said in each case that its condition was found to be unsound.

Weak Spots Eliminated.

The institution closed was known as Max Kobre's Bank. Its main office was at 41 Canal Street, and it had branches in Brooklyn at 81 Grand Street and at Pitkin and Stone Avenues. Mr. Richards said action was taken with the knowledge and approval of the owner, Max Kobre, and to safeguard the interests of depositors and conserve the assets. George V. McLaughlin, a State Bank Examiner, was designated to assist in the liquidation of the bank's affairs, in which he will have the help of Moses Ginsberg, manager of the Brownsville branch.

"An examination of the affairs of this bank," said Mr. Richards, "showed it to be in an unsafe condition to continue business. The deposits aggregated about $3,800,000. I feel that the principal weak spots in the private banking situation have now been eliminated."

Any danger to savings banks was believed by Mr. Richards to have effectively been averted by the requirement of sixty days' notice of withdrawals, adopted at his suggestion. The run continued on the German Savings Bank and was said to have been started by a rumor that the Trustees intended to make advances to Germany for war purposes. Most of the depositors are Germans and Slavs.

More than 1,000 depositors gathered at the bank in the morning, forming a line, four abreast, for a block and a half. Each was allowed to withdraw only $100 and those who sought more funds were required to file the sixty-day notice agreed upon by all savings banks in the State.

Shortly after noon the crowd was so large that extra policemen were called to handle it. The bank had 158,281 depositors, with total deposits of $93,966,840.

The depositors were admitted to the building twenty at a time, passing through the front door and leaving by one in the rear. Additional paying tellers were placed at various windows in the bank used by note tellers, information clerks, and discount clerks.

Supt. Richards issued the following statement last night to the banks and private bankers under the supervision of the State Banking Department in the localities where there has been a tendency to withdrawals:

"You may say to your depositors that they may rest assured that the State of New York is carefully watching their interests in every way possible.

"They will be wise if they keep their money in the sound State institutions and concerns under my supervision rather than draw it out and hide it in insecure places.

"In these days good citizens should trust those who are guarding their property, and go on with their work without excitement."

CHICAGO GETS MILLIONS.

Not Slightest Cause for Alarm, Says J. B. Forgan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Nearly all of the $50,000,000 of emergency currency which Chicago banks asked of the Secretary of the Treasury was received today at the local Sub-Treasury. As soon as the bonds, commercial paper, and other bank assets that are to secure this currency have been passed upon by the committee of the Chicago Currency Association and accepted by the Government, the notes will be delivered to the banks, signed by the bank officers, and be ready to go into circulation as money.

A meeting of the Currency Association was held this afternoon, and some of the securities offered by banks that had asked for emergency currency were passed upon. George M. Reynolds, President of the association, said the formalities should be completed by Thursday, when the first installment of the new currency could be placed in circulation.

"With a fund of more than $100,000,000 in gold and silver in the vaults of Chicago banks and the Sub-Treasury; with an enormous amount of currency already in circulation, and with the additional $50,000,000 no alarm should be felt here," said Irving L. Shuman, assistant United States Treasurer in Chicago. "Legitimate business should not be curtailed. What we need in Chicago is steadiness and confidence."

Chicago business men are co-operating in every way possible to assist the banks through the emergency. Savings depositors, too, have shown a marked degree of confidence in the banks. The notices of withdrawal of savings have been remarkably few. Several of the downtown banks reported that deposits were being made on practically the same scale as before the trouble arose and that about the normal number of new savings accounts had been opened.

Following the meeting of the Clearing House Committee James B. Forgan, its Chairman, said that the bankers felt much encouraged by the support given them.

"Everything is moving smoothly, and we are greatly appreciative of the sense that has been exercised by the public generally, and particularly the business men," he said. "There is not the slightest cause for alarm, and within a short time all signs of abnormal conditions will have disappeared."

Board of Trade Directors today discussed a movement to have the United States Government issue or guarantee foreign bills of exchange to the extent of from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000. A committee will be appointed tomorrow to take up the question with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

It also is proposed to memorialize President Wilson to have him use everything in his power to induce the United Kingdom, France, and Germany to declare grains and provisions non-contraband in time of war. If this can be done the United States will have an immense export business in foodstuffs. It will relieve the exporters, who are prevented from filling existing contracts, and release millions of dollars now tied up in grain.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Five million dollars in currency was received at the local Sub-Treasury today from Washington. Another shipment of $5,000,000 is expected tomorrow. The money will be distributed among the national banks in New England.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 4.—After a joint meeting of members of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Duluth Clearing House associations and officials of the commercial and savings banks of the three cities, Duluth bankers announced that the required sixty and ninety days' notice privilege on savings deposits would be in effect, starting today, and that cashiers' checks would be issued on commercial accounts, only limited amounts being paid in currency.

EUROPE TO PAY IN ADVANCE.

Bankers Will Not Take Chances on Foreign Exchange.

The second meeting of the committee of foreign exchange men named to work out a solution of the many difficulties confronting them was held yesterday at the Guaranty Trust Company. It was presided over by August Ulrich of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

A committee of three was chosen to nominate another committee of six bankers which will act for those of the foreign exchange men who choose to work under their direction. The temporary system of arbitrary rates for settling contracts did not prove successful. The Nominating Committee consists of J. J. Hanauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., H. V. Hebden of the Bank of Montreal and Max May of the Guaranty. Mr. May said:

"These are war times, and it is obvious that different methods must be pursued from those in vogue in time of peace." He said it would be necessary to protect the bankers, for dealers abroad to deposit sufficient money to pay in advance for cargoes before any grain or cotton will be shipped. The bankers do not feel equal to taking chances as to whether commodities will be paid for when they arrive in Europe.

WANT GUARANTEE FOR GRAIN.

Western Shippers Ask Britishers to Assume Pacific Coast Risks.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 4.—Capt. R. Parry of the British bark Howth received orders today from the vessel's owners, George W. Indram & Co. of Liverpool, to remain at this port until further orders. The Howth, loaded with lumber, was to sail for England tomorrow. Grain exporters received word today that the British consignees would assume all war risks on cargoes bound from Atlantic ports to the British Isles. As the cost of transcontinental shipment for Western grain is almost prohibitive, the exporters are seeking a similar guarantee for ships leaving the Pacific Coast.

LONDON SECURITIES ARRIVE HERE TODAY

$25,000,000 in American Stocks and Bonds for Delivery on Last Week's Sales.

CREDIT MARKET GUARDED

Wall Street Prepares to Receive Huge Consignment Without Disturbing the Banking Situation.

The steamship Olympic, in today, is bringing millions of dollars' worth of American securities from London, which were dispatched for deliveries on sales made in the days of great liquidation last week. Wall Street prepared yesterday to receive and distribute the huge mass of stocks and bonds without unsettling the mechanism of business in the financial district.

The value of Europe's consignments expected on the Olympic and other steamships was estimated in conservative quarters at $25,000,000, although the total of sales made by cable in the vast outpouring of stocks had been figured at $50,000,000 at least. A considerable part of the securities sold was held already in this city by bankers and brokers for foreign account, and many of the stocks and bonds already have gone to the buyers.

Most of the shipments from Europe will be sent to banks here from banks abroad. They will have drafts attached to them for presentation to the local brokers who executed the selling orders. The matter of financing this big delivery has occupied the attention of leading financiers ever since the Stock Exchange closed. With the credit market in an uncertain position, there was opportunity for embarrassment when it came to financing the securities. Preparations to issue emergency currency eased the monetary situation and strengthened banking sentiment in regard to the extension of credits. In consequence it was said yesterday that the oversea bundles of bonds and shares would be absorbed without difficulty.

A part of the securities is likely to be taken up immediately by the purchasing brokers who have sufficient funds at command to receive them. In case of others who prefer to postpone the receipt and financing of the stocks, arrangements have been made by banks to hold them until the buyer is ready to meet the draft accompanying the securities.

Brokers found the banks more willing yesterday to make loans than on Monday, although 7 and 8 per cent. were required sometimes instead of the rather general 6 per cent. interest charge on call loans of the previous day. It is expected that only a short time will pass before the consignments from abroad are placed finally.

The Stock Exchange authorities made a ruling yesterday which was intended to expedite deliveries on sales made last Thursday, the day before the Exchange closed. Secretary Ely issued this statement:

> In the matter of inquiries regarding interest charges on delayed deliveries, the Special Committee of the Exchange rules that interest on the delivery price at the rate of 6 per cent. will accrue from Aug. 5 on all unsettled contracts for delivery of securities, except that interest shall cease when a receiver of securities gives one day's notice to a deliverer that he is ready to receive and pay for the same.

Since the Exchange closed no interest has been charged. The committee looked into the matter of loans and decided that the situation had eased to an extent to permit brokers in most cases to obtain the accommodation they needed. A member of the Board of Governors predicted that within ten days the business slate would be wiped clean again and the Street in readiness to renew business with all old matters out of the way.

No measures have been taken toward the opening of the Stock Exchange. The Governors assert that the question has not even been discussed. Plans are being laid, however, to prevent a wild "opening" when trading starts. The Association of Partners in Stock Exchange Firms at a meeting today will consider methods of curtailing business of a speculative nature which would tend to cause wide price movements. One idea was to insist that Exchange members refuse to fill orders in the first half-hour which had stop-loss arrangements attached to them. Another was to put odd-lot orders ahead of the others and to give the preference to investment buying.

COMMODITY MARKETS SUFFER.

Crude Rubber at Standstill and Copper Production Is Cut.

Most of the commodity metal markets are suffering severely from the war in Europe, because of the cessation of demand in export lines in case of some and inability properly to finance operations in others. Crude rubber was said in the trade yesterday to be absolutely at a standstill, although the price had risen in a week from 70 cents to $1 a pound. Manufacturers with stocks on hand were clinging tightly to them and the amount in storage was too small to count.

Shipments of rubber from Brazil and the Straits Settlements were said to have stopped immediately with the opening of hostilities abroad. This was not caused so much by lack of ships as by the inability of buyers to procure bills of exchange to make payment for the product. Fortunately, it is the off-season for makers of automobile tires and rubber boots and shoes, as most of the year's output has been produced. Rubber users yesterday said they were confident for the future provided that the war is not of long duration.

The Copper Producers' Association announced that no more monthly bulletins would be issued on production and consumption until the times were nearer normal. The Phelps-Dodge interests announced that a cut in output of 25 per cent. had been ordered and several other companies within a few days will reduce operations 50 per cent. Little business was done in the way of copper sales and the price was low, ranging from 13.70 to 13.80 cents a pound.

Present signs point toward a shortage of tin. A small lot was reported to have changed hands yesterday at 50 cents a pound, as compared with 30 cents a few days before, and available supplies in warehouse were estimated at about 2,000 tons. The normal consumption of the country's industries calls for 4,000 pounds a month. This amount in storage was exclusive of the reserves of the United States Steel Corporation, and other manufacturers of tin plate and cans had supplies for several days.

A more cheerful outlook was given in steel-making circles than in the other markets. A prominent officer of the Steel Corporation said that buying actually had displayed improvement since the war broke out. Purchases, of course, were of domestic origin. Steel men look for an increase of certain prices shortly. A factor in bringing this about is expected to be the paralysis of steel making abroad, which will remove the possibility of imports here and also take away the sentimental effect of foreign quotations. Low prices in Europe have worked to keep American prices down, even though little steel has been imported. A rise of $1 a ton is awaited in the products which command the widest market.

On some branches of the industry, the cessation of transatlantic traffic may have a serious effect. The manufacture of particular grades of steel requires the use of ferro-manganese as an alloy. Except the Steel Corporation, which has a bed of ferro-manganese ore, all the companies depend on imports from Europe for their supplies. The corporation in time past has sold some of its output to competitors, but is understood to be turning out little in excess of its own demand at this time.

The greater part of the import trade from Europe has been cut off owing to the seizure of railway facilities in France and Germany for military purposes, and the cancellation of transatlantic sailings. Merchandise imports from France and Germany alone have averaged $1,000,000 daily.

The export trade presents a still larger problem. American exports to Europe under normal conditions average $4,000,000 daily, nearly one-third of which is for France and Germany direct. The remainder, including the one-third which usually goes to England, is halted by the temporary want of facilities for financing the export movement.

Stoppage of foreign trade has been reflected by the accumulation of wheat at ports and inland storage points.

Influences of the war on two of the plants of the Standard Oil Company in Long Island City yesterday caused the laying off of men and the possibility that soon more would be thrown out of employment. The two plants affected had to do largely with foreign trade.

The Devoe plant at West Street and the East River is used for the manufacture of the tin receptacles in which oil is sent abroad. The company dismissed nearly 100 men indefinitely. In the Blissville section of Long Island City is another plant of the Standard Company where thousands of candles are made and prepared for shipment to the peasant people of Europe. Here another reduction was made because it was said that this market had been cut off entirely.

BAR FOREIGN FREIGHT.

Roads Entering New York Won't Give Bills of Lading.

It was practically decided at a meeting of the traffic managers of all the big railroads entering New York yesterday to stop the issuance of through bills of lading for merchandise consigned to points in Europe. The embargo was made necessary by lack of ocean transportation facilities.

Merchandise destined for Europe and arriving on through bills of lading has been piling up in the storehouses at points of shipping until the question of accommodation has become serious. Further receipts would entail obligations for storage which it might be difficult to carry out. The risk of ocean shipments was also a factor considered.

EUROPE BUYS WHEAT AGAIN.

Wheat Closes on the Chicago Exchange from 2 1-2 to 2 5-8 Higher.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—European buying of American wheat in defiance of war risks began today. The British Government guarantee of the wheat already under contract to go to English ports opened the way for additional purchasing, although it had not been formally extended to transactions entered into since war was declared.

Prices of wheat leaped upward to an extreme of 3⅝ cents a bushel and closed strong with net gains of 2½ to 2⅝ cents. All the other leading staples joined in the advance. Investors appeared to believe that the signing of the bill to put under the protection of the American flag all the shipping needed was only a matter of a few hours, and that the temporary financial strain here had been relaxed.

Exporters were still bothered, however, because the foreign exchange bankers were not yet able to purchase foreign bills against foodstuffs. Negotiations for a satisfactory solution of this were in progress, and good results were hoped for.

At a meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade Directors this evening the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was requested to petition the Secretary of the Treasury to buy $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 of foreign exchange. It was also decided to memorialize President Wilson to use his influence with Germany, Great Britain, and France to have foodstuffs declared not contraband of war.

The meeting also appointed a committee to outline a new clearing plan to reduce margins so that no money would be tied up except on net differences on daily balances, instead of the gigantic sums now required.

Plan to Protect Cotton Raisers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Representatives in Congress from cotton-growing States seeking to avert serious results to the crop from the European war, today named three sub-committees to consider financial aid, transportation facilities, and conditions in cotton mills abroad. They desire the Government to give assistance to Southern banks so they can make loans to planters to continue until there is a market for their crops.

Cash Dealings on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Paris Bourse was not closed today. Business was done for cash and there were only a few transactions. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 76 and 3½ per cents. at 84. The savings banks bought about $70,000 of rentes. All other quotations were nominal.

Rome Bourse Suspends Operations.

ROME, Aug. 4.—Operations on the Bourse were today indefinitely suspended.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 4.—The local branch of the Banco di Roma suspended business here today.

Sweden Proposes a Moratorium.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4.—A bill, proposing a moratorium, was introduced in Parliament today.

WAR HURTS FRUIT TRADE.

California Growers Much Concerned About Huge Cargoes Now at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—The European war has already seriously affected the agricultural interests of California, and last night the official organizations of fruit growers sought means of protecting fruit to the value of $1,500,000 now on its way to Europe in British vessels. Some of this fruit was shipped by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and the presence of German cruisers in the Pacific is giving the shippers much concern.

Most of the dried fruit and canned vegetables from California has reached Germany, where the bulk of such cargoes was consigned, but the shipment of fresh fruit is at its height.

Plans were made to send fruit to the Atlantic seaboard by rail in the hope that vessels might be obtained there for transporting it to foreign ports. Grain producers are also affected by the congestion of grain at Port Costa, where several ships awaiting cargoes have refused to accept shipments from the railroads. Grain is arriving there at the rate of 200 carloads daily. The warehouses are full, and the refusal of the ships to load the grain may cause serious loss to the shippers, because the railroads decline to accept any further responsibility after its arrival at the piers. The ships awaiting cargoes have been unable to obtain insurance, and they decline to accept cargoes until they can clear under ordinary conditions.

WOMAN SPY IS ARRESTED.

Julia Kos Accused in Sweden of Serving Russia.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4.—Word came today of the arrest at Oestersund, North Sweden, of an Austrian woman accused of being a spy in the service of Russia. Her name is Julia Kos and she is said to have traveled through Norway on horseback. Photographs of Norwegian fortresses and maps were found in her possession.

EXEMPTS BANKS FISHERMEN.

France Stops the Mobilizing of Miquelon Island Reservists.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 4.—The Governor of the French Island of Miquelon has been notified to take no further steps to mobilize the reservists there or the fishermen on the Grand Banks.

This announcement was made here today by the French Consul, who said orders to that effect had been received from France.

CRUISER TO CARRY GOLD TO AMERICANS

$5,000,000 for Bankers and Relief Fund of $2,500,000 to Go Today on Tennessee.

PLANNING TO SEND SHIPS

Secretary of War Makes Ready to Furnish Food to Stranded Americans in Case of Need.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President, after considering the situation and conferring with the various departments whose activities will be engaged, has approved the plan to send $5,000,000 gold from bankers here and the national appropriation for the relief of Americans abroad.

The Navy Department will start the cruiser Tennessee from New York tomorrow night for the other side. In addition to whatever funds of the United States Government that may be sent by her, she will carry $5,117,000 to be utilized in furnishing gold currency to the clients of the American Express Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., the Bankers' Trust Company, the First National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the National City Bank, Brown Brothers & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company.

Officials of the Treasury Department will accompany the expedition for the purpose of attending to the primary disbursement of the Government funds, and the Treasury Department will designate fiscal agents on the Continent and in England to handle the fund. The Assistant Secretary of War and a number of army officers will be sent over on the Tennessee.

It is hoped that as soon as the foreign bankers upon whom customarily the clients of the concerns above named would draw learn of the departure upon this Government vessel of the actual gold coin they will advance upon the clients' checks money for immediate necessities.

The War Department tonight announced that the following officers of the United States Army would go to Europe on the Tennessee:

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, General Staff; Major D. W. Ketcham, General Staff; Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, General Staff; Capt. A. H. Sunderland, C. A. C.; Major Charles A. Hedekin, cavalry; Capt. L. V. Coleman, C. A. C.; Major James A. Logan, Q. M. C.; Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q. M. C.; Capt. F. A. Miller, C. A. C.; Capt. C. L. Fenton, Capt. M. A. Cross, Capt. G. Sevier, C. A. C.; First Lieut. F. H. Phipps, Jr., C. A. C.; Capt. Robert R. Ralston, C. E.; Capt. Edward D. Ardery, C. E.; Capt. R. H. Williams, C. A. C.; Capt. E. B. Martindale, C. A. C.; Capt. W. M. Colvin, C. A. C.; Capt. L. C. Brinton, C. A. C.; Major J. A. Ryan, cavalry.

Orders were issued tonight to these officers to proceed at once to New York prepared to sail on the Tennessee tomorrow night. All have had extended experience, either on detail in the Quartermaster's Department or as battalion and regimental Quartermasters.

Certain officers on the list were selected by Major General Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff of the army, with a view to detailing them as military observers when their duties with the relief fund have been completed.

The matter of the transportation of returning Americans who are required by the exigencies of the situation to depend on the Government will be attended to by the War Department. Cases of urgent necessity will likewise be attended to by the War Department.

After painstaking study of the situation, the Government officials who are at work on the relief plans were appalled today to realize the extremely feeble resources at the command of the Government in the emergency that now confronts it. Tonight it is estimated that it may take four months to bring home the many thousands of Americans who are marooned in Europe.

The Secretary said that the situation might, with the stress of war conditions, present the problem of feeding a considerable part of the great army of tourists and travelers, and he has under consideration the necessity of sending a food ship over to distribute at the various ports where the largest number of Americans could be reached, a generous supply of the staple foods for their exclusive use, under the protection and guarantee of this Government.

No action was taken by either House of Congress today on the request of President Wilson, communicated in a special message, for an additional appropriation of $2,500,000 to furnish relief for stranded Americans. The President's message was referred by the Speaker of the House to the Committee on Appropriations and the reference in the Senate was also to the Appropriations Committee. It is expected that these committees will take action tomorrow, and that the bill carrying the appropriation will be passed by one or both Houses before the hour of adjournment tomorrow night.

Proposed Relief Measures.

The plans being evolved by the Administration are as follows:

First—Congress to appropriate an emergency fund of $2,500,000 with full authority to the Administration to advance whatever sums might be required for the relief of Americans in Europe. President Wilson sent a message to Congress today asking for an appropriation of that amount.

Second—The armored cruiser Tennessee to be sent from New York with a cargo of about $8,000,000 in gold to be delivered in a port-to-port visit of England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, and other countries to agencies that will place it in the hands of Americans needing funds. The Tennessee is expected to sail tomorrow.

Third—The Government to charter or otherwise provide a fleet of merchant vessels to be used in bringing Americans home after they have been provided with funds.

Fourth—The good offices of the Government to be used through diplomatic channels with the various belligerent Governments to urge them to facilitate the relief of Americans and their return to this country.

The conference which tentatively arranged for the sending of the Tennessee, finally agreeing to recommend the plan to the President, was presided over by Secretary Garrison. Those participating in the conference were Dr. Adolph C. Miller, representing the Federal Reserve Board; Capt. Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N., and Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, representing the Navy Department; Counselor Robert Lansing and Third Assistant Secretary William Phillips, representing the State Department; Assistant Secretary Henry S. Breckenridge and Quartermaster General James B. Aleshire, representing the War Department; Adrian H. Boole of the Interstate Commerce Commission, E. P. Bicknell of the American Red Cross, and Robert Rose, administrative trade adviser of the State Department.

Only a naval vessel like the Tennessee, flying the American flag and representing the Government, is regarded as safe from the possibility of molestation on suspicion of carrying contraband of war. The general plan involves the activities of the State, War, and Treasury Departments. The State Department has taken up already the matter of getting all necessary permissions from foreign Governments in the countries where it is proposed to send United States officials and United States money to meet the wants of Americans in distress. The Treasury Department will have all charge of the matter of providing the $2,500,000 of gold that will be sent by the Government, and will also appoint the proper disbursing and fiscal agents in all ports and cities where disbursements are to be made. The War Department will furnish a staff of competent Quartermaster officers who will proceed on the Tennessee to Europe and be distributed at the various capitals and ports where the largest number of Americans requiring help are located, and will take up the work of ascertaining who needs assistance.

The Government had provided the plan for carrying, besides the $2,500,000 of Government gold for direct advances to Americans, the larger sum of $5,000,000 for New York banking firms which desire to transport gold to Europe for the protection of travelers' checks and for their patrons. The handling of this $5,000,000 will be entirely in the hands of the representatives of the bankers. The Government only undertakes to be responsible for the transportation of the gold in a way that will protect it from possible seizure. It is the belief that with the transfer of such a sum as $7,500,000 immediately to Europe every demand for help will be met.

Count Available Ships.

The relief committee also considered at great length in today's conference the question of chartering ships for the transportation of Americans from European countries to the United States. Secretary Bryan had a conference early this morning with W. W. Jeffries, General Traffic Manager of the International Mercantile Marine; E. H. Duff, Washington agent for the company, and R. N. Hicks, another Washington agent, for the purpose of obtaining information as to shipping conditions and ships available for this purpose. The information thus obtained was considered with data supplied by the Department of Commerce and by officers of the army and navy, who were asked yesterday to ascertain what ships might be available.

Secretary Garrison said today that the minimum estimate of the number of Americans who want to come back from Europe was 50,000 He said there were other estimates ranging up to 150,000 Americans, but he was inclined to think the maximum would not exceed 100,000. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said it was estimated that the number of urgent cases of Americans in immediate need of relief was 20,000. After carefully scanning the list of vessels flying the American flag, that might be chartered, Secretary Garrison said it was found that only approximately thirty vessels were available, exclusive of the six large vessels of the American and Red Star Lines, which fly the American flag also. These six vessels are the Kroonland and Finland, the St. Louis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, and New York, with a total passenger capacity of 6,888.

The other thirty vessels, it was explained, would average about 250 passengers each, or a total of 7,500, so that if thirty vessels of this character were chartered they, with the American and Red Star steamers, would have a total capacity of about 14,300 passengers a voyage. Unless steamers flying the flags of other neutral Powers were employed, and British and French steamers were available for bringing Americans home, it would require some weeks to furnish them with transportation in steamers flying the American flag chartered by the Government. The thirty steamers on the list under consideration today are engaged in the coastwise trade. Three of the vessels in this list are American coastwise steamers, now at Galveston under charter as army transports.

The question of coaling these vessels for the return voyage was discussed, the suggestion being made that the belligerent government would probably not allow them to contribute toward exhausting the much-needed coal supplies abroad. The coaling question can be arranged, it was explained, the purpose being to assign naval colliers to meet them in European ports and provide them with the necessary coal for the return voyage.

The President's message urging the $2,500,000 appropriation said:

"After further consideration of the existing conditions in Europe, in so far as it is affecting citizens of the United States who are there without means, financial or otherwise, to return to their homes in this country, it seems incumbent upon the Government to take steps at once to provide adequate means, by the chartering of vessels or otherwise, of bringing Americans out of the disturbed regions and conveying them to their homes in the United States.

"Moreover, in view of the difficulty of obtaining money upon letters of credit, with which most Americans abroad are supplied, it will be necessary to send agents abroad with funds which can be advanced on such evidences of credit, or used for the assistance of destitute citizens of the United States.

"In these circumstances, I recommend the immediate passage by the Congress of an act appropriating $2,500,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be placed at the disposal of the President for the relief, protection, and transportation of American citizens, and for personal services, rent and other expenses which may be incurred in the District of Columbia or elsewhere connected with or growing out of the existing disturbance in Europe."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt telephoned yesterday morning at 11 o'clock from Washington to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and gave verbal instructions to Capt. Albert Lee, commandant of the navy yard, for provisioning the Tennessee and putting it in shape for the start on a long cruise today.

Immediately Commandant Lee gave orders for the mustering of a crew for the Tennessee, which has been used since April as a receiving ship for recruits at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and for placing the necessary provisions, coal and equipment, on board.

Commandant Lee said that the Tennesssee would leave today with supplies not only for the crew and officers but with extra provisions, which would feed 500 additional persons for ten days.

A quantity of extra hammocks, hammock mattresses, and blankets were taken on board. While it is not expected that the Tennessee will take American refugees as passengers, Commandant Lee said that the Tennessee would be able to accommodate nearly 700 extra persons in a pinch. If any stranded tourists are taken on board the Tennessee, they will be able to sleep in the hammocks between decks.

The provisions on the Tennessee are the usual sea stores, consisting principally of rice, beans, hard bread, canned beef, coffee, cheese, and potatoes.

Except for its lack of provisions and coal the Tennessee was in readiness for a long cruise. No time had to be wasted in repairs or in putting the cruiser into shape.

Commandant Lee said that the Tennessee would be ready to go to sea this morning at 11 o'clock, and it was said that for a big warship making ready for a long cruise, the Tennessee was equipped in record-breaking time. Later the order to leave at 11 o'clock was canceled by orders from Washington, as it was found that officials and Red Cross leaders, who are to accompany the Tennessee could not all be here in readiness for sailing at that hour. The time was changed to 9:30 tonight, when the Tennessee will start out with the flood tide.

The Tennessee has a length of 504½ feet and a displacement of 15,950 tons. It was completed in Septemebr, 1904, and was flagship under Rear Admiral Knight. During the Balkan war it was sent to the Mediterranean for the protection and relief of Americans in the war territory, and it made stops at Bierut and Smyrna.

During the around-the-world cruise, which started in 1907, the Tennessee and Washington were the pathfinders, preceding the rest of the fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco. The Tennessee was the first big modern ship to go through the Straits of Magellan.

BANKERS' GOLD READY.

$5,000,000 Could Be Put on Tennessee for Europe Today.

It was thought by New York bankers last night that no insurmountable obstacle would arise which would prevent them from co-operationg with the United States Government in sending gold out today on the Tennessee to enable holders of letters of credit to convert them into cash.

The Bankers' Trust Company, acting for a pool of banking institutions which have outstanding travelers' credits, withdrew from the Sub-Treasury yesterday an additional $1,500,000 in gold coin, making a total of $5,000,000 in its vaults to be sent to Europe. This money was taken across the street, where a force was engaged in packing it securely in kegs. It was planned to load it on board the Tennessee today if she is ordered to get under way tonight.

Except for the gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday with the assistance of the Treasury Department for relief of Americans now abroad with travelers' checks, withdrawals for export were small. The Canadian banks, which have been taking gold for a few days past, found the operation more difficult yesterday, and only $1,600,000 was taken out for the Dominion.

The local representative of one of the big Canadian banks which has been shipping gold to its home office said yesterday that so far as his institution was concerned, he was not seriously disturbed by the veiled announcement that obstacles were to be placed in the way of further withdrawals.

"It seems to me that with $47,000,000 taken for export to Europe last week the Government is making a deal of fuss over a few millions we sent to Canada," said this man. "As a matter of fact, our Government has adopted measures similar to those taken here for the issuance of emergency currency by declaring banknotes legal tender, so that our need for more gold has about ended."

Other Canadian bankers said that they would make no attempt to get out more gold while efforts to that end were being discouraged.

NOTHING LIKE IT

There is nothing quite like Thompson-Starrett service, nothing quite so economical, efficient and satisfactory, nothing so protective of the best interests of its clients, nothing so potent to ensure the safety of the investment and the income, and nothing which, all things considered, is so inexpensive to those who use it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CHARTER FRUIT STEAMERS.

Eighteen British Vessels Engaged to Bring Americans Home.

Arthur W. Preston, President of the United Fruit Steamship Company, which operates a line of steamships under the American flag to the West Indies and Central America, said yesterday that at the suggestion of his friends he had chartered eighteen steamships in England to bring stranded Americans back to this country. These are all first-class steamships, he added, of 7,600 gross tonnage and capable of carrying 200 cabin passengers comfortably.

The steamers belong to the Elder & Fyffe Steamship Company and ply between Jamaica and Bristol, England, and Hamburg, Germany, with fruit and passengers, a service similar to that given by the United Fruit Company to West Indian and South American ports from this city.

The service will begin by the dispatch today from Bristol of the steamship Montague of 7,000 tons, and it is expected that her 200 berths will all be taken. Five days later the Bayamo, a similar steamer, will leave, and the service will continue every five days until the need of the ships is no longer manifest.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company of 10 Bridge Street announced yesterday that three ocean steamships belonging to the company were being rapidly fitted out to sail under the American flag and bring back Americans from Europe who were unable to get transportation to the United States.

The first steamer is the S. V. Luckenbach, of 3,626 gross tons, which was formerly the United States transport McPherson during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Luckenbach said that the steamer accommodated 1,200 army men when used as a troop ship, and she could bring home than many belat travelers.

The J. L. Luckenbach, which was formerly the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, is the second steamship. She is of 4,920 gross tons and can bring home 2,000 passengers. She is a 14-knot steamer and is being thoroughly overhauled in Newport News.

The Harry L. Luckenbach, of 2,798 tons, built in 1881, and 300 feet in length, is being made over below decks to carry 1,500 persons. The ships will be ready to go into commission next week.

KRONPRINZ READY TO RUN.

Why Liner Which Slipped Away Carried Huge Coal Supply.

The agents of the North German Lloyd denied yesterday that there were war supplies of any kind on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm when she left this port on Monday night or that she carried a gun in a wooden packing case on her upper forward deck.

"All we know about the Kronprinz," said the spokesman for the agents yesterday, "is that we received orders to have her returned to Bremen as quickly as possible. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is in Bremen and we are forwarding an extra crank shaft to her. It was placed on the forward deck with its wooden casing to protect it from the weather, and this was evidently the cause of a report that the Kronprinz was going out armed.

"The liner ordinarily carries about 4,000 tons of coal, and we loaded her with 6,000 tons because she may have to make a dash for a neutral port. She burns 700 tons of coal daily and, therefore, is likely to have use for the 6,000 tons. We don't believe that she headed south as has been reported.

"The Kronprinz undoubtedly will take a northern course and reach a German port as soon as possible. It would not be practicable for her to coal German cruisers, and there is no reason why those cruisers should not enter an American port to coal."

It was added that the other ships of the North German Lloyd Company now at Hoboken piers, the George Washington, Barbarossa, Grosser Kurfürst, Friedrich der Grosse, and Prinzess Irene, would remain there for the present.

SAY LORRAINE WILL GO.

French Line Agents Arrange for Sailing This Morning.

The agents of the French Transatlantic Line announced yesterday that the Lorraine would sail at 10 A. M. today for Havre with passengers and mails no matter how many German cruisers might be outside.

"The Lorraine will have no escort," the representative of the agents said. "The officials of the French Line do not fear trouble from German ships and wish the widest publicity given to this fact."

Capt. Mauras of the Lorraine, who is a commander in the French Navy, said that he had seen the German cruiser Dresden in Chinese waters. She was an old vessel, he said, with a speed of 13 knots at the best.

"The Lorraine," said Capt. Mauras, "can make 19 knots and can give the German a good stern chase."

KAISER WILHELM II. NOT IN.

Liner's Commander Cautious About Wireless Dispatches from the Ship.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which was due from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg with mails and passengers yesterday, had not arrived at a late hour last night. Friends of the passengers waited about the pier in Hoboken all the afternoon and evening.

No wireless dispatch up to a late hour last night had been received from Capt. Dahl either from Cape Race or Sable Island. The agents of the vessel thought that Capt. Dahl was not sending wireless dispatches for fear they might be intercepted.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. has on board about 250 first cabin passengers, 2,000 sacks of mail, and a valuable cargo. She left Cherbourg at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, July 29.

Liner Belgia Wary of Cruisers.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Hamburg-American liner Belgia, from Boston July 24 for Hamburg, arrived off the English Coast today. The Captain tried to communicate with the German Consul at Newport. He said he was short of coal, but it is supposed that he feared he would be captured by a French cruiser if he entered the English Channel.

TREASURE SHIP CECILIE DASHES BACK TO AMERICAN PORT

TREASURE SHIP CECILIE IS SAFE AT BAR HARBOR

Harried German Liner, with $13,000,000 Bullion Aboard, Returns in Haste.

DODGES CRUISERS 4 DAYS

Turned Back Friday Night, When Nearing Plymouth, and Races West for Safety.

HEADLONG THROUGH FOG

With Lights Out or Blanketed, Captain Fears to Sound Siren or Use Wireless.

PASSENGERS IN TERROR

Finally Prevail Upon the Commander to Start Fog-Horn—Bankers Try to Buy Ship.

MOON IN WRONG PLACE

Passengers' First Inkling of Trouble—C. Ledyard Blair Sails Vessel Into Familiar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—Into this harbor, which seldom sees anything more pretentious than coastwise craft, there crept at 6 o'clock this morning a great ocean liner. It was the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, carrying more than $13,000,000 in specie, $10,679,000 in gold and the rest in silver, and 1,216 passengers, which had been turned back by wireless orders from the steamship company's offices in Bremen, Germany, when within two days steaming of her first port of call, Plymouth, England, for fear of capture by British or French warships.

The turn was made last Friday night. From that time until the great ship's nose penetrated the waters of the three-mile limit—the neutral zone—on the Maine coast, the Cecilie's screws were kept turning at full speed day and night, not abating a single revolution even in the fog that for hours enveloped the fleeing treasure ship. The run back was made with all lights blanketed or extinguished and as silently as possible, the foghorn being blown only at infrequent intervals, and at the risk of collision with vagrant icebergs or other vessels.

Learned of Lurking Cruisers.

When the ship was put about Friday night Capt. Charles Polak called the men passengers into the smoking room and told them that a general European war was impending or had been declared, and that he had received orders to make for America and safety. Captain, crew, and passengers heaved a sigh of relief when the ship dropped anchor in the harbor here and greeted the Bar Harbor hills with three long blasts of her siren.

The big steamship was in latitude 46.46 north and longitude 30.21 west when orders were received for her return. She was then about 700 miles from the English coast, and was due to dock at Plymouth Sunday night. A dance was in progress when the Captain called the men into the smoking room and told them the news, adding that he had plenty of coal on board for the return voyage and that he would endeavor to reach a neutral port. The Captain did not tell them that he had overheard the wireless of French vessels giving his whereabouts, or that he had heard that four British cruisers had come out to meet the Cecilie.

With a dense fog coming up, her whereabouts was concealed, and the liner turned back in the darkness. The outside lights were extinguished and the portholes all carefully stopped, so that no light might betray the presence of the ship. The Captain kept the liner going at top speed in the fog, believing that somewhere behind were cruisers bent on his capture.

After the second night of such headlong running with lights extinguished, the passengers, with the Titanic disaster in mind, began to show signs of uneasiness. A committee of the men went to the Captain and declared that he was needlessly endangering the lives of all aboard; that human life was of far more importance than the gold that this modern treasure galleon carried. Capt. Polak assured them that there was little danger, as he was running far north of the usual steamship course. This failed to allay their fears, but the only concession the Captain would make was to blow the foghorn occasionally.

Embargo Put on Wireless.

No wireless messages were sent by the ship after the order to turn around was received. There was a rush for the wireless station by the passengers, but the Captain refused to allow any messages to be sent, fearing that the ship's position would be betrayed. Not till they reached Bar Harbor this morning did the passengers get into communication with their friends at home; then the two telegraph offices were besieged with a volume of business that threatened to swamp them.

The passengers give different accounts of what happened on board the ship during her return trip.

"There wasn't much to tell," said one. "It was simply a sail through fog and dark, with the dreadful feeling that any minute we might strike something, and it would be all over. There wasn't much of the dramatic other than the belief that the warships behind were pursuing us, and ahead were the dangers of the sea."

Some of the passengers laid wagers as to the ultimate destination of the ship. New York, Boston, and Newport were each heavily backed, and there was tremendous surprise among the passengers when the ship dropped anchor to find themselves so far north as Bar Harbor. The Captain on the voyage back would give out no information as to his destination.

There was a notable company on board. C. Ledyard Blair and his family of New York, who left Bar Harbor only a short time ago, after spending some weeks here on a yachting trip, were surprised to find themselves back again, as was Mrs. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, who has a large Summer home here, and who found herself almost opposite her home.

The passengers were not permitted to land till after luncheon and then many of them were sent westward on the afternoon train. A special train for New York this evening carried away the greater number of the first-cabin passengers. Others went on the J. T. Morse, of the Eastern Steamship line. The second cabin and steerage passengers will be sent westward Wednesday.

Capt. Polak this morning although tremendously fatigued from his vigil, and almost in a state of collapse, was nevertheless found quite communicative. He felt that he had been justified in taking the risks he did to save his ship and cargo from capture. Thus far no disposition of the valuable cargo which the Cecilie carries has been arranged for, although it will probably be shipped back to New York. The Captain has been ordered to take on coal. There is not sufficient coal here, so the ship will have to wiat until coal can be brought from New York or Philadelphia.

Can't Risk New York Trip.

Capt. Polak, however, expressed frankly his idea that it would be quite impossible to take the ship back to New York at present. The only way to do it safely would be to follow along the coast line, keeping well inside the three-mile zone, and this he felt to be impossible with a craft of this size, especially with hostile ships outside which would not be any too scrupulous, possibly, in observing distances. Capt. Polak is a Lieutenant Commander in the German Naval Reserve, but, he says, he felt his duty was to his steamship line first.

On the trip back a number of prominent financiers offered to buy the ship outright and sail her under the American flag, but this proposal the Captain said he could not entertain, adding that he was bound by the letter of his instructions.

Never before, it is said, has so valuable a treasure ship sailed on such a cruise. Bar Harbor was the nearest and safest port, according to Capt. Polak, and he did not want to go to Portland. Twice he was narrowly overtaken by cruisers—the French cruiser Friant and the British cruiser Essex, whose wireless he overheard; but he managed to dodge them on account of the fog. No use was made of the sending apparatus of his own wireless, on account of not wishing to let anybody know his location.

The Captain, haggard from his long siege, seemed proud of his success. He declared at the same time he would not willingly have taken any risks that would endanger the safety of his passengers even for the sake of saving the gold and the ship. The vessel alone is worth more than $5,000,000.

C. Ledyard Blair of New York, whose experience in these waters has been extensive in his yachting cruises, acted as pilot of the Cecilie in coming into Frenchman's Bay.

Gives Blair Full Credit.

Capt. Polack gives the credit for making the harbor in safety to Mr. Blair, who is a member of Blair Brothers, bankers. Mr. Blair mounted the bridge beside the Captain and piloted the big ship in through the channel.

None of the officers of the Cecilie was familiar with these waters. Mr. Blair, who is a son of D. C. Blair of New York, who has a Summer cottage here, frequently has visited Bar Harbor in his yacht Eagle and knows every rock from Schoodic Point to Owl's Head.

As the Cecilie approached the coast this morning, still expecting at any moment to pick up the smoke of a hostile cruiser, Capt. Polack learned of Mr. Blair's familiarity with the coast and asked for his assistance.

Capt. Polack believes that the safety of his ship and her millions is due to luck and the fog bank.

"We were about 900 miles off the English Coast, and should have made Plymouth in two days," he said, "when I received a wireless from the home office of the line, sent via England, telling me that war had been declared and ordering me to return. I immediately started back. I did not know where to go, but caught a wireless from Sayville, L. I., and messages from other ships, saying that we were being watched for by cruisers on account of the $10,600,000 on board, consigned to English and French bankers.

"At one time we caught wireless messages which told me we were within a comparatively short distance of the French fishing cruiser Friant and the British cruiser Essex. I expected at any moment to see their smoke above the horizon. A thick fog bank rolled in on us, providentially, and I believe this is the only thing that saved the ship from capture. We were afraid to send messages ourselves for fear of being located.

"We got news from the Long Island coast and from as far South as Norfolk. The messages said we were being watched for. I did not dare to ask if the route to New York was clear, for fear of betraying my position. I finally decided to turn north and make for Bar Harbor, which was nearer and safer than Portland."

A Work of Providence, Says Captain

Capt. Polack said that despite his running through the fog at high speed with no lights, his first regard had been for the safety of his passengers. It would have been impossible to bring them in without the help of God, he said, earnestly.

Charles P. Sneider of the Sneider-Anderson Company, of New York said:

"We were more than enjoying the trip until Friday night when the ship turned. Of course there was great surprise until the Captain came into the smoking room and told the men he had just received word that France, England and Russia had declared war on Germany and that he must return to America. He said he did not know where he would land his passengers, but that he would do his best to get them back safely."

Mr. Sneider said there was no more official news from the Captain after that. The passengers knew nothing of their whereabouts until they were brought into Bar Harbor.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati and her daughter, Miss Marie T. Hinkle, were both passengers on the ship. Mrs. Hinkle has a Summer home here, but this year she planned to visit Carlsbad.

"We were somewhat disturbed after leaving New York upon hearing rumors of a European war, but we had no direct news until Friday night," said she. "I had commenced to greatly regret that I hadn't gone to Bar Harbor, as usual, when we turned about in mid-ocean and started back for we knew not where.

Looked Out; Saw Her Cottage.

"When I arose Tuesday morning and looked through a port I saw land, and, without having the faintest idea of where we were, I remarked that it looked a little like Bar Harbor. You can imagine my surprise and delight upon discovering that it actually was, and that I was within a stone's throw of the Summer cottage I had been so ardently longing for ever since the first rumor of war reached us."

Mrs. and Miss Hinkle will remain in Bar Harbor for a time.

A fleet of forty-eight French fishing schooners was sighted off the Island of Miquelon, another passenger said, and the ship's course was changed to avoid them. Several times the wireless men caught messages exchanged between French cruisers urging that a sharp lookout be kept for the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Many wireless messages from British steamers were picked up Monday afternoon and night.

A log book of the voyage, kept by one passenger, follows:

On Friday, July 31, when about 850 miles from the English coast, the vessel turned. The Captain came to the smoking room and said that he had received instructions to return to America, and he had enough fuel and food to last. The passengers did not know where they were headed for, as he would not divulge this information, but he asked that they keep their heads and not get excited.

There was but little sleep aboard that night. The passengers crowded the decks until early in the morning. On Saturday, Aug. 1, there was noticed on the chart a poster saying: "Returning very far north."

The Captain told the passengers in case the lights were extinguished not to get excited. On Saturday the tops of the smoke stacks were painted black to look like the Olympic's.

On Sunday night the ship was darkened; no light on board. A thick fog came up in the early evening. The Captain did not reduce speed nor sound his foghorn. The passengers were badly frightened and a committee of men went to him and asked him to reduce his speed and sound his foghorn, which he did.

On Monday, Aug. 3, the fog still holds thick. The vessel is going very fast, but the horn is blowing and we are apparently off Halifax although no official word has been given to the passengers.

It is said here tonight that a revenue cutter will be sent from Portland Wednesday. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie has been ordered to remain here for the present.

Blanketed with Canvas.

On her sensational run for safety, every port hole of the Cecilie was blanketed with canvas, so that not a gleam of light might betray her whereabouts. Her four stout stacks were tipped with black paint, so that she might resemble an English steamship and thus escape suspicion.

The Cecilie left New York last Tuesday bound for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg, with 350 first-class, 130 second-class and 736 steerage passengers. About a third of the first-class were Germans, who sailed to anticipate the war crisis. Most of the rest were Americans.

While the dance was in progress Friday night one of the passengers noticed that the position of the moon had unaccountably shifted to the port side of the ship. Before the significance of this was realized the Captain called the men into the smoking room and made his announcement of the turn about.

There was nervous laughter, applause, oaths, congratulations, protests, which gave way to a grave state of apprehension as the seriousness of the situation became apparent. Electric lights were turned off and the ships was covered from bow to stern in a shrowd of canvas. This smothered whatever beams of light escaped through chinks in the stateroom windows.

When the vessel steamed safely into Bar Harbor today Capt. Polak received a long line of passengers, who congratulated him on his achievement. Among the passengers were Congressmen A. J. Barchfeld of Pennsylvania and Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, Gov. Charles R. Miller of Delaware, and Samuel Newhouse, the copper magnate of Utah and New York.

Germans vs. English.

Col. G. F. B. Cobbett, an English military officer, whose chagrin at not being able to join the army was apparent to every one on board, was one of the few English on the ship. There were a number of German officers. Oral duels and minature international warfare in the smoking room helped to divert the minds of the passengers, who were inclined to give way to misgivings.

To some sleep was impossible. The dark, foggy nights were long vigils until this morning's sun burned its way through the mist that had hung over the North Atlantic. To those who promenaded the shut-in decks on the long watches, the ship was like a ghost ship, with only the animating throb of its engines to make it different from a derelict. The only gleam of light that relieved the dead blackness was where the ship's friction stirred the sea into phosphorescence.

It took several of the ship's officers to restrain passengers from crowding into the small launches that came to the ship's side this morning. A man who managed to get a newspaper from one of the launches was all but mobbed.

The little village of Bar Harbor with its Summer colony was all astir and on the streets long before its usual hour to witness the unprecedented spectacle of a big ocean liner anchored just off the shore. The smoke stacks, painted by the crew the morning after the Cecilie turned on her course, led the inhabitants of the village to think that by some strange chance the Olympic had wandered into port; then word went around that it was the missing Cecilie with the famous cargo of gold, and curiosity became feverish.

Enterprising persons begun running launches to the ship, but none was allowed to board her. They stopped long enough, however, to shout greetings and the latest news to those on board.

After the passengers lining the rail had waited several anxious hours, great bundles of newspapers were brought out in small boats. By their flaring headlines the passengers first learned the gravity of the situation. The calm of the first few hours was succeeded by wild excitement, but the Captain remained firm in his refusal to permit the passengers to go ashore immediately.

Representatives Bartholdt and Barchfeld, who were bound for Stockholm to attend the International Peace Conference as representatives of the United States Government, arranged to return to New York immediately. They did not know at the time that the conference had been called off, but they were inclined to think it would be.

Scores of brokers and bankers were aboard the ship. They heard on Thursday of the closing of the European Stock Exchanges, but did not know until Saturday that the New York Exchange had closed. A wireless message for a broker on the ship from New York was the first news the passengers had of the closing. This reassured many passengers who were heavily interested in American securities and had been disturbed by New York quotations.

CECILIE SHORT OF COAL.

Otherwise Capt. Polack Would Have Tried to Dodge Into This Port.

The first news of the arrival of the gold-laden liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie on this side of the Atlantic was given out by the agents of the North German Lloyd Company yesterday morning when a message was received from Capt. Charles Polack stating that he had arrived safely at Bar Harbor, Me., with his passengers and $10,679,000 in gold and $3,600,000 in silver bars.

Speaking over the long-distance telephone later with Charles von Helmolt, General Agent of the line, Capt. Polack said that he would have come on to New York if he had had sufficient coal in the bunkers. He added that in his opinion the liner had better stay at Bar Harbor until further news was received from Bremen, whence his instructions to turn back were sent.

The liner left New York at 1 A. M. on Tuesday, July 28, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen. She was due to arrive at Plymouth about 10 P. M. Sunday. A cablegram was received that night from London saying she had been signaled off Malin Head, on the north coast of Ireland. Another report had it that she had been captured by English cruiser in the Channel and had been taken into Southampton. At 2 P. M. Monday a dispatch was received from Washington that the State Department had been notified from London that the Kronprinzessin Cecilie had arrived safely at a German port.

Capt. John Claret of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha arrived from London Monday afternoon and reported passing the Cecilie Thursday afternoon on the east-bound track. She was then steaming at top speed toward the English Channel. Capt. Dumont of the French liner Rochambeau arrived late Monday night, and reported being in communication by wireless with the Cecilie on Thursday.

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon at the North German Lloyd office, 5 Broadway, that the passengers in the first and second cabins of the Cecilie would travel to New York in two sections of the Bar Harbor Express over the New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and arrive at the Grand Central Station at 7:52 A. M. today. Arrangements were being made for the return of the specie to the bankers, the agents said. The steerage passengers will come back to New York by boat.

It was not stated whether any refund of passage money would be made. There is a notice on all tickets that the company is not responsible for delays caused through quarantine regulations or risk of war.

U. S. WAIVES REGULATIONS.

McAdoo Permits Landing of Cecilie's Passengers and Freight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In entering Bar Harbor today the Kronprinzessin Cecilie came into contact with the navigation and customs laws of the United States and as a result she was subjected to an embarrassing few hours. As matters turned out, however, the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce, which had jurisdiction in the matter, were lenient, and the steamship was not subjected to any of the penalties that might have been applied had the Government undertaken to hold her to a strict accountability.

The laws of the United States provide that no foreign vessel clearing from an American port shall land passengers at another American port. If she should do so a fine of $1,000 per passenger could be imposed by the United States, which would mean in the case of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie that the North German Lloyd Company would have been obliged to pay the United States something more than $1,200,000. Furthermore, Bar Harbor is not a port of entry and no foreign vessel could land a cargo there without express permission of the Government.

When the Collector of Customs for the district which included Bar Harbor learned that the Cecilie had arrived there he properly declined to permit her to land passengers or cargo without the express authority of the Treasury Department. The agents of the North German Lloyd, aware of the law applicable to the case, sent a telegram to the Treasury Department asking permission to land the passengers and the cargo. The Treasury Department granted the permission by telegraph.

Whether the Cecilie will land her cargo at Bar Harbor Treasury officials do not know. They said tonight that that was a matter for the agents of the Cecilie to decide.

Secretary McAdoo's order in the case was taken to mean that the $10,679,000 in American gold carried by the Cecilie would be returned to the bankers who shipped it. According to the agreement between the New York bankers and the Treasury Department, every effort is to be made to keep gold in the United States.

THESE SAILED ON CECILIE.

Official Passenger Lists of Gold Ship That Dodged War Vessels.

Following are the official lists of first-class and second-class passengers carried by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. They are due in this city by train this morning from Bar Harbor, Me., where the gold-laden liner put in yesterday to escape possible capture by British or French warships:

FIRST CABIN.

Paul E. Alberti, Mrs. Alberti, Miss Melinda Arconet, George C. Arvedson.

J. H. Backus, A. J. Barchfield, Richard Bartholdt, O. A. Bauer, Ernst Berger, H. Crawford Black, Mrs. Black, C. Ledyard Blair, James A. Blair, Jr., H. Bosshardt, Mrs. J. G. Batterson, George Bech, Danish Consul; Bertram B. Boltwood, John M. Bowers, Max Breitung, Horace Brock, Mrs. Brock, Harry Bruce, William Buckelmann, Miss Arme J. Burke, Mrs. W. L. Butt, Miss Anna Butler.

A. J. Carroll, Mrs. J. M. Cartom, H. R. Carveth, C. H. Clark, Dr. Joseph Conn, Morris L. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Arthur Coppell, Ernest Cossmann, Mrs. Kate Cramer, Mrs. A. Cramer, H. E. Crawley.

Capt. Gio, Batta Daffieno, Carlo di Chiusano, Eugene Delano, Jules Demetre, Mrs. Demetre, Louis Denare, Dr. Francis X. Dercum, F. Desola, Mrs. Desola, G. Dettmeyer, Miss Bettie Doebereiner, Miss Louise Doebereiner, Miss Elizabeth Doherty, Miss Josephine M. Dowling, Miss J. M. Dowling, Mrs. Mortimer J. Dowling, Miss Dorothy F. Downing, Alf. Dreyer, N. H. Druckllieb.

C. F. Eccardt, Mrs. Geneva Edington, Theodore H. Engelmann, Jesse S. Epstein, Harry T. Eschwege, Mrs. Eschwege, Dr. Louis A. Ewald

James E. Fargo, Jr., Mrs. T. B. Farrell, Miss T. M. Farrell, Dr. Paul Federn, Max Fehringer, G. A. Ford, Mrs. Ogden Fowler, Leo Frank, Mrs. Frank, Miss Juliet Frank, M. Frankfort, Mrs. S. Frick, Miss S. Frick, F. Frohknecht, L. E. Frorup, Mrs. Frorup, August Funke, Mrs. Funke, George Fussner.

Dr Edward C. Gale, Mrs. Gale, Richard Gale, Mrs. J. Galvin, D. G. Georgacopulos, Frederico Gerlach, Mrs. Gerlach, Frederico Gerlach, Jr., Morris Gernsheimer, Dr. F. W. Gethro, Miss Mary Gilleece, Robert Glendenning, Mrs. Glendenning, Miss Mary F. Glendenning, Miss Ellen Glendenning, Robert Glendenning, Jr., E. Gommel, Miles F. Goodman, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Gerald H. Gray, Mrs. J. C. Grew.

Miss M. C. Hamill, Mrs. John J. Hall, Miss Lillian E. Hall, Miss E. D. Hammond, Walter S. Hammons, Maurice Hanssens, Mrs. Hanssens, Mrs. Joseph P. Harris, A. M. Hart, Miss Elizabeth M. Harty, Miss S. M. Hinkle, Miss Marie T. Hinkle, Mrs. Samuel Hoar, Miss Clara D. Hoar, John Hoar, Mrs. Pauline Hoppenstedt Miss Anita P. Hoppenstedt, Edgar Hough.

Mrs. Edwin J. Irwin.

Crammond Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Leo Kennedy, A. S. Kimberly, Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Mary Kinseley, Emil Klein, Dr. Jur, Robert Kleinschmidt, Waldemar Knust, Dr. Max Koehler, Mrs. Koehler, Joseph Kohn, Reise Inspektor Th. Kraenzlin, Mrs. Krause, Herbert Krenzle, Max Krischer, Harry B. Kuhns, Mrs. Kuhns, Miss Annie Kuno.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Alfred Langoehrig, Dr. Schmarja Levin, Arthur Levy, R. L. Lewis, E. H. Litchfield, Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, Miss Elizabeth L. Lowndes.

Dr. F. Maass, Mrs. Maass, Miss Helen Mack, David Magie, Jr., Miss Mahoney, Miss Jane Mahoney, Miss Josephine Mahoney, Isaac Mayer, Henry Mayer, Mrs. Joseph B. McCall, J. B. McCall, Jr., Miss Lenore McCall, Miss A. McCarthy, Victor K. McElheney, Jr., Dr. John J. McGrath, Mrs. McGrath, J. Tarn McGrew, Mrs. McGrew, Dr. George E. McLaughlin, John Mein, Mrs. Mein and infant, Benjamin Megie, Mrs. Megie, Thomas D. Merrill, A. H. Meyer, E. Meyers, Mrs. Meyers, Mr. Michaelovsky, Mrs. Michaelovsky, Charles R. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Carlos Monzon, Mourie Montrie, George C. Moon, Edmund L. Mooney, Seymour Morris, Jr., R. S. Mosley, Edward B. Mower, Hermann Muehlenbrock, Miss Mary Murphy, Dr. Francis Wisner Murray, Hans Mutzenbecher.

Mrs. Henrietta Nelligan, Samuel Newhouse.

Miss Katherine L. O'Brien, Prof. Horst Oertel, Miss Minnie E. O'Malley, Miss Anna C. O'Malley, W. N. O'Neil, Mrs. O'Neil, Maurice N. Oscard.

Miss Elsbeth Pabst, Mrs. M. A. Palmer, John H. Pardee, Mrs. A. Pauly, W. H. Peck, Henry B. Pennell, Jr., Maurice A. Petel, Mrs. Petel, Wilhelm Petersen, Francois Pierron, Dr. Frank L. Pleadwell, U. S. N.; Elfigo Polanka, Mrs. Polanka, Counsel Dr. Axel, Th. Preyer.

Miss Katherine Quinn.

Mrs. K. Reinhart, Mrs. Harry M. Riley and infant, Miss E. Riley, his Excellency Dr. P. Ritter, Ambassador of Switzerland; Walter H. Roberts, J. R. Roosevelt, Mrs. Rothschild, Mrs. William Rotter, Master Arthur Rotter, Miss Viviene Rotter, Mrs. Edward F. Rourke, Miss Evelyn Rumsey.

Charles T. Schneider, Ewald Schniewind, John F. Schotz, Max Schwab, Mrs. Schwab, Miss Creora B. Seeley, E. A. Seitz, William F. Sellers, Mrs. Sellers, Orson Smith, Mrs. Smith, Harrison W. Smith, Judge Charles F. Stearns, George H. Stege, Gustave Stern, Mrs. Stern, Frederick A. Stock, Ernst A. Stohr, Frederick Sturges, Jr., Mrs. Sturges, Charles Swaine, Howard S. Sweetson.

Miss Ada R. Taggart, A. J. Thomas, Jr., Miss Janette Tohm, Mme. Blanche Tronville, Mrs. Charles E. Trotter, Frank Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, Samuel H. Tull, Mrs. Tull, Dr. Charles A. Tuttle, Mrs. Tuttle.

J. Drayton Voorhees, Felix Vorenberg, Simon Vorenberg, Eliot Wadsworth, A. J. Walter, Umberto Walter, Otto Wandel, Dr. Weiss, Ernst West, Miss F. E. Wickham, Julius M. Wile, Mrs. Wile, Henry Wilhelm, Mrs. Wilhelm, Karl Wilhelm, Henry Wilhelm, Jr., George W. Winstead, Mrs. Cornelia F. Woolley, Miss Delia Woolley, the Rev. Th. Wucher.

O. Zayas, Mrs. Zayas.

SECOND CABIN.

Miss Fanny Albrecht.

Fred Bauchheuss, Gottlob Binder, Mrs. Gottlob Binder, Mrs. Bettie Borger, and Master Milton Borger.

Mrs. Minnie Cassileth and Miss Elizabeth Cullmar.

Dr. Francesco D'Agostine and J. P. Davis.

Mrs. Gladys Esterbrook.

Mrs. Minnie Felix, Miss Edna Felix, Ernst Finck, Mrs. Ernst Finck, Miss Lillian Finck, William Frankle, and William Frankle, Jr.

Jacob Gansley, Mrs. Jacob Gansley, Oscar Geier, Jack Goldman, Mrs. A. S. Goldstein and infant, J. A. Graff, A. H. Groll, and F. K. Gustin.

Paul Haase, Rudolph Hahn, Miss Rosannah Hahn, William Harpenau, Mrs. William Harpenau, Friedrich Hauck, Mrs. Friedrich Hauck, Hugo Henning, C. Hopps, Mrs. C. Hopps, Gustav W. Hornung, and Mrs. Ada Huber.

Miss Theresa Janariak.

Wolf Kandel, Mrs. Wolf Kandel, Miss Maria Kaestele, Mrs. M. Kaufmann, Miss W. Klees, and Miss C. N. Klees.

Mrs. Marie Klug, Master Charles Klug, Miss Maria Klug, Miss Sophie R. Kohler, Richard Kolck, Mrs. Katherine Kolter, Master Ludwig Kolter, Mrs. Agnieszka Krzemin, Master Michael Krzemin.

Jacques Langman, Mrs. Jacques Langman, Master Arnold Langman, Joseph Laub, Mrs. Joseph Laub, Mrs. Theresa Lemberger, Mrs. Regina Lescheditzky, George Lessmann, Otto Liebner, the Rev. John Luckacs, Mrs. John Luckacs.

Max Mager, Mrs. Christina Meffert, Dr. Arthur Menzel, Miss G. A. Meyer.

Miss Therese Nemac, Thomas Nicholson, Miss Grace Nicholson, Mrs. Annie Nothaft, Master Carl Nothaft.

Geza Renk, Mrs. Geza Renk, Joseph Riedlinger, the Rev. Brian C. Roberts, Mrs. Brian C. Roberts, Levi Rosenberg.

George S. Salem, Mrs. Anna Brunnen Schenkel, Henry Schraufnagel, Mrs. Henry Schraufnagel, Rudolf Schwanemann, Mrs. Rudolf Schwanemann, James Smith, H. R. Smith, Miss M. H. Smith, Charles Staebli.

Fred Uhlman.

Mrs. John Viedt.

Bishop Vincent Wehrle, Henry Wilken, D. Winter, Miss Gertrude Wronka.

In addition to the 350 first-class and 130 second-class passengers, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie carried 736 steerage passengers.

GOLD SHIPPERS RELIEVED.

Little of Cecilie's Treasure War-Insured—Gold's Return Delayed.

News that the North German Lloyd treasure ship Kronprinzessin Cecilie had put in at Bar Harbor, Me., was received in Wall Street a little before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It brought relief to the shippers of her $10,679,000 of gold. Of the five consignments making up this total it is understood that only one, and that for a relatively small amount, carried insurance against war. The bankers had an uneasy twenty-four hours following reports of the ship's attempt to find asylum in German waters.

Steps were taken at once by the banks which had dispatched the gold with a view to getting it released from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for return to New York. They met an unexpected delay through the requirement by the North German Lloyd that they exhibit documents establishing their ownership.

The bankers mailed their bills of lading to the consignees when the gold was accepted, and, although there were two copies on board the vessel, there ensued a delay when the steamship people demanded documentary proof. Several of the bankers said yesterday that they had no doubt that the gold would be released just as soon as the transportation agents could assure themselves that it was demanded by the rightful owners, but in the meantime a considerable amount of interest is piling up.

It was said that the matter of claiming interest, which amounts, roughly, to $1,500 a day, would not be pressed now, but would be taken up when the situation had clarified. A representative of several marine underwriters said that from his experience he did not believe that the shippers could claim interest from the underwriters, but would have to look to the North German Lloyd for compensation. This authority said that even the gold covered by war risk would not be entitled to accumulated interest, although there was evidently enough ground for testing the point in the courts.

Most of the banks which will receive gold back from the vessel will store the specie in their own vaults for use when it is again possible to undertake to export it. No such attempt will be made at present, and the return of the precious metal strengthens the local banks' position.

The gold shippers do not expect the vessel to leave Bar Harbor until the naval situation is cleared up. It would not be possible to bring the ship into New York without going beyond the three-mile safety zone, and it is not believed that the Captain will take any chances on an unprotected vessel worth more than $5,000,000.

OLYMPIC, WARNED, ARRIVES.

Cruiser Essex Sends Her a Wireless and Escorts Her Here.

The Olympic of the White Star Line, which left Southampton on July 29, reached Quarantine here last evening, escorted by the British cruiser Essex. According to a passenger on the ship, the Esex got into touch with the Olympic by wireless at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and warned the liner to make all speed for this port, as the war situation was menacing and German cruisers were thought to be near.

The Essex went closer to the Olympic later in the day and accompanied her at distance until a few miles of New York. The cruiser stayed so far from the liner, however, that the passengers did not know they were being escorted for their own protection. It was only after the Olympic had dropped anchor at Quarantine that Capt. Haddock gave this information. He added that he had good reason to believe that at fewest two German cruisers were in the region of Sandy Hook.

The passengers on the Olympic, among whom were Ogden Mills, William Faversham, Norman W. Harris, James Simpson, and others of note, received no real war news until they reached Quarantine. They did not even know that the New York Stock Exchange had closed. There was much speculation about the situation throughout the voyage, but discussions ran at fever heat after the wireless warning was received from the Essex.

Of the trip a passenger who spoke to THE TIMES reporter said:

"All the way across the Atlantic we knew absolutely nothing of the war. We did not receive a wireless until this morning, and then it contained no news. But it served to excite us. All of us wondered what had happened. When we reached Quarantine the New York papers put aboard were eagerly grabbed and questions were fired at every one who came aboard. Things were even worse than we thought. We had feared much when the wireless came this morning, but we were not prepared for the news that greeted us. The only item in the news that had a reassuring effect was President Wilson's declaration of neutrality. This was praised by every one on board for its promptness and its wisdom."

The passengers presented to Capt. Haddock a written testimonial, signed by Norman W. Harris, James Simpson, Robert H. Mainder, William Faversham, O. W. Drewer, Ogden Mills, and Lord Nundurnholme. It read:

"Off Ambrose Lightship.
"On Board R. M. S. Olympic.
"Aug. 4, 1914.

"Whereas, The voyage of the Olympic starting from Southampton on July 29, 1914, was made under difficult and dangerous conditions. We the undersigned passengers desire to express our deep gratitude to Capt. Herbert J. Haddock for the thoughtful consideration and constant care which he exercised during the entire voyage for the benefit of the passengers. He missed no opportunity to make the minds of the passengers as easy as possible under the circumstances, and each and every one of us owe him a debt of gratitude therefor. He has the heartfelt wishes of all for his safe return and success in his future command."

On board the Olympic were Mrs. Stanford White and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. They met several times, it was reported.

CRUISER CONVOYS THE LUSITANIA

Continued from Page 1.

Honduras, to England; Justice John J. White of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Richard Harding Davis, and three other newspaper correspondents are also on board.

According to the plans arranged between the officers of th Cunard Line and the British naval authorities, the Lusitania is to be escorted by British cruisers, the Lancaster, Essex, and Berwick, as far as Newfoundland. There, it is understood, she will be met by other cruisers, who will convoy her all the way across to the Irish coast. Capt. Daniel Dow said that the ship was in fine trim.

Three German Cruisers Near.

The German cruisers known to be a short distance off this coast are the Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Strassburg. There are also two French warships near New York Harbor. An amateur wireless operator in this harbor last night picked up messages in code which were sent from one French warship to another at a distace of not more than 100 miles out. The number of the French cruiser Condé was recognized as the signature of one of the messages. The other French warship believed to be in these waters is the Descartes.

German cruisers have been sighted several times recently within a short distance of the American coast, and it was reported last night that they were receiving information by wireless in code from the Telefunken station at Sayville, L. I.

A scientist and graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, who has a wireless apparatus on Long Island Sound, said that he had copied a large number of messages in code sent from the German wireless station at Sayville to the Dresden and the Karlsruhe, which were not far distant at sea.

This amateur caught the messages when they were sent from Berlin to Sayville and from Sayville to the German ships.

He will send the exact text of the code instructions to Washington in order to give the Government a chance to decipher them.

One of the mesages from Sayville was "Return to Boston immediately," and was sent to the Captain of the German merchant steamer Willebad. Another to the German steamer Rowenfeltz was "Proceed to some port and await further orders. On no account go to an English or French port."

The Telefunken station, according to the private operator, began to show great activity on Saturday and has kept it up ever since.

The Captain of a coasting steamer brought into Vineyard Haven, R. I., the report that the German cruiser Dresden had been sighted off Cape Cod, where it was believed to be attempting to cut the French cable, which runs from Orleans, Mass., and was recently taken over by the French Government.

Destroyers Sent from Newport.

After the report had been received at Newport, R. I., from Vineyard Haven, six United States torpedo boat destroyers steamed away from the Newport torpedo station and went at full speed eastward. All information as to the reason for their departure and their destination was refused.

The Norwegian steamer Thor steamed out of Newport, R. I., under Captain Hunn last night carrying 4,000 tons of coal, many tons of provisions and a large supply of deck and engine supplies, said on good authority to be destined for the German cruiser Dresden. The steamer cleared for a port in South America and left under sealed orders.

In obedience to cabled instructions received in the afternoon the Cunard liner was to have slipped her moorings at midnight and started for Liverpool. All arrangements for starting on the ship's regular advertised voyage at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, before the receipt of the cable message, had been abandoned. The new orders caused great activity at the Cunard pier.

The menacing reports of the proximity of German steamers have caused the agents of the various steamship companies to direct Captains of incoming steamers to use great caution and to be careful of any message received by wireless, since they might be decoy messages sent by Germans.

Capt. Prager of the Red Star liner Vaderland, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, said that his operator had caught wireless message from the Dresden on Sunday and Monday when the Vaderland was several miles east of Nantucket. The messages were in code, the Captain said, and could not be deciphered, except the call of Sayville and the signature "Dresden."

The Cunarder Mauretania is on the way to New York with a full complement of passengers, and is due to arrive here tomorrow night or Friday morning. Capt. J. W. T. Charles will be informed by wireless from Capt. Dow of the Lusitania that Germany has declared war on England and will use his own discretion regarding the course he will take to New York.

GERMAN SHIPS NO MATCH.

English and French Cruisers Off the Coast Vastly Superior.

The English and French warships off the American coast are so vastly superior in size and guns to the three German cruisers that it is not believed that a general engagement is likely to take place.

The French cruiser Condé is large enough to engage all three German cruisers with more than a fair chance of victory, and each of the three English cruisers would be a fair match for the three Germans. The German cruisers are, however, superior to their adversaries in speed.

The German cruiser Dresden, the smallest of the warships, has a displacement of 3,600 tons, carries ten 4.1-inch guns, and makes 24.5 knots an hour.

The Karlsruhe and Strassburg are sister ships. Each has a displacement of 5,500 tons and carries two 6-inch guns and ten 4.1-inch guns, and makes twenty-eight knots an hour.

The English cruisers Essex, Lancaster, and Berwick are all of the same type. Each displaces 9,800 tons and carries fourteen 6-inch guns, and makes twenty-four knots an hour.

The French cruiser Condé displaces 10,000 tons, makes 21 knots an hour, and carries two 7.6-inch guns, eight 6.4-inch guns, and six 4-inch guns. The Descartes displaces 4,000 tons, makes 19.5 knots, and carries four 6.4-inch guns and ten 4-inch guns.

VELVET is like a well-broke hoss—all the kick taken out an' all the sperit left in

Velvet Joe

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RESERVISTS EAGER TO GET HOME—CANADA WILL SEND 21,000 MEN

ANXIETY ENDURES FOR THOSE ABROAD

But Reassuring Word Has Come from Many Americans in London and Paris.

R. C. VANDERBILT PENNILESS

Some Large Travel Parties Report Safe, but Others Have Not Yet Been Heard From.

Further news of Americans now in Europe was obtained yesterday from many sources. The movements of these Americans is being anxiously watched by their families and friends here, but in most cases it has been found impossible to keep trace of them because of the uncertainty of cable communication.

Samuel Untermyer is in London and has been cabling his friends to try to get accommodations for him on a steamer. He has been unable to engage passage abroad.

Oscar S. Straus, who is in London, said that the reports of confiscation of motor cars and other difficulties experienced by Americans escaping from France had been exaggerated greatly. Mr. Straus brought his car through without trouble. It was pointed out, though, that the fact that he was an ex-Ambassador and Cabinet member might have saved him from many of the hardships experienced by less-known travelers. Mr. Straus arrived in London with only $9, it was reported.

Other reports indicate widespread privation among the fleeing tourists. Reginald C. Vanderbilt reached London from Paris without a cent. Mrs. Rasmussen of Chicago, one of the wealthiest women in Illinois, had only 80 cents when she finished the same trip.

Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia was more fortunate. He was able to get a special train from Paris to Boulogne and another from Folkestone to London.

Harold Roberts and George H. Doran of New York have reached London from Paris without their baggage.

P. A. Seibert of Hagerstown, Md., who has been living in La Paz, Bolivia, for some time past, arrived in London on Monday after a thirty-day sea trip from Callao. He did not know of the war until he landed, and at once announced his intention of going to Paris at any cost to join his wife and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Armour and Miss Marian Morgan of Chicago have reached London from Paris with the loss of their baggage and touring car.

Chandler Anderson of the International Claims Commission, who came to London from Paris on Monday, said that it was astonishing how little personal hostility toward the Germans was displayed by the French populace.

Refugees from Germany.

Refugees from Germany continue to report exciting and in many cases dangerous experiences in getting through the frontier guards. An exception is Congressman George W. Fairchild of Oneonta, N. Y., who with his wife and son has reached London from Zurich, where the boy had been in school. Mr. Fairchild says that most of the American tourists were making themselves ridiculous by crying before they are hurt.

I. N. Swabacker and his daughter of Chicago were at first unable to get out of Berlin owing to the impossibility of cashing their checks. At the last moment Mr. Swabacker received a loan in German gold from a Russian who was escaping to his own country.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice S. Raschiges and Miss Anna M. White of Indianapolis reached London from Berlin on Monday. Owing to their ignorance of German they did not realize the nearness of the danger, and were first driven to see how close the war really was by the frequent manoeuvres of airships over the city. Then they asked the American Ambassador about it and were warned to leave at once. Mr. Raschiges said that just before their train crossed the Dutch frontier the women were all taken into a room in the station and their baggage and clothing searched for possible weapons or dispatches.

Miss Katherine E. O'Brien of New Haven and Miss Anna B. Mulvey of Philadelphia, who were in Berlin on their way to Switzerland, changed their minds and came back to London. They lost their baggage on the way.

Albert Watchorn, California oil operator, who made the same trip, said that the people on his train were searched twice, once on the German and once on the Dutch side of the frontier. He reported that many restaurants in Berlin and Hamburg would rather take personal I O U's of people whom they knew than paper money of any kind.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has gone from Ostend to London in his yacht North Star. As yet he has received no news from his children, who are at St. Moritz.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll have also arrived in London from Ostend.

J. D. Hopkins, who went to Carlsbad for a rest cure, arrived in London on Monday after two nights entirely without sleep.

Had to Walk Twenty Miles.

Isaac S. Goldsmith of Goldsmith Brothers of Nassau Street said that a large party of Americans who left Berlin on the same train with him had to walk nearly twenty miles to the frontier of Holland, the train having been stopped before reaching Goch, the last station. In the party were several small children, whom the men carried by turns. For most of the distance the railroad track along which the party marched was lined with soldiers, who kept urging the Americans to hurry up, and just as they crossed the frontier the last patrol fired several shots over their heads.

George Arents landed at Cherbourg a few days ago to join his wife and son on a motor trip. They are thought to be in Paris, but his whereabouts are unknown.

Theodore P. Shonts and his daughters, the Duchess de Chaulnes and Miss Margaret Shonts, have returned hastily to Paris from Villar-sur-Ollon.

Edmund K. Stallo remains in Paris, having bade farewell to his son-in-law, Prince Michel Murat, who has joined the French Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McAtamney are staying at the Hotel Continental in Paris. Mr. McAtamney was at the Gare du Nord when the last train pulled out for Rotterdam, and said that there were fully 25,000 persons in the station. Soldiers, he said, went through the train and compelled passengers to throw away all baggage, even to the smallest traveling bags.

Harvey M. Holleman of San Diego was the last American who reached Paris from Vienna. He is now the only guest at the Hotel du Palais, whose entire staff has gone to the front.

Among the American women who are said to have volunteered for duty as nurses in Paris are Mrs. Alexander Dyer, Isadora Duncan, and Mme. Duveil, formerly Miss Natalie Ingraham.

Thomas J. O'Reilly of Cleveland and Mr. J. V. Gallagher and family, who went from Paris to London on Monday, said that there was an immense crowd of Americans at the Gare St. Lazare when they left, and that many could find no accommodation on the train. While waiting for the trains the crowd sang the "Marseillaise," "Rule Britannia," and "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee."

Police Agents Now Abroad.

Detective Lieuts. Michal Summers and Michael Collins of Headquarters are believed to be in Paris at present. They went over in search of Joseph Gristlinger and Jeannette Banner, who are wanted on a charge of swindling Maiden Lane jewelers out of some $20,000 worth of diamonds. Detective Otto Mattoia is in Russia, looking for Samuel Cohen, who is said to have robbed a number of jewelers on the Bowery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ernst, Miss Marie Ernst, and Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Walmsley of Brooklyn are at Bad Homburg, Germany. Dr. Ernst's sister, Mrs. Edward Hess, wife of the Court physician to the Khedive of Egypt, is lying ill in her Summer home at Zurich. Her son, John E. Hess of Brooklyn, who is still a Swiss citizen and liable to military service, is trying to reach his mother by way of Italy.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith is believed to be somewhere in Germany, but has not been heard from within the last few days.

Among members of the Columbia University Faculty who are in Germany are Provost William H. Carpenter, with his sons George and Rhys; Prof. Munroe Smith and Mrs. Smith, Prof. John B. Clark and Mrs. Clark, and Profs. James MacGregor and William H. Dana.

Prof. and Mrs. George H. Fullerton of Columbia are in Vienna. Profs. Adolphe Cohn, Bergan Davis, and H. S. Munroe, with whom is Mrs. Munroe, are in Paris.

Dr. Mott of the English department of the City College, and Prof. Downer of the French department are in Paris.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of the Chicago schools, with her traveling companion, Mrs. Gertrude Howe Burton, is believed to be in Berlin. More than 400 Chicago school teachers are in the zone where war is going on or is likely to occur.

A party of nine school teachers of Paterson, whose present whereabouts are unknown, are the Misses Anna T. Mombert, Regina McNair, Ellen M. Nolan, Jeannette Masterson, Sarah Lawler, Alice E. Laudin, Lydia A. Sparkman, Olive Cuddeback, and Edith D. Garlick.

August Busch of St. Louis, with Mrs. Busch and her mother, Mrs. Fred Schofield, are believed to be at Villa Lily, the Busch estate on the Rhine, which may be in the line of the French attack should the Germans be defeated at first.

Bion J. Arnold, the Chicago traffic engineer, is at some unknown point in Germany.

Louis W. Fehr, Secretary of the Park Board, is worrying over the whereabouts of his sister and her husband, Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, who is Professor of History of Roberts College, near Constantinople. They sailed on the Martha Washington on June 17 in charge of a party of fourteen women from Rochester and neighboring cities, whom they were to take on a tour through Western Europe. The party was scheduled to reach Heidelberg on Aug. 1.

Large Party Reaches London.

A cable received from E. E. Pratt, President of the Institute of Educational Travel, reports that the party under his charge has reached London safely. Assisting Mr. Pratt in the convoy of the party are Frank A. Fetter, head of the Department of Economics of Princeton University, and Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club. The party includes Dr. C. R. Atkinson of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.; Everett Dominick, A. B. Hildebrecht, Frederick R. Howe, A. E. McDougal, Henry H. McHenry, Mrs. Clara E. Madarasz, Miss Georgina Roberts, Edward N. Allen, Mrs. R. S. Binkerd, Mrs. E. E. Pratt, Miss Marjory Driscoll, and Miss Gertrude R. Stein of New York; Miss Mary E. Gearing of the University of Texas Faculty, W. F. Hardy of Decatur, Ill.; Miss Elizabeth Helm of Montreal, P. C. Hopkins of Santa Barbara, Miss Phoebe E. Hoffman of the Barnard College Faculty, Miss Mary H. Ingham of Pennsylvania, William B. Ittner and family of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Jersild of Neenah, Wis.; Miss Carrie H. Lyon of Pittsburgh, Miss M. Alice Matthews of Washington; Frank J. Rice, Mayor of New Haven; Mrs. L. G. Venard of Denver, Miss Marcelle Delattre of Washington, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Gardner of St. Louis, Fred W. Reed of Minneapolis, the Rev. Holmes Whitmore of Milwaukee and Frederick Van Z. Lane of Jersey City.

George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf, is worrying over the whereabouts of two of his lieutenants. J. M. Frazier, manager of the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia, who is abroad on his first European trip, was expecting to be in Berlin about Aug. 1. H. H. Zehner, manager of the banquet department of the Waldorf, was also traveling in Germany when last heard from.

Long Island People Abroad.

Residents of Great Neck, L. I., in the war zone include J. Louis Schaefer, in Germany, and Dr. Preston Satterwhite, Roswell Eldridge, and Mrs. Patrick Dugmore, (formerly Mrs. H. B. Gilbert,) in England. W. Russel Grace and Mrs. Grace, who was Miss Elise Ladew, are in Sweden.

Henry F. Thompson of Manhasset is in Austria, and Dr. James Sullivan of Plandome in Ireland.

The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, brother of the Rev. A. E. Bentley of the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, Douglaston, sailed a week ago to deliver a series of lectures in Ireland.

The Rev. Father Patrick J. Cherry, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Long Island City, and one of the best-known priests in the Long Island diocese, left several weeks ago for the Continent. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Residents of the northern part of Queens who are in Germany at present include the following: Mrs. Henry Grell and daughter of Elmhurst, Mrs. Peter Zift of Whitestone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nieman of Corona, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Schaupp of Woodside. Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Barclay of East Elmhurst are in Norway; Mrs. Mary Svander and daughter, Miss Frances Svander, of Long Island City are in Bohemia, and Miss Eleanor Dowd of Astoria and Miss Catherine L. Maddock of Steinway were last heard from in Holland.

A number of residents of Red Bank, N. J., and vicinity are unable to get out of the war zone. J. Amory Haskell of the Du Pont Powder Company, with his family, is in Germany, and had expected to return on the Imperator. They are now believed to be in Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Roger B. Farquhar and son are probably in Paris at this time. Edmund Wilson, Jr., a student at Hill School, was last heard from near London about a week ago. Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Storck sailed about a month ago on their honeymoon, and are now in Switzerland. Dr. Kent J. Brown, Associate Professor of German in the University of North Carolina, who is the son of Mrs. Oliver A. Brown of Atlantic Highlands, was last heard from in Heidelberg.

Mrs. J. Merritt Lane and Miss Lucy Nelson of Jersey City were last heard from in Moscow. They had expected to reach Berlin on Monday, but when the situation became acute Mr. Lane cabled them to stay where they were.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Peters of Islip had expected to sail on the Imperator. They cabled home after she was taken off that they would come on the Mauretania, but nothing has been heard from them since by their relatives.

Mrs. Frank A. Jones of Sayville was last heard from in Berlin a few days ago.

Theodore Doll of White Plains with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Deutermann, and granddaughter, Miss Pauline Deutermann, is in Offenburg, Baden, his old home. He is among friends, and has cabled that all is well with his party.

Other residents of White Plains in Germany are Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Rockwell, Miss Rebecca Lyle, Miss Anna Lyle, Miss Mary Lattimer, Miss Elizabeth Nagle, Miss May Porter, Miss Katharine D. Street, Miss Lillian B. Weller, the Misses Lodiaka, Grace, and Winifred Williams, Miss Helen M. Goodhue, B. A. Cushman and family, Miss Marion Halsey, Miss Grace McGovern, Miss Esther Packard, Miss Frances M. Richardson, V. H. Sheppard, Miss Beulah Sheppard, Miss Anna H. Story, Miss Bertha Angell, Mr. and Mrs. Bert W. Farnsworth, Miss Mabel Farnsworth, Miss Myrtle Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Hildebrandt, Miss Anna L. Smith, Miss Bertha M. Worden, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Jones, Miss Bertha Jones, and Mrs. Charles Long and her four children.

In Switzerland from White Plains are Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, Donald Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Williamson, and Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Leggett.

Residents of White Plains in France are Arthur Gramm and Mrs. Constant Regaiet.

The Department of Romance Languages at Columbia is likely to be seriously crippled next Fall unless the numerous professors who are spending their vacations in France are able to return. What makes the situation still more difficult is the fact that many of the younger instructors in the departments of German and French being French or German nationals, have applied to the university for leave to return and fight. Prof. Loiseaux of the French department said yesterday that the older men in these two departments were preparing to double up on their work next Winter so as to give their assistants a chance to go back and fight, while still holding their positions.

RESERVISTS FLOCK TO THE CONSULATES

Many Americans Among Those Who Volunteer Here to Fight for France.

2,000 TO SAIL ON LORRAINE

German and Austro-Hungarian Officials Swamped by Those for Whom There Is No Transportation.

The consulates here of the warring powers were thronged again with reservists yesterday who were anxious in nearly every instance to return to the army to which they belonged. Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians paraded the streets singing the songs of their fatherlands and shouting hochs to Emperors William and Franz Josef. The Russian, French, and British reservists did not display their patriotism in the streets, but they registered at their consulates and let it be known that they were eager to fight for their native land.

Some of the French reservists are expected to leave on La Lorraine, which was scheduled to sail this morning. Some of the Britishers said they hoped to sail in a few days, but there seemed little chance that any of the German, Austrian, and Hungarian fighters would leave for some time unless the fleets of Germany and Austria succeeded in destroying the fleets of England, France, and Russia.

At the consulates the officials said that the reservists of the countries they represented had responded gallantly to the call to the colors. Each day, it was asserted, from 2,000 to 3,000 men had registered at the Consular offices of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and France. Late yesterday afternoon A. van de Sande Bakhuysen, Consul of Holland in New York, issued a call in the name of Queen Wilhelmina to all army and navy reservists now in the United States to join the colors immediately.

Many Reservists Stranded Here.

So great has been the Austro-Hungarian registration that it has become a problem as to how to support the reservists of that country who have come to this city in the expectation of being sent home. At the German Consulate General in Bowling Green it was said that among the arrivals was a detachment of four hundred reservists from Utica and towns near that city. The men were told to stay in the city and were urged to try to find some way of getting back to Germany for themselves. German families living here are helping to care for the reservists, but so great has been the influx that even with this assistance many cases of suffering have been reported.

Cases where reservists, in order to respond to the call of the Kaiser, had left their families in want were brought to light yesterday. One young German, a machinist, arrived from a small town in Pennsylvania and told of leaving a wife and children with no means of support. His wife was ill, and, while he was perfectly willing to carry arms for the Fatherland, what was to be done with his family, he asked. The case will be investigated by the German Consul before the young man is sent abroad. Another case of patriotism was cited by the German Consul. He said that a druggist named Sigmund Kuntz sold yesterday for $1,000 cash his business, worth a great deal more, so as to get over to Germany to fight. It was reported at the German Consulate yesterday that 800 young Germans and Austrians, many of whom were men of wealth, had chartered a steamer on which to sail for a German port. Half of these men, it was said, had been officers in either the German or Austrian Armies. Some of those who, it was said, would sail were Lieut. Van Gelden, formerly of the Seventh Uhlans; Lieut. Meno Hanschel, and Hugo Schick of the German Theatre.

At the French Consulate General it was said that many Americans were among those who had offered their service to France. Among the volunteers was an entire class of young engineer students from a school in Chester, Penn.

Americans Remembered Lafayette.

"It made us all very grateful," said M. d'Anglade, the French Consul General, "for it made us think that in offering their services to France these young Americans had remembered the Marquis de Lafayette."

Some of the scenes at the French Consulate were pathetic. Among those who came to offer his services to France was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, who wore the decoration of the Legion of Honor. With him came his wife, who had been a nurse with the French troops in that war, and their son, twenty-five years old, who had been born in the United States. The young man will fight for France, but the elderly man and his wife were told that it was best for them to stay in America until the terrible conflict had passed.

M. d'Anglade said that about 2,000 reservists would sail for France on La Lorraine today. These reservists included wealthy Frenchmen who have been in this country for years, some of them Legion of Honor men; others were waiters, chefs, and teachers. All became French patriots at the Consulate. Among those who registered at the Consulate was Emil Cachin, a French aviator who had been at Hammondsport, N. Y., assisting Glenn H. Curtiss in building the transatlantic flier America. It was said that a West Point cadet had volunteered also, but that he had been urged to return to his post of duty at once.

Two Sisters of Charity called at the French Consulate to say that there were many nuns in America who would be glad to go to France to nurse and care for the wounded. They were advised to report to the Red Cross Society, as the Consulate had no authority to issue passports to them.

British Officials Calm.

At the British Consulate there was little to show that that country was about to enter upon a terrible war. Many Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen called in the day and announced that they were ready to fight, but as the call for army reserves has not been issued yet in the United States there was no registration. The registration of naval reserves at the marine office of the consulate, in South Street, continued yesterday, and many are awaiting transportation to England.

At the Consulate of Servia, in West Twenty-second Street, near Ninth Avenue, Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, the Honorary Consul General to the United States, was in charge. Prof. Pupin said that he had received a cable message from Nish, the war capital of Servia, which assured him that up to the time the message was sent, not one Austro-Hungarian soldier had been able to cross the Servian frontier. The message said that the reported capture of Belgrade was ridiculous.

GERMANS PARADE HERE.

Reservists March to Consul's Office and Then to Hoboken.

Many Germans showed their loyalty to their country yesterday by gathering in Battery Park shortly after noon and marching four abreast from there to the lower end of the park and along State Street to the office of the German Consul. The men waited, singing and cheering for the Fatherland, while a committee of three took to the Consul a list of 700 names of Germans who wanted to return to their country to fight. The committee, which was headed by Adolph Mohr, a Sergeant of the German Reservists, who came to this country recently, was received cordially and was told that, while no plans had been made to transport reserves from the United States to Germany, it was probable that such plans would be completed soon. The men were told to report at the Consul's office tomorrow morning.

When the committee returned to the street it was cheered heartily. The men formed into line again, and, led by Mohr and two men carrying German and American flags, paraded by the Austro-Hungarian, Norwegian and English Consulates singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and other German airs. They continued up Broadway, recruits falling into line rapidly, crossed in Eighth Street to Fifth Avenue, and marched to Thirty-fourth Street. Down that street the paraders marched to Eighth Avenue, and from there to the Twenty-third Street Ferry. By the time they got to the ferry there were nearly two thousand persons in line.

Several hundred Germans crossed to Hoboken on the ferry. Among these was Mrs. Mohr, wife of the leader of the band. She carried a German flag and waved it and sang as enthusiastically as her husband. When asked if she, too, intended to return to the war zone, she nodded and said in German that she and many other German women in this city were awaiting eagerly for the first opportunity to return as Red Cross nurses.

In Hoboken the men formed in line again, Mrs. Mohr leading one group, and marched up River Street to the North German Lloyd piers. A meeting was held in Lloyd Hall, opposite the pier, at which the patriotic speeches were cheered loudly. A meeting for all those Germans who wanted to return to fight would be held tomorrow afternoon in Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, it was announced.

Some one in the crowd handed a small Russian flag to Mohr, who put it above his head and tore it to shreds slowly while the throng cheered, stamped, and waved hats, flags, and streamers. Music was heard a block away and men went to investigate. They found a little German street band and brought it back to the hall. After another half hour of singing and of speeches another parade was formed. The men marched through the streets of Hoboken until 7 o'clock, starting with only a few hundred in line and ending with a column two and a half blocks long. Many signatures to the list of those who wanted to return were obtained in Hoboken, Mohr said.

SEEKS TO CHECK RESERVES.

Southern Representative Urges Bill to Deny Them Re-entry Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Representative Harrison of Mississippi today introduced a bill to stop the rush of foreign-born persons to their former homes in Europe for the purpose of engaging in the European war. Mr. Harrison urged the enactment of a statute which would prohibit the readmission to this country of such aliens. The bill was referred to the Immigration Committee.

"The measure is simply in the interest of peace, better citizenship, higher patriotism, and for the honor and integrity of our American Government," said Mr. Harrison. "Any person of foreign birth living in this country who has more love for the country of his nativity than he has for America would be a very undesirable citizen in this country in event the United States should be involved in war with a foreign country. Should there be a sufficient number of such people it would prove in that case very embarrassing to the United States."

It has been estimated that probably 2,000,000 men of foreign birth, now living in this country, eventually will respond to the call to arms in the countries now at war.

The Harrison bill provides that any person who is a resident of the United States, whether he is an alien or a foreigner, who has become naturalized, or who has signified his intention of becoming a naturalized citizen, and goes abroad to assist in any war for any other country, shall henceforth be excluded from readmission into the United States.

Should the person already be a naturalized citizen, his citizenship, by the proposed law, would be terminated the moment he left our shores.

HAVE NO FEAR FOR FAIR.

San Francisco Managers Say European Situation Won't Injure It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Officers of the Panama-Pacific Exposition say the war in Europe will have no effect upon the World Exposition so far as its opening date is concerned. The question of a postponement is not even considered. It was pointed out today that although the Russo-Japanese war broke out shortly before the opening of the St. Louis Exposition, Japan was well represented at that Fair.

"Had a general European war been declared twelve months ago," said President Moore today, "the results might have been different. At that time the exposition was still in its infancy, but today the preparations have gone too far. The exposition is completed practically and its domestic and foreign participation is too well assured for anything to prevent it from being a success."

"The European war will turn to the West, and to the exposition next Summer the tide of tourists from the United States and from South America," said R. B. Hale, First Vice President of the exposition. "While we have no wish to profit by the misfortunes of others, it can hardly be questioned that the war is going to increase the attendance at the exposition very much. Normally something like $200,000,000 is spent in Europe every Summer by visitors from the United States.

"Certainly that business will be turned to us. Add to this the volume of South American travel to Europe, which will be unable to follow its customary channel, and I can see an attendance at the exposition augmented beyond all our previous hopes. Even if the war in Europe should be brief it will be long before normal conditions are restored and before the continent will be attractive to tourists again."

SHIP BILL ADVANCES ON SENATE REPORT

Committee Makes Only Textual Change and Measure May Come Up Today.

REPAIR WORK A PROBLEM

Use of Navy Yards to be Urged in an Amendment—Williams Offers Radical Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals today reported favorably, with a slight textual amendment, the bill passed by the House yesterday relaxing the rules as to giving American registry to foreign built merchant ships. The measure will come up tomorrow unless the final voting on the Trade Commission bill makes that impossible. When the bill reaches the floor of the Senate Chairman O'Gorman will offer an amendment providing that navy yards of the United States be used as much as practicable for the repair of the increased merchant marine.

"I do not believe," said Mr. O'Gorman, "that the private yards of the United States will be adequate for the service of a great body of additional ships such as the House bill will bring under American registry. All of the repairing of the great ships is done in Europe, where suitable dry docks, capable by length and depth of accommodating them, are now provided.

"Our navy yards could be well used at least for minor repairs. The regulations of the Navy Department provide that the navy yards may be used in case of emergency to repair private ships under conditions agreeable to the department. This present regulation may not extend far enough. My amendment will permit the yards under proper regulations to assist all merchant ships during the present European troubles."

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a leading Democratic Senator of the Committee on Foreign Relations, today introduced a bill going much further than that passed by the House in the interest of the American export trade. His bill would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to buy for cash ships of foreign registry, give them American registration, man them with enlisted men of the navy or other seamen, and use them for cargoes of anything except "absolute contraband" to any port in the world, unless blockaded.

Mr. Williams's bill contemplates little less than the forcing of American exports into European ports by the threat of naval aggression. His bill would authorize an announcement by the American Government that it would regard as an unfriendly act any effort by a foreign power to retard shipments of this sort on the ground that the shipment included "conditional contraband." Mr. Williams's bill would ignore altogether the international custom by which a belligerent may proclaim almost anything contraband of war and enforce its proclamation by seizure on the high seas. The section of Mr. Williams's bill relating to this point reads:

> That the United States will view as an unfriendly act any attempt on the part of any Government, dominion, or power in the world to interfere with, hinder, or delay this commerce on the high seas in anything save absolute contraband of war as declared by The Hague conference or in obedience to blockade regulations, and especially any attempt to interfere with, delay, or hinder this commerce as carried in the ships hereby provided for.

In his speech explaining his measure Mr. Williams spoke harshly of the part played by Austria and Germany in the present crisis, finally checking himself on the ground that as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations he should not discuss foreign questions except in a conservative spirit. Austria had precipitated the conflict, he said, because of the murder of an Archduke, as if an Archduke differed from other men, and Germany supported her position.

"But there is just one thing Prussia—for Prussia is the predominating force in Germany—does not want piled on her back, and that is the United States," Senator Williams continued. "I am one of the few informed men in this country who does not rely on predictions that this war will be over in a month. The Boer war lasted three years, and this may last for several.

"But I think our people, especially in the South, overestimate the danger to them and their industries from this stupid, blundering, idiotic war. As far as the West is concerned, as soon as the first lack of ships is supplied, the people will find markets for their wheat everywhere except in blockaded ports. And one good thing in war time, though it is bad in peace, is that most of the employes in cotton mills are women and children. Unlike the steel industry, where the men will be at once called to the colors, the cotton mills may continue to work, supplying a market for our crop."

CONVOY FRENCH TANKER.

Warships Accompany the Garonne Leaving Havana for France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—The Cuban Government has taken radical measures against merchants advancing the prices of foodstuffs owing to the European war. Wherever it is shown that prices are advanced without due cause, the merchants will be vigorously prosecuted. Mass meetings of protest are being held. The French oil-tanker Garonne sailed before daylight this morning. She was met by two French warships twenty miles outside. They are supposed to be the cruisers Conde and Descartes.

By The Associated Press.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—It was said at the British Legation here today that the French transport Garonne, which sailed for Toulon, would be protected by the British cruisers Berwick and Suffolk and by the French battleship Condé in order to prevent her seizure by German warships.

Sixty-five passengers from the steamer Neckar of the North German Lloyd Line, from Bremen, sailed today aboard the steamer Olivette for Galveston.

MAKING PLANS FOR SHIPS.

Anchor Line Discontinues Service to Ports of Mediterranean.

In view of the war situation the Anchor Line announced yesterday that the service from New York to Mediterranean ports would be discontinued, but that the Glasgow steamships would continue to run until further notice.

At the offices of the International Mercantile Marine, 9 Broadway, it was said yesterday that the Adriatic would sail for Liverpool at noon tomorrow by way of Queenstown, and the Olympic would sail for Southampton at 10 o'clock on Saturday with British passengers. It was also announced by the agents that the Red Star liner Vaderland would sail for Antwerp by way of Dover at 10 A. M. on Saturday despite the previous cancellation of the sailing date.

The American Trade Tour, an organization which had chartered the Red Star liner Kroonland for a voyage to South American ports in October, announced yesterday that the voyage had been deferred owing to war conditions.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line said yesterday that a dispatch had been received from Copenhagen instructing them not to carry any passengers except Scandinavians and Americans on the steamships. The Frederik VIII. would leave on Aug. 12, it was said.

The agents of the Greek line of steamships to the Levant, it was announced, were continuing their sailings to Italian ports and Piraeus, and would carry all passengers who wished to reach those ports.

STAYS AT SEATTLE PIER.

British Ship, with $1,000,000 Cargo, Cancels Sailing Plans.

SEATTLE, Aug. 4.—The Blue Funnel steamship Titan, (British,) which was to sail from Seattle for Liverpool by way of the Orient tomorrow with a cargo valued at $1,000,000, has been ordered to remain here until further orders. The liner Protesilaus, which will arrive from the Orient tonight, probably will be held here.

Warns German Ships to Tie Up.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 4.—F. B. Dumont, German Consul here, has warned all vessels in the Gulf of Mexico flying the German flag to tie up to prevent danger of seizure. The war situation has caused a congestion of lumber here. The bulk of lumber exports from Gulf ports goes to Germany and England.

Halt British Ship at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 4.—The British Orient liner Otway, carrying passengers and mails from London to Australasia, arrived here this morning and found orders that she was not to proceed on her voyage.

SERVIANS FIGHT TO SAIL.

100 Said to Have Stowed Away on a Greek Liner.

There was a fight last night on the pier in the Erie Basin in Brooklyn, from which the Greek liner Athi will sail this morning, when 300 Servians, who were anxious to get back to fight for their native land, tried to force their way aboard the ship. There was no room for them, as the vessel was overcrowded by 200 Italians and 800 Greeks who had engaged passage.

The police were called, and the Servians were driven away, but it was reported that 100 had succeeded in stowing away on the liner.

21,000 CANADIANS GOING TO THE WAR

Mobilization of Expeditionary Force Begins at Once—Parliament to Meet Aug. 18.

WHOLE DOMINION AFLAME

Declaration of War Arouses Intense Patriotic Enthusiasm—British and French Reservists Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—At the close of a Cabinet meeting today following a serious of all-day sittings since Saturday, the Speaker was instructed to summon Parliament to meet on Aug. 18.

Parliament will be asked to vote money and place men at the disposal of the imperial authorities for war purposes. This action will be merely formal, as both sides in politics are committed to give every assistance in their power.

In the meantime the militia department is arranging to mobilize 21,000 men from the Canadian volunteers, the force to be sent to any point desired by the British and the mobilization, it is expected, will begin tomorrow. First choice will be given to city regiments owing to their advanced state of preparedness and mobility.

Announcement of the declaration of war created intense excitement in Canada. In all the cities and towns bands are leading crowds of citizens cheering and singing the national anthem. There have been no such scenes in Canada since the great celebrations on the departure and return of Canadian troops to and from the Boer war.

Orders have been sent to Toronto to guard the Welland Canal and locks.

There are 4,000 men under arms at Esquimault, Quebec, St. John, Sydney, and Halifax. The guards have orders to shoot any one who attempts to interfere with the facilities at any of these points. The troops will be assembled at Valcartier, the military training grounds near Quebec, and be drilled there for some time before embarking.

A message was received this afternoon from King George. It came to the Duke of Connaught through the Colonial Secretary. It read:

> I desire to express to the people of the overseas dominions with what appreciation and pride I have received the messages from their respective Governments during the last few days. These spontaneous assurances of their fullest support recalled to me the generous self-sacrificing help given by them in the past to the mother country.
>
> I shall be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibilities which rest upon me by the confident belief that in this time of trial my empire will stand united, calm, resolute, trusting in God.
>
> (Signed) GEORGE, R. I.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—The steamship Victorian of the Allan Line sailed from here today for England with numbers of British and French army and navy reservists returning to fight. Some of these men had come from points as far distant as Winnipeg; the majority were from Montreal and its district. On board were many other men who have formerly seen army service who were going to England to enlist.

Count Jacques de Lesseps, son of the builder of the Suez Canal, who is an aviator, sailed on the Victorian after registering as a reservist at the French Consulate here.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 4.—Collector of Customs J. M. Bowell received telegraphic instructions from the senior naval officer at Esquimalt today that no shipping was to move out of Vancouver Harbor. Later a telegram was received permitting the regular coasting steamers to sail on their schedules, also steamers for Seattle and Alaska and American and Japanese shipping.

All other shipping is to be held, and under this order the Canadian-Australian liner Niagara, due to sail tomorrow for Sydney, and the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia, due to sail on Thursday for the Orient, will be held.

Waiting

Until the exchanges are again opened and financial business is resumed, there is nothing for the investment world to do but wait. In the meantime, the man with surplus funds to invest would do well to investigate the merits of many securities that sold last Thursday at extremely low prices. We offer our services as experts.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
(MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE)

FEAR IN FACTORY CITIES.

Raw Silk Supply Is Short and Paterson Is Apprehensive.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—In a few weeks Paterson will feel the effects of the shortage in raw silk, according to a statement made by Fire and Police Commissioner Frank Frost of this city, head of the firm of Frank Frost Raw Silk Importers of New York. The supply in this country at the present time can last only eight weeks. For the most part the raw silk comes from China and Japan and formerly was shipped through the Suez Canal and thence to New York. Now it comes across the continent. The silk trade has been exceptionally good and the manufacturers have a large number of orders on hand now. Should the silk trade be affected it will work hardship in this city, where silk is the principal industry.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—O. L. Dosch, Superintendent of the Singer Sewing Machine plant, where nearly one-tenth of the total population of the city is employed, said today that he could give no information as to the possible effect of the war on the operation of the factory. It was said that sixty men employed in the shipping and packing department had been laid off because of the installation of new machinery. It is believed that the export trade of the Singer concern will be hurt by the war.

AUSTRIA GETS SERUM HERE.

City Laboratories to Send Tetanus Fluid for Soldiers.

Dr. Sigmund S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner, announced yesterday the receipt of a cablegram from the Serum Institute of Vienna requesting the immediate delivery of fifty litres of tetanus serum for the use of Austrian and Hungarian soldiers who suffer from gunshot wounds.

Dr. Goldwater communicated with the Superintendent of the laboratories at Otisville, N. Y., which are the property of the city, and was informed that the amount of serum requested exceeded that on hand. Orders were given to begin the extraction of the serum, and it was believed it would be ready for shipment by Saturday.

Austrians Organize to Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The Austro-Hungarian Military Benevolent Society of New York was incorporated today with these Directors: Joseph A. Hershkowitz, Louis Fuchs, Harry Birnbaum, Sol Schonberger, and Morris Fruchtman.

U. S. to Protect French in Austria.

VIENNA, Aug. 4.—The United States Embassy here has undertaken the protection of French citizens resident in Austria-Hungary.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Are Closing Out, *regardless of cost*, in their August Clean-up Sales—

Tailleur and Costume Suits

Including many styles suitable for early Autumn—

Smart Cloth Models; formerly $45 to $75— $15

Fashionable Silk Styles; formerly $65 to $150— $25

Of Linen, Crepon and Eponge; formerly $25 to $50— $12 & $18

Coats—Coat-Capes—Capes

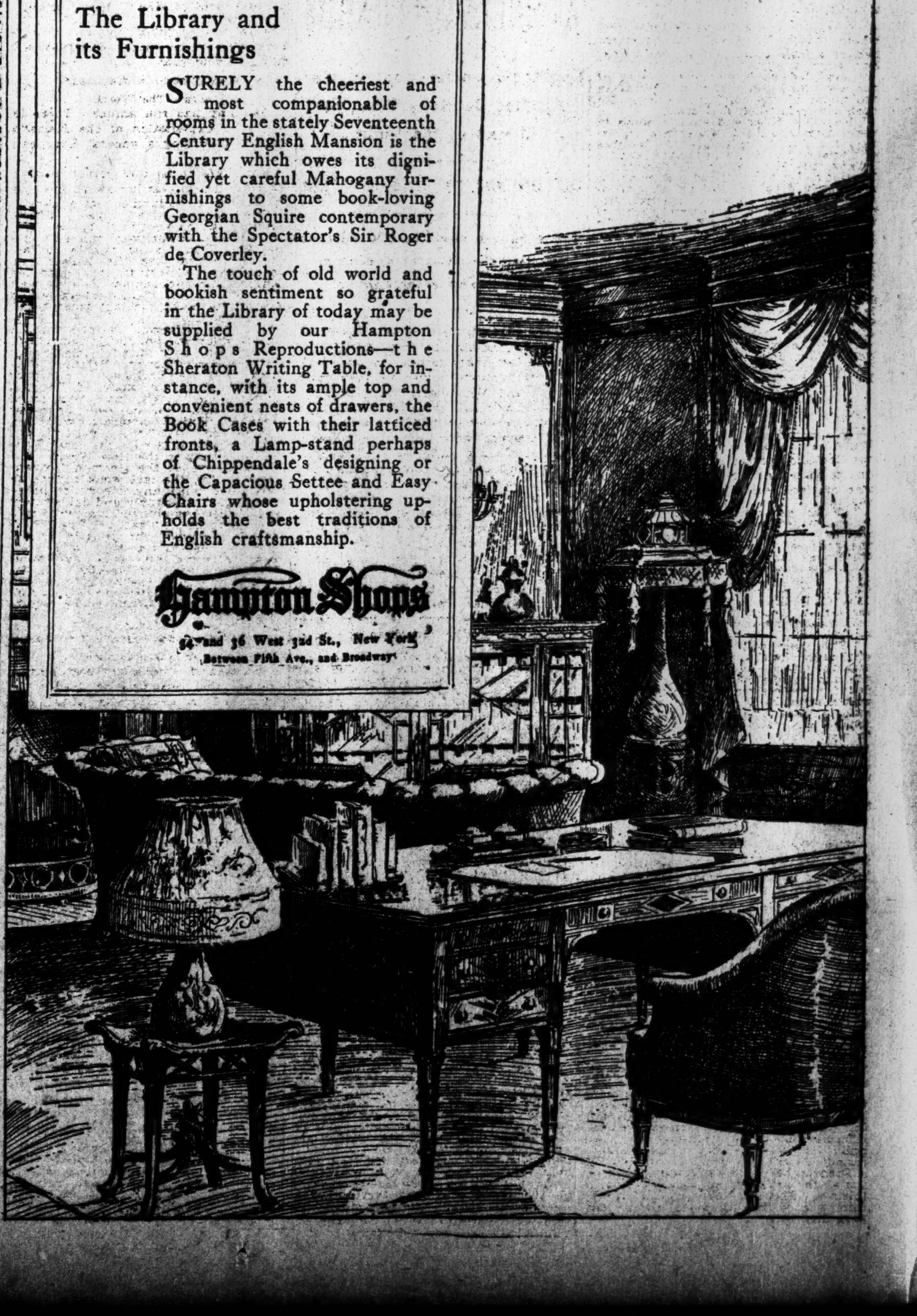
A group of each; formerly $45 to $55— $25

Tourist Coats—formerly $85 to $95—$45

Summer Dresses—Dance Frocks

Dainty Dresses in a variety of styles; formerly $28 to $42— $10

Afternoon Dresses and Dance Frocks; formerly $45 to $65— $18



The Library and its Furnishings

SURELY the cheeriest and most companionable of rooms in the stately Seventeenth Century English Mansion is the Library which owes its dignified yet careful Mahogany furnishings to some book-loving Georgian Squire contemporary with the Spectator's Sir Roger de Coverley.

The touch of old world and bookish sentiment so grateful in the Library of today may be supplied by our Hampton Shops Reproductions—the Sheraton Writing Table, for instance, with its ample top and convenient nests of drawers, the Book Cases with their latticed fronts, a Lamp-stand perhaps of Chippendale's designing or the Capacious Settee and Easy Chairs whose upholstering upholds the best traditions of English craftsmanship.

Hampton Shops
34 and 36 West 32d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

PRESIDENT WILSON PROCLAIMS NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES

PEACE PROPAGANDA NOT MOCKED BY WAR

Prof. Dutton Says No One Doubted That Conflict Would Come Just as It Did.

HOPE AFTER ARMAGEDDON

World May Be Shocked Into Acceptance of New Ideals—A Plea Through the Church.

Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia, a strong advocate of world peace, was at home last night because the war in Europe had spoiled plans for the twenty-first annual International Peace Conference at Vienna, to which he was to be a delegate. Prof. Dutton was to have sailed on the Lusitania. He may be disappointed, but he is more fortunate than most big peace leaders who got to Europe in time to be caught in the war whirlpool.

Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, one of the principal propagandists of peace, is somewhere in Austria, and the latest known addresses of ten other conspicuous leaders were in French or German cities.

"I have always preferred that men more generally known should do the talking about the peace propaganda," said Prof. Dutton last night, "but I feel that I must speak now because more stalwart voices may not now be heard here.

"Many have said that the big war mocks all our works and turns our proposals to ridicule, but I want to say that this conception of our work is wrong.

"We saw this war coming. Every advocate of peace who has studied the grounds for his faith has known that this clash was coming. Dr. Jordan saw it, and expressed regret that one nation should 'load itself up' on the border of another nation when this condition made it practically certain that sooner or later the loaded nation would 'go off.'

Came Like a Flash.

"It is hard to think of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, who tried to play the rôle of peacemaker to the end, being swept off his feet and fairly engulfed in the raging torrent of war. The declaration of war came like a flash of lightning and the Servians, among whom I visited a year ago as a member of a commission designated to investigate the Balkan wars, had nothing to do but abandon their harvests and take up arms again, all because their powerful neighbor was harsh and greedy and was able in a moment of passion to mobilize her great armed force.

"About Emperor William there are several definite things to be said. He has always said that he kept his army ready for instant mobilization in order 'to preserve peace,' but he did not use his army to that end. More likely his act may prove his undoing. I think it is certain to, in fact. And in the process we will see the most wholesale and comprehensive form of the reversion of civilized man to barbarism that the world has ever known.

"But I do not altogether despair at the outlook. It may be that the world will be shocked into a realization of the fact that new ideals are needed, and there may arise a World's Peace Federation, with all nations as subscribers, to replace the Triple Alliance and its rival, the Triple Entente. By the very power of the Armageddon that is before us may come the formation of the Peace Court for the world that we have so long forecried. It is encouraging that so many voices are raised here and abroad against the war."

Prof. Dutton said he looked for President Wilson to play a big rôle in the war situation by acting as mediator at the end of the struggle.

Prayer for Mercy.

"May God have mercy on the man of fourscore years and more whose passions have plunged millions of men into a bloody war.

"May God have mercy on the man whose search for earthly advancement has forced men to battle prompted by the holy emotion of patriotism.

"May God have mercy on those of our own land who find themselves in the midst of the conflict and may He open a way for their deliverance.

"May God bless and sustain those in their disappointment who were to attend the Peace Conference of Churches of Christ of the World in Switzerland."

Thus, the Rev. Albert J. Lawson, a Baptist clergyman, offered prayer at the meeting held by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America yesterday afternoon in the assembly room of the American Bible Society, called "for solemn prayer for the leading of God, in view of the threatened war in Europe."

The ninetieth psalm, "Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Dwelling Place in All Generations," and "Rock of Ages" were then sung by the assembly. Prayers were offered by Mr. Lawson, Mr. Mournay Williams, a prominent layman of the Baptist Church; B. McDougal, editor of The Caledonian; Dr. Robert G. Boville, Secretary of the New York Bible Vacation School; Dr. John Fox, and Dr. S. Earl Taylor, Secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

Appeal to the Church.

Former Governor E. C. Stokes of New Jersey sought the assistance of the Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton, yesterday to gain the co-operation of the College of Cardinals in a move for peace, saying:

"If the general European war goes on unchecked, men, in frantic despair, will say there is no God and enthrone the goddess of reason as was done in the French Revolution."

A cable has been sent to Lady Aberdeen, President of the International Council of Women of All Nations, by Miss C. E. Mason, President of the International Council for Patriotic Service, with headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue, as follows:

"This war will set back European civilization half a century. Cannot the world's united womanhood, on whom the burden will chiefly fall, petition for ten days' cessation of hostilities while statesmen meet in a neutral zone to discuss permanent peace with honor? Such appeal may cause psychological change in world tension and give sober second thought."

FRENCH COOKS QUIT HOTELS

Chefs in New York Answer the Call to Arms.

When one big hotel yesterday lost half its French chefs, another admitted the loss of twenty, and others admitted they had lost one or two each, the culinary situation in New York at once took on a serious aspect. According to one manager, not only New York hotels, but every hotel in the country of any pretensions confronts a crisis in its kitchen.

"We are not seriously crippled," said the manager of one well-known hotel. "This is the season when we are doing a very light business, and we can well spare the twenty chefs who have sent me word they are going. But the serious situation is likely to come in the Fall, when most of the Fifth Avenue hotels become busy. Where are we going to get cooks?

"What makes the situation hard for the hotel manager are our immigration laws. At present you cannot bring cooks into this country without being fined for infraction of the contract labor law. The public of this country, in my opinion, cannot do without French cooks, and yet a French chef is treated under our laws, not as the artist he is, but as a common laborer. Therefore the problem of obtaining good French cooks always has been difficult."

President Wilson Proclaims Our Strict Neutrality; Bars All Aid to Belligerents and Defines the Law

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The proclamation of neutrality of the United States in the European war, issued today by President Wilson, is as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Servia and between Germany and Russia and between Germany and France;

And whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within its territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And whereas it is the duty of a neutral Government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens, and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in the behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1909, commonly known as the Penal Code of the United States, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

"1—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

"2—Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

"3—Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

"4—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

"5—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

"6—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

"7—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

"8—Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

"9—Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

"10—Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

"11—Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents."

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fifth day of August, instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and Germany and Russia, and Germany and France, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel from an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

If any ship of war or privateer or belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters.

No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country, or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the Government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction, that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction, and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or services of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States, and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON.

BATTLES IN THE AIR TO BE WAR FEATURE

Glenn H. Curtiss Tells of Russia's Surprising Strength in Fighting Aeroplanes.

GERMAN DIRIGIBLES WEAK

France Leads All in Aircraft—Many Machines May Have Been Secretly Built.

Aeroplane strength will be a more potent factor in the European war than even the popular imagination supposes, according to Glenn H. Curtiss, who was at the Aero Club of America yesterday. Mr. Curtiss said that all the countries involved were better supplied with aeroplanes than was generally known, and that the use to be made of them would be widespread.

"When general fighting begins," Mr. Curtiss said, "you will see aeroplanes rising as from the dark corners of the earth and the European sky will be literally dotted with them. Their value for reconnoitring and for dropping bombs will be enormous. The nations of Europe have realized this in advance, and every one of them has provided itself with aeroplanes more or less secretly until there are now thousands ready for immediate service.

"And the country that has gone ahead most secretly," Mr. Curtiss continued, "is Russia. It is generally supposed that Russia is deficient in aeroplanes and will be at a disadvantage, but according to information I have Russia will loom up as formidable in the air as she is on land. It has been estimated, and I believe on good authority, that there are more than 300 military aeroplanes ready for service in Russia with more being built as rapidly as possible. I look upon Russia as the 'dark horse' in the air fight that is bound to come."

Mr. Curtiss said that France was the best supplied of all nations with aeroplanes, and that Germany and England were probably next in order. Germany, he said, had placed confidence in dirigible balloons, which he considered a mistake. Regarding the relative value of aeroplanes and dirigibles, Mr. Curtiss was positively in fovar of the former. He made the obvious point of the great size, noise, and destructibility of the dirigibles as opposed to the speed, comparative quietness, and smaller size of the aeroplanes.

In battles in the air, however, whether between dirigibles of aeroplanes or both, Mr. Curtiss was of the opinion that no immediate advantages would be scored by participating machines. Two flying machines fighting each other, he said, would almost certainly destroy each other, so that the advantages gained from conflicts would accrue to the nation having the greater number of machines. With air battles meaning equal elimination of machines, he pointed out, the country having surplus machines when another country was at least temporarily without a supply would have a decided advantage.

Mr. Curtiss estimated that France has 1,200 aeroplanes and 15 dirigibles; Germany 600 aeroplanes and 20 dirigibles; Great Britain 300 aeroplanes, 50 seaplanes, and 10 dirigibles, and Russia 300 aeroplanes.

RECALLS MARS-LA-TOUR FIGHT

German Invasion Near Where Fierce Battle Was Fought in 1870.

Mars-la-Tour, near where German forces are said to have crossed into France, was the scene on Aug. 16, 1870, of one of the most important battles of the Franco-German war, and from a German point of view perhaps the most glorious of them all.

Marshal Bazaine, whose army of nearly 200,000 men had been resting at Metz several days after the preliminary fighting on the frontier, had at last realized that he was in danger of being outflanked by the advancing Germans, and started to retreat toward Verdun. On Aug. 14 he was partly checked at the battle of Colombey-Neuilly, but started again on the 16th and seemed to have an excellent chance of getting away in safety. At about 10 o'clock that morning, however, his advance guard was attacked by a detachment of the Third (Brandenburg) Army Corps, and what has been known as the battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour began.

From the first the Germans were greatly outnumbered (the odds in the beginning being ten to one against them) and their only hope lay in stopping the French at any cost until reinforcements could come up. The result was a series of cavalry charges against infantry, artillery, and machine guns, which often succeeded by sheer audacity, though always at a terrible cost. Before long the Red Prince, Frederick Charles, took command, and he was a much better and more daring soldier than Bazaine. In consequence the Germans fought with more dash than that customarily displayed, even by the French troops, while Bazaine was bluffed out by the desperation of his opponents, and stood on the defensive until it was too late to break the German lines. During the battle took place the famous charge of Bredow's cavalry brigade, known as the Todesritt, which in brilliancy outclassed the charge of the Light Brigade, and, unlike it, served a real purpose. The battle ended with the finest cavalry engagement of the war, in which six French regiments were routed by twenty-one squadrons of Prussians.

Technically the battle was drawn, but as the Prussians had prevented Bazaine from retiring, the advantage was all with them. Two days later, in the battle of Gravelotte, they drove the French Army back into Metz, where it was besieged and eventually captured.

Mars-la-Tour was the only great battle of the war in which the Germans were heavily outnumbered. They had only 67,000 men in action against 130,000 Frenchmen, and 222 guns against 476. The Germans lost 711 officers and 15,079 men; the French casualties were 879 officers and 16,128 men.

BELGIAN TOWNS ARE FORTIFIED

Liege and Namur Able to Make a Strong Defense.

Liége and Namur, the Belgian fortresses which the Germans are bombarding, lie about thirty-odd miles apart on the River Meuse. Both are in a hilly country, admirably adapted by nature for defensive operations, and both have been strongly fortified since 1886 by Gen. Brialmont, the Belgian military engineer, who gave the best years of his life to protecting his country from German aggression. So successful has he been that Liége has been called the most strongly fortified city in Europe.

Both are railroad centres of great strategic importance, but Liége is in itself a more considerable city. It lies on both banks of the Meuse, which is here divided by a long and narrow island. Six bridges cross the river. The city itself lies in the low lands along the stream; on the bluffs immediately above it, one on either side, are two dismantled forts of the seventeenth century, the Citadel and the Chartreuse. The modern defenses, however, consist of a chain of twelve detached forts at distances ranging from four to six miles from the city itself.

Liége has 174,000 people, and is the seat of a university and large factories. As a railroad town it is known principally as a station on the main line leading from Ostend and Brussels to Aachen, Cologne, and Berlin. There is also a railroad line south which connects at Jemelle with the line from Luxemburg, so that as long as Liége is in Belgian hands a German advance toward Brussels on these two trunk lines would be impossible. It seems likely that the German attack on the fortresses is a blind, designed to keep the Belgian and, if need be, the British army behind the line of the Meuse, while the main German force sweeps down toward Sedan and Charleville to turn the French flank.

Liége and Namur are not directly connected by rail. Indeed, nearly all the lines in these parts run east and west across the frontiers. Connection between the fortresses would, however, be easy to the Belgians, using inner lines of railroad. There is also a railroad from Liége to Antwerp, and another line down the Meuse. That town was the scene of great battles and sieges during the reign of Louis XIV. and the French Revolution.

Thirty miles or so up the Meuse lies Namur, whose military history goes back even further. The town, which has 34,000 inhabitants, lies on the north side of the Meuse, in an obtuse angle formed by the junction of the Meuse and the Sambre. On the lofty hill, which occupies the acute angle between the two streams, now occupied by the obsolete and dismantled citadel, was the fortress of the Aduatuci, which was captured by the Roman Army under Caesar in B. C. 57. Namur has been besieged many times since—in the reign of Louis XIV., the War of the Austrian Succession, and the fighting growing out of the French Revolution. The present defenses are made up of a chain of nine detached forts, three or four miles outside of the town.

Namur is one of the principal stations on the direct railway line from Brussels to Luxemburg. There is also a line north to Tirlemont, another up the Meuse, which here flows from the south, and another west to Charleroi, Mons, and eventually to Paris.

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PLAYERS CAUGHT WAR FEVER

But They Feared Italian Playing the Marseillaise Was an Austrian.

Washington Square had a touch of the war fever yesterday afternoon when two women hauled a hurdy-gurdy in front of the Players' Club and began to grind out the Marseillaise. With the first chords the balconies and windows were filled with club members who cheered the strains of the French war hymn to the echo.

The hurdy-gurdy women took turns at the crank until their arms were weary. Sixteen times they ground the record through, and long before they had finished the voices of the Players had become a gruff squeak. In the meantime the crowds grew and festooned themselves from the windows and showered coins and even bills on the street pianists. Among the leaders in the cheering were Will Irwin, George Middleton, Witter Bynner, and Albert Sterner. It was Mr. Sterner who finally had misgivings about the nationality of the women who presided at the mechanical piano.

"Upon my word, I believe we've been done. She looks like an Austrian," he said.

Owing to the artist's familiarity with types he was appointed a committee of one to go down and interrogate the woman. He came back with the reassuring word that she was an Italian, and the rain of money began again. The women were asked to select another tune and finally picked out a record hopefully. Then they turned the crank and poured out "The Wearin' of the Green," so the Players rallied their forces and gave a final cheer.

Sweeping in French Reservists.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 4.—French reservists employed on large estates here and in the paper mills in Lee have been ordered to report for military duty to the French Consul at 17 State Street, New York. When the call came today the men, largely Bretons, dropped work in gardens, fields, greenhouses, and mills and paraded in the streets singing and cheering. In all fully one hundred were called, mostly from the estates of William D. Sloane, W. B. O. Field, Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Robert W. Paterson, Giraud Foster, Charles Lanier, Mrs. John S. Barnes, and F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

MULTITUDES CHEER AT BULLETIN BOARDS

England's Declaration of War Against Germany Was the Climax of the Night.

OUTBREAK OF ENTHUSIASM

Times Square Had 400,000 Persons Reading the News Flashes from Europe and Washington.

Greater crowds than on any night previous congregated at Times and Herald Squares last night to read the war bulletins which were posted as news from Europe and Washington came in. Opposite the three sides of the Times Building, on which bulletins were posted, thousands weer packed from early in the evening until after midnight. Many stood and read the bulletins from the first to the last, while others stopped for half an hour or more as they passed. It was estimated by the police on duty in Times Square that from 300,000 to 400,000 saw the bulletins there.

The climax of the night came when big red-lettered sheets hurriedly posted in the windows of the Times Building announced that England had declared war against Germany. A great cheer went up from the crowd as the news was received.

Shortly before the bulletin announcement that Germany had declared war against England had provoked cheering, but the outbreak when it was seen that England had retaliated in kind to Germany was greater. This and other demonstrations, as well as the conversational comments of persons in the crowd, indicated strongly that the Triple Entente was the favorite with the crowd against the Triple Alliance.

England, France, and Russia had many friends, while the shouters for Germany and Austria in last night's crowd were comparatively few.

While waiting for bulletins to be posted the crowds indulged in oratory and argument without limit. Almost every one in Times Square was either explaining just what the European situation was to a small audience or listening as one of an audience to some one else's explanation. And the explanations, the orations, and the arguments were positive. There were no doubts or uncertainties voiced anywhere, although there was little excitement among the speakers of the evening.

Each man talked as if he had done nothing since the Franco-Prussian war except study European geography, history, politics, and armament. When two debaters met it was a clash of incompatible but respectively unanswerable argument.

The spirit of the crowd was always good humored. Although many seemed to appreciate the seriousness of the news and discussed the war with evident thought, there was never any malice or hostility displayed even though men of different nationalities stood side by side. And this polyglot character of the crowd was one of its most noticeable features. There were arguments in German, French, Italian, Hungarian, and English, accented with the tongues of all these countries, but there was no attempt by any one to transfer the seat of war from Europe to Times Square.

NEW YORK PRESS VIEWS.

"Germany Has Run Amuck," Says The World of Her Latest Action.

Below will be found opinions of New York newspapers on the European war moves of yesterday:

A War That Is Madness.

From The World.

Germany has run amuck. There is no other explanation of the Kaiser's policy in forcing a general European war.

Fortunate it is that Great Britain is compelled to cast her sword into the balance without further loss of time.

The issue is now joined. Either German autocracy must be crushed, or European democracy will be obliterated. There is no middle course. If the forces that the Kaiser has loosed are victorious, the map of European republicanism may as well be rolled up and the American people prepare to make the last great stand for democracy.

All of Continental Europe that is not Russianized will be Prussianized. France will be reduced to the status of a third-rate power. Belgium, Holland, and Denmark will fall successively into the maw of German imperialism. Italy will become a vassal state, the sun will have set upon the British Empire as well, and the mailed fist of the conqueror will make ready to strike the final blow at democracy in the New World.

The course of the German Government during the last week cannot be reconciled with any theory of political sanity. Wantonly and deliberately the Kaiser has plunged his sword into the heart of civilization. The whole world is paying the penalty of his madness, neutrals as well as belligerents. German autocracy has made itself the enemy of minkind. Its destruction will be the emancipation of the German people themselves as well as the salvation of European republicanism.

Belgium and Britain in War.

From The Tribune.

Berlin and Vienna are beginning to realize that Bismarck is dead. The circle of enemies drawn about Germany and Austria-Hungary was enlarged yesterday by the Kaiser's determination to violate the neutrality of Belgium.

Belgium's population is about 7,600,000, and its army on a war footing consists of nearly 200,000 men. The German troops may crush the Belgium forces and seize and hold a right of way but at least 50,000 to 75,000 men will have to be left in active service in Belgium to protect the rear of the force operating in Northeastern France. That will probably prove a costly price to pay for freedom to strike at Paris from a new direction.

Great Britain's participation in the war cannot fail to restrict its scope and shorten it. To that extent the world generally must benefit. If Great Britain's imposing sea force should soon drive Germany's fleets from the seas, the world's commerce could be resumed in large part and the present block on international transactions would be raised. American food supplies could be moved freely to Great Britain, France, the Scandinavian countries, and the Mediterranean region, and the damage inflicted on neutral nations by the war would be mercifully minimized.

A Plunge Into War for all the Old World.

From The Press.

When the German Emperor burst into the Netherlands the British course was marked, all in flames, by William himself. Never more so than now with new giants rising to contest what never has been challenged in centuries—the supremacy of that stretch of channel different only in a measure from the waves washing Long Island and the shores of Manhattan.

There would be one way to keep England off even now—for the German legions to plunge out of the Lowlands as they plunged in. But for the Emperor to begin was easier and faster than it can ever be for him to end that blunder incomparable in all the annals of setting peoples at one another's throats.

Madness, by one man or a few men, yes. But the penalties must fall upon peoples and nations to be borne by the generations after those that now slay one another like wild beasts—and no one to know why!

A Dream That Has Come True.

From The Herald.

Were it not for all the terrible consequences involved—the wholesale human slaughter, the pitiful widowing and orphaning, the destruction of property, the devastation of countries, the wreckage of nations—we might be able to see a ludicrous side to the spectacle of the German Kaiser hurling right and left his declarations of war.

He has declared war on Russia, he has declared war on France, he has declared war on Great Britain. He is at war also with Belgium. With a defiance that is more splendid than wise he has let loose the dogs of war with seeming disregard of possibilities.

The "world's war" of the dreamers has become a reality. If not the whole world, a vast portion of it is at war. Speculation concerning results is worse than useless. We must wait and see.

The Seed Sown by Edward VII.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

England could not keep out if she did not want the judgment of history to stamp her forever with the title "perfidious Albion." England could not forsake France and Russia in this critical hour, for the hour was prepared by England herself. England could not avoid her obligations, for English politics have bound up the European political situation in a knot which can be loosened only with the sword. It is the seed sown by Edward VII. which is now blossoming in blood. All of the present ill-feeling between the two countries had its inception in the politics that forever will be associated with the name of Edward VII. The term "perfidious Albion" originated in France, being applied to England because of the many treaties and pledges she broke. Even this time it was difficult for England to make her present decision.

RED CROSS OFFERS AID.

Physicians and Nurses Will Be Sent Abroad Wherever Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The American Red Cross decided today formally to tender its services to all of the nations involved in the European war. The International Relief Board will meet tomorrow to consider ways and means. Appeals for funds to carry out relief work will be issued at once.

The services of medical officers and nurses trained for relief work will be placed at the disposal of the powers accepting the offer of assistance.

A joint meeting tomorrow of the inland war relief boards of the society was called today by Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department, as Chairman of the board.

French Cabinet at Juares Funeral.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The funeral of M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, who was assassinated last week, was held today. Premier Viviani and nearly all the members of the Cabinet, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and a vast concourse of Socialists attended the ceremonies.

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Exceptionally pretty little frocks, well cut and daintily trimmed; hand embroidered or feather stitched; French gingham, chambray, linen and pique included.

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Six pretty models in the most fashionable midsummer fabrics, including organdie crepe voile, linen, Persian lawn and French batiste.

Pure Silk Gloves
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The famous "La Sylphe" Pure Silk Gloves for women and misses, made exclusively for us in black and white. Double finger tips and perfect in detail.

Silk Hosiery
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45c Pair
Women's Boot Silk Hose, with cotton tops, heels, soles and toes; very soft and of excellent wearing quality. Black and a large assortment fashionable colors.

Girls' Dresses
Formerly $4.25 to $6.50
3.00
Seashore and early Fall school dresses in gingham, poplin and linen; several attractive models in plain colors, stripes and checks. Sizes average 4 to 14 years.

Gauze Vests
Formerly 35c each
(6 for 1.30)
23c
Women's Knit Vests; extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze; very elastic and perfect fitting; plain and crocheted tops.

French Crepe
Formerly 60c to $1 yard
35c to 58c
French crepe in the most desirable weaves and fashionable plain colors, including rose, helio, maize, coral, gray, green and blue. Average 40 inches wide.

French Serge
Formerly $1.50 yard
95c
The finest imported navy blue serge; soft finish; 50 inches wide; extremely fashionable for tailor suits, skirts and capes.

Silk Shirtings
Formerly $1.00 yard
50c
Wash Silk Shirtings of superior quality and a variety of designs in Jacquard effects and clear stripes on white grounds.

Men's Shirts
Formerly $2.00
1.35
New "Adjusto" Shirts of fine Madras in all white or neat colored stripes on white grounds. Suitable for vacation and early Fall wear.

Men's Ties
Formerly $1.00
50c
English Foulard Four-in-Hands in stripes, all over designs and polka dot effects, made with the large flowing end shapes.

Men's Hose
Formerly 45c pair
25c
Plain Black Silk and fine Black Cotton Half Hose of excellent wearing quality. Double heels and toes. Sizes 9½ and 10.

Men's Pajamas
Formerly $2.50 & $3.25
1.95
Of fine silk mixtures and mercerized crinkle crepe in neat colored stripes; well tailored and finely finished. Trimmed with silk frogs.

Picnic Sets
Formerly $2.00
1.00
Folding Pocket Picnic Sets consisting of knife, fork and spoon, in leather case, also a large assortment of other leather traveling novelties at reduced prices.

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EUROPE PREPARING TO FINANCE WAR

Expert Says It Can Find Money Even if the Struggle Lasts Years.

TAXATION CHIEF RESOURCE

Bond Issues May Sell as Readily as Billion Indemnity Was Provided by Patriotic Frenchmen.

Measures were instituted yesterday in England, France, and Germany for the financial support of their war operations. The British Parliament voted a war appropriation of $525,000,000. In Germany a bill was introduced to appropriate $1,250,000,000. The French Parliament authorized the Bank of France to increase its note issue from about $1,340,000,000 to $2,400,000,000 and to abstain from paying out gold in exchange for notes. Only in the case of France was there any definite indication of how the money is to be raised, aside from drawing on Government funds already in hand.

These steps brought to a head the discussion that has been in progress in banking circles here for several days as to how a war on such a scale as the present one is to be financed. The opinion has been frequently expressed in the last few days that the war would have to be short, as it could not be financed if it continued for any length of time. Yesterday there was a tendency to take a different view of the situation. One financial expert, who is well qualified to speak on the subject, said the European nations would be able to carry on the war for several years so far as financing it was concerned.

"In the first place," he said, "it is well known that for a year or so several of the nations involved have been building up their gold reserves, some of them to an unprecedented extent. This was done by Germany some time ago. Russia took similar action about the same time. More recently France has been acquiring gold, especially from the United States, and it has hesitated at no extra cost in doing so, our exports to Paris being made, not on the basis of actual exchange conditions, but as 'special transactions.' Austria, too, has taken the same course to some extent. These augumented gold reserves furnish the basis for an increase of currency of several times the amount of the gold.

"Another great resource that has already been availed of is that of taxation. Throughout almost the entire career of Napoleon he financed his wars by this means, not resorting to large bond issues and still less to the issue of irredeemable currency, the fallacy of which had been learned from earlier experiences. In his latter days short-term notes were issued in exchange for materials and subsistence, but taxation was his chief means of support. This is sometimes too little regarded in discussions of the financing of the present war, which usually centre about possible gigantic bond issues.

Germany's Heavy Property Tax.

"Germany recently imposed a special tax for one year on property at the rate of 5 per cent., which takes the entire income from the property for the year. This was doubtless done in view of impending warfare. France has just enacted an income tax for the first time. Although it is only 5 per cent., which is a very different thing from a 5 per cent. property tax, the rate may easily be raised now that the machinery for the collection of the tax has been set up. Germany has long had an income tax, which is at a low rate on small incomes, but is heavily graduated on larger ones. It reaches incomes of quite small size. This also may easily be increased. In England, of course, the same condition exists.

"A tax on industry has often been resorted to in Europe in times of stress, and has been readily borne. It is as easy to put a tax on a hat manufacturer, for instance, as it is on the sale of liquor, the tax on which has been carried to a high figure in this State. The liquor business has not been affected in amount by this great increase over the old license fees, and the experience with a tax on industry is that it is a burden not hard to bear.

"Great bond issues are more easily absorbed than is sometimes supposed, in cases where an appeal to patriotism is behind them. This is particularly true in Europe, where there is always much money hoarded. In the past foreign securities have been heavily sold in order that the holders may invest in their national war loans. In the present instance this recourse is removed for the time being by the closing of the exchanges, but this situation may be changed before such loans are authorized and opened for subscription. The banks are practically compelled to take the loans and carry them until finally absorbed.

"Finally, irredeemable currency may be resorted to, although this is hardly likely to be done except in Austria. The extent to which such currency may safely be put out, however, is much better understood now than when it was abused with disastrous results in earlier periods, and its use is therefore not at all out of the question."

How France Raised a Billion.

As an instance of the manner in which internal loans may be absorbed, the speaker referred to the ease with which the money was raised in France for the payment of the indemnity to Germany after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. He cited Charles A. Conant's description of this process in his work on the "History of Modern Banks of Issue," in which Mr. Conant said:

"One of the striking results of this loan was to bring from the hoards of the French peasants and small shopkeepers the gold and silver, which had been accumulating for generations. It was the initiation of whole classes of the French people into dealing with negotiable securities. The time was nearly ripe in the progress of modern financiering for this change in the habits of the people, but it required a loan which appealed to their patriotism and carried a high guarantee of safety to definitely break down the old habit of hoarding and establish the new habit of investment.

"The foreign subscriptions were largely speculative and the majority were made by the great financial houses as a means of supporting their correspondents in Paris. The bulk of the loan tended eventually into the hands of Frenchmen.

"The hoards of gold and silver brought into the market from the provincial subscribers went to swell the monetary circulation, and enabled the Bank of France within a few years to accumulate a coin reserve nearly twice as large as it had ever before held.

"One of the incidents of this great operation in exchange was the fall in the price of foreign securities on the Paris market and their flight to other countries where their quotations remained comparatively undisturbed. These influences operated most directly upon what are known on the European Exchanges as 'international securities,' because they are known and quoted in the leading markets of the world.

"The cause of their decline on the Paris market in 1871 was the eagerness of Frenchmen to transfer their capital into the obligations of their own country. The result of the decline was not only the sale of securities offered to brokers, but a flood of foreign money and foreign credits to Paris to take advantage of the reduced prices of the 'internationals.' The sales of Italian 5 per cent. securities alone on the Paris Bourse from July 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1873, were $9,0000,000, not including sales by private brokers."

PUZZLE OVER WIRELESS.

Use by Vessels in Wartime May Raise Questions of Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—While no especial prohibition of the use of wireless telegraphy for transmitting information that would be of service to a belligerent in time of war is contained in the neutrality proclamation issued by President Wilson today, it was said tonight that any such use of wireless by an American citizen would tend to make him liable as a violator of the neutrality to which the Government and its citizens are pledged.

It is suggested tonight that it would be a violation of neutrality if a vessel of the American merchant marine should send information by radiograph concerning the situation of a warship of one of the warring nations of Europe, provided this information came into the possession of an enemy of that national or was likely to come into the enemy's possession.

Should the American merchant vessel be seized by a warship of one of the European belligerents on the high seas the right of the belligerent to make the capture might be questioned, but the rules applying to such cases are so flexible that the United States Government, should it decide to make an issue of the matter, probably would find itself compelled to wait until after the war was over and a prize court had determined the legality of the capture.

The matter, it was said tonight, was on all fours with the question of the right of a belligerent to cut telegraphic cables which have connection with a neutral country. This right might be questioned, but it is generally regarded as being justified by military necessity.

In the Spanish-American war cables belonging to foreign corporations were cut by the United States warships and this Government asserted that no redress was due to the cable companies. The United States Government agreed, however, as an act of grace and equity to pay the cable companies for the damage inflicted, and in once case the sum of $77,000 was paid to a cable company.

On land a personal, neutral or combatant, caught obtaining information as to the disposition and strength of land forces, would, if captured, be treated as a spy, and would be executed in time of war for transmitting such information to the enemy. Naval officers feel that it is just as important in naval warfare that wireless telegraphy should not be made the means of transmitting information to the enemy.

CUT OFF MANY SHIPS.

New Orleans Agents Stop Service to War Zone.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Representatives of English, German, French, and Austrian steamship lines at a meeting today decided to suspend shipping from this port to European ports within the active war zone for the present. No freight will be received or bookings made by the Hamburg-American, French, and North German Lloyd Lines, and the vessels operated by these lines now in the harbor will be tied up here.

The American lines having ports in England, Scotland, and Ireland announced that they would operate for the present on the same basis as before war was declared. Lines touching Italian ports also announced that their service would not be interrupted.

BARS CABLEGRAMS IN CODE.

Western Union Moves to Meet Censors' Requirements.

The Western Union Telegraph Company issued a bulletin yesterday announcing that all cablegrams for points in the British Isles and Europe "must be written in plain English or French, and each message must be fully addressed and signed"; that code addresses and signatures were not permitted in the present crisis, and that any message containing a group of figures must contain enough words to make the meaning palpably plain to the censors."

Similar instructions are to be issued by all the other cable companies operating to Europe. All of the companies were maintaining their services yesterday, but the delay in transmission was long. In some instances messages to London were delayed as much as ten hours.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, said the cable service to all parts of the world was as good as could be expected.

"The cable companies," said Mr. Stone, "are doing the best they can. There is no reason to fear the cutting of the transatlantic cables, certainly not in the near future."

CITY HOLDS UP ALL NEW WORK PLANNED

County Court House Part of $50,000,000 Improvements Halted.

GO AHEAD WITH SUBWAYS

Mayor Mitchel Cautions Heads of Departments to Retrench and Not to Fill Vacancies in Force.

Extraordinary precautions were taken yesterday by Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast to save the city from possible financial trouble as the result of the European war situation. After going over the matter thoroughly both the Mayor and the Controller issued statements to the effect that all new city improvements that have been planned will be held up indefinitely.

This will affect work aggregating $50,000,000, as it involves the $20,000,000 New York County Court House, the $2,500,000 Kings County Court House, the $12,000,000 South Brooklyn marginal elevated freight railroad, and millions of dollars' worth of local improvements. Work on the new dual subway system and dock improvements will not be affected, according to the Controller and the Mayor.

The Mayor also cautioned the heads of all departments to retrench wherever possible, to postpone purchases under open market orders, and even not to fill vacancies where such occur as the result of death of retirement until after a conference has been had with him.

"These are precautionary measures which are justified by conditions," the Mayor explained. "There is nothing alarming as far as the city is concerned, but in a state of uncertainty the wise course, it seems to me, is conservatism. We should not obligate ourselves for one dollar the expenditure of which is not absolutely necessary. I agree with every word the Controller has said in his summary of the situation as it affects the city's finances. The city can get all the money it wants, but it does not want to go into the market now as a big borrower and thereby aggravate the general stringency.

No New Work to be Begun.

"For obvious reasons we should not begin any new work. The new Court House can wait. I voted to acquire the site, would not vote for an appropriation for immediate construction work. As to the South Brooklyn development, that can wait, too. Subway construction should continue where actual work has been begun, but new contracts may be held in abeyance except keynote connections. I mean by that where a link is necessary to complete the chain or where difficult work that will take a long time is to be done."

It was stated that contracts to which advices of award have been received by the Finance Department or which are waiting certification by the department will be discussed in conference by the Mayor, the Controller, and the heads of departments to see if work under them cannot be postponed, and that pending such conference no work is to be done. The contracts thus specified amount to $1,441,797. None concern subway construction or any work actually under way, but relate to street paving, grading, department supplies, and similar matters.

Departments are also requested to submit statements of any new work they have in contemplation, so that the urgency of the work may be passed upon, and if it is decided that it is not urgent nothing further is to be done about it. This is to apply to new work for which appropriations have been made and also to plans for work in anticipation of an appropriation. About $8,000,000 worth of corporate stock has been authorized, outside of subway work, and this will be allowed to lie idle for the time being.

Subway Work Goes On.

Regarding the possibility of the subway work being held up Controller Prendergast said:

"It is not at all surprising that I am receiving a large number of inquiries regarding the city's ability to continue with its subway work. This is no doubt due to the fact that the public generally understands that there is a very large sum of money involved in this work, and also that there is no subject in which the people are more interested than the quick completion of the dual transit system.

"The total cost to the city of its share in the construction of the new system is $164,000,000. There has already been paid out by the city $59,000,000. This leaves a balance to be financed of $105,000,000. Contracts have been made against this last amount in the sum of $49,000,000, leaving a balance still to be contracted for of about $55,000,000.

"The larger the number of contracts outstanding the larger the amount of payments the city has to make, but basing my opinion upon the time it has required to do the work already finished and the average monthly payments made, under present conditions I have not the slightest doubt the city will be able satisfactorily to finance this work.

"You have asked me whether the present financial situation will make any difference with the city's lock plans, street openings, regulating, grading, and paving, the New York County and Kings County Court Houses, and other large improvements. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the city should not now undertake any new work. I believe that the important works we now have under way, such as subway construction, dock building, new school houses, and a large miscellaneous class of improvements, where work has actually been commenced, should not be halted. To do so would mean that we would unduly delay much needed improvements and also be casting out of work a large number of men.

Will Keep Men Employed.

"As far as the city can, with proper regard for its financial possibilities, keep up with its work, it should do so, because there is nothing gained by creating unemployment, as unemployment in the end produces a financial problem for the city, inasmuch as it causes a great deal of dependency, for the relief of which the city must hold itself responsible.

"In forming opinions at a time such as this no man can afford to be too positive in his views. Every twenty-four hours may bring some new situation which will render entirely nugatory all the plans and judgments of the day before.

"You have asked me to state how much money there is available in the sinking fund at the present time. At the close of business on July 31, 1914, there was $10,621,058.45. These funds are available for city investment, and are constantly used for that purpose."

LINERS' BIG FOOD BILLS.

Provisioners Here Have Large Business Cut Off by War.

The position of those who provision the big transatlantic steamships was defined yesterday by one of the men prominent in the trade, when he said:

"There is no market, and so there can be nothing to discuss. The big steamships are not going to arrive or depart at this port, and so there will be no provisioning."

Harry Balfe, the head of Austin Nichols & Co., which does a large business in the provisioning of steamships, said yesterday that while the bottom had practically fallen out of that branch of the business, there had been a quickening of trade in other directions, which entirely offset this condition. He said that the report that there had been a turning back of orders was without foundation. The contracts for supplies, usually for short periods, thirty days, are made after competitive bidding. The successful bidder is notified sometimes eight days before a vessel gets in just what supplies may be needed, and upon the arrival of the steamship they are placed on board. Mr. Balfe pointed out that no business concern would attempt to force a contract for foodstuffs on a company.

Some idea of this country's share in the provision bill of the big lines can be gleaned from the fact that the North German Lloyd Line alone in the last twelve months spent $6,519,000 for food and drink. For fresh meat during the year the company spent $2,111,250; for fish, $737,750; game, $531,000; fresh vegetables, $163,000; preserves, $313,230, and miscellaneous articles, $2,662,750.

The passengers and crews consumed 8,318,867 pounds of fresh meat and 1,044,686 pounds of fish; 555,771 pounds of poultry; 8,157,100 pounds of flour, 20,944,680 pounds of apples and pears. They drank 36,661 bottles of champagne, 168,516 bottles of other wines, 291,998 bottles of beer, and 2,214,641 quarts of beer in kegs, in addition to 428,914 bottles of mineral water.

U. S. FRIEND OF ALL.

To Look After Subjects of Warring Powers in Hostile Capitals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Imperial German Embassy in the United States, which had been established for the Summer at Newport, R. I., notified the Secretary of State today that a state of war existed between the Government of Germany and France. Under a previous arrangement which will be put into effect at once, American diplomatic and consular officers in France will take over the care of German interests in that country.

While the French Government has sent no official notification to the United States that a state of war exists between France and Germany, it has asked this Government to take charge of French interests in Germany, and James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, has been instructed to do so.

No formal arrangement has yet been made between the United States and Austria-Hungary under which American officials will assume charge of the interests of Austria-Hungary in Russia and Servia. The United States Government, however, also expects to represent Austria-Hungary in France, an intimation that such representation within French territory would probably be necessary having been received from the Vienna Government.

GERMAN SHIPS TAKE ALARM.

Owners Order Kosmos Line Vessels Held in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Orders to hold all ships of the Kosmos Line in port were received today from the headquarters of the company in Hamburg by their agents here. Two of the Kosmos ships, the Hathor and Salatis, which sailed from San Francisco, are now tied up by today's orders in Antofagasta and Montevideo on the West coast of Chile.

The steamship Kanak, bound from Hamburg to San Francisco, is anchored in the harbor of Iquique, Chile, while the Sisak and Memphis, also bound from Hamburg for San Francisco, will remain at anchor in the Chilean ports, Correo and Punta Arenas, respectively.

BRITISH SHIPS WARNED.

Must Not Visit German Ports, Sir Edward Grey Directs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The British Consul General in Philadelphia, Sir Wilfred Powell, today received from Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, at London, the following cablegram:

"Urgent. You should warn British merchant ships not to proceed to or enter German ports until further notice. British ships being detained already in German ports."

JAPAN IS READY TO AID BRITAIN

Government Proclamation Prepares the People for War Operations on Behalf of Ally.

MAY CAPTURE KIAO-CHAU

Will Complete Work in Pacific for Triple Entente After German Squadron Is Defeated.

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 4.—A proclamation issued today by the Japanese Government expresses anxiety as to the European situation and hopes for the speedy restoration of peace. It points out Japan's desire to remain neutral during the war, which it hopes will not extend to other parts of the world. However, it says that should England participate in the hostilities and the purposes of the Anglo-Japanese alliance be threatened, Japan may be compelled to take the necessary measures for the fulfillment of its obligations.

The proclamation was issued after an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, and was generally interpreted as preparing the people of Japan for the action of the Japanese Navy as soon as Great Britain's decision has been announced.

The German fleet is very active around Kiao-chau, and has already captured a Russian cattle steamer.

It is pointed out here that Kiao-chau may possibly be occupied by the Japanese in the event of the defeat of the German squadron in the Far East, thus clearing the Pacific Ocean for the war vessels of Russia, France, and Great Britain and permitting them to proceed to Europe undisturbed if they desire to do so.

Extraordinary excitement prevails in Tokio. The public waits anxiously for the issue of extra newspapers, but incoming news is now suffering considerable delay and is meagre.

Official telegrams to Japan from Europe are delayed two days.

The Japanese cruiser Chiyoda, which is now at Kure, has been ordered to proceed hurriedly to South China waters.

CUBA RESTRICTS WIRELESS.

Fears Foreign Warships Will Commit Some Violation of Neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—The Cuban Government has issued an order forbidding the use of Government wireless between warships of the belligerent nations except in case of distress, for fear of violating neutrality.

The various foreign Ministers are protesting unofficially.

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Thousands go to Carlsbad to take the waters.

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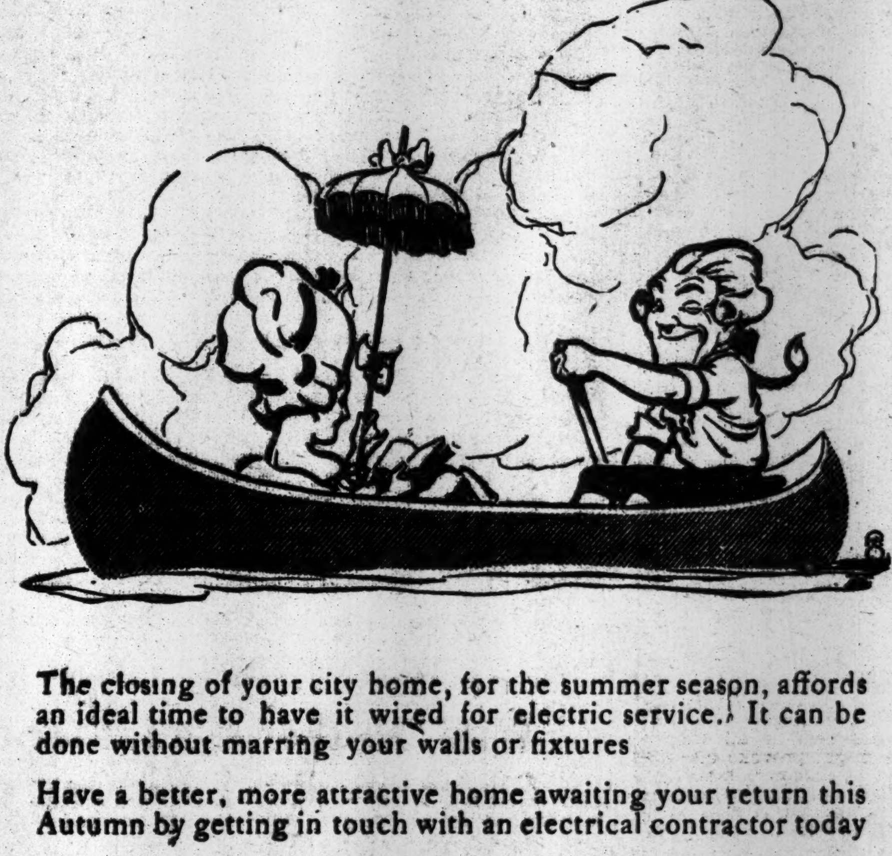
While On Your Vacation
Have Your House Wired



The closing of your city home, for the summer season, affords an ideal time to have it wired for electric service. It can be done without marring your walls or fixtures

Have a better, more attractive home awaiting your return this Autumn by getting in touch with an electrical contractor today

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THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST Abounds in attractive scenery. [illegible]

Go via the
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Attractive and valuable publications on the Park will be sent on request.

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CARBAJAL MAY YIELD AS PEACE TALKS FAIL

He Discusses New Plan After Carranza, at Saltillo, Has Refused His Proposals.

TO SET UP MILITARY REGIME

Federals Would Hand Over Capital to Constitutionalist Generals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—The Government is reported to be in possession of the demands of the Constitutionalists, and the Cabinet met with President Carbajal in the chair, to consider whether these conditions to consider whether these conditions should be accepted or not.

All the Generals of the army were to report at the War Department at 8 o'clock.

At the hour named 112 Generals attended and War Minister Velasco laid before them the situation, which was developing out of Carranza's uncompromising demand for an unconditional surrender by the civil and military authorities of the capital, as communicated to the Government by its delegates, Gen. Lauro Villar and Gen. David Gutierrez Allende.

The Generals unanimously agreed to support the constituted Government, whatever may happen, but beyond this no decision was reached, and the meeting will be resumed tomorrow.

The crucial question is whether the capital shall be evacuated or resistance shall be offered to the Revolutionists. It is thought that a majority of the generals will favor making a stand against the Revolutionists, but that if, as rumored here, the Revolutionists are supported by American troops, then the Federal Army should evacuate the city, leaving the people to draw the conclusion that the Revolutionary Government is backed by American bayonets.

A Cabinet Council was held, but, as in the case of the meeting of Generals, no decision was reached, and the session will be resumed tomorrow, when the members of the Cabinet will have had time to reflect on the issue which has been put to the Government and to decide on the recommendation to offer in the circumstances.

President Carbajal, through the Chamber of Commerce, will invite the chief merchants of the capital to meet him tomorrow at the National Palace in order to hear their opinions on the course, which the Government should take. The recommendations of this meeting will later be laid before the Cabinet Council.

It was learned that fighting was in progress all day between the Federals under Gen. Angel Garcia Conde and the Revolutionists of Pablo Gonzales and Jesus Carranza at Teoloyucan, twenty miles north of the capital. The Federals hold theid ground and the fight is likely to be resumed tomorrow.

The foreign diplomats are keeping a close watch on the local situation, and, if the military are withdrawn, they desire that at least adequate police protection be retained. It is feared that the dearness of all the necessities of life might provoke disturbances among the poorer classes.

Though keen disappointment is expressed at Carranza's flat refusal to make an arrangement with the Carvajal Government, hope still exists that a tacit agreement at least may be reached and the capital occupied pacifically by the revolutionary forces.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—Provisional President Carbajal, Members of Congress and representatives of the Federal Army are in session at the National Palace, discussing the turning over of the Government to the Constitutionalists unconditionally.

The plan is to have Generals Obregon and Gonzales of the Constitutional Army form a temporary military government.

The exodus of the old régime toward Vera Cruz has commenced.

At 7:30 o'clock this evening the fate of Mexico, so far as its immediate future was concerned, was still in the hands of a council of war which had been in session for several hours. One hundred and twelve Generals of the Federal Army were discussing the advisability of evacuating the capital and permitting the unhindered entry of the Constitutionalists.

There were long and heated debates over the best methods of the transfer of the Government, and the session lasted late into the night. Hundreds of army officers for hours have crowded the courtyards of the National Palace and the Department of War, awaiting the decision which may seal their fate.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Aug 3, Via Laredo, Texas, Aug. 4.—Negotiations for the peaceful transfer of the Government to the Constitutionalists failed tonight, when Gen. Venustiano Carranza refused to accede to the conditions proposed by the Carbajal representatives.

The only terms upon which Carranza had agreed to receive the Federal representatives were that they should agree to the unconditional surrender of Mexico City, the executive authority, and the Federal Army. These terms the Commissioners, Gen. Lauro Villar and David G. Allende, were not empowered to grant.

They, however, presented six conditions, upon which provisional President Carbajal had ordered them to insist. These were:

First—An armistice and the issue of instructions to the chiefs of the contending parties for the immediate ceasing of hostilites.

Second—The transmission of the executive power by a dissolution of the present Congress, and the restoration of the Congress dissolved by Huerta.

Third—The issue by the reinstated Congress of a general armistice so that nobody should be molested for his political opinions or his part in military operations.

Fourth—The recognition of the military grades obtained by Federal officers.

Fifth—The resignation of Carbajal as President after the reinstated Congress had assembled, either to that body or through manifesto to the people, and the designation by Congress of the person to receive the executive power according to the custom before the year 1898.

Sixth—Arrangements relative to financial questions, especially affecting the interests of foreigners.

These terms, the Constitutionalists declared, were impossible of fulfillment, as they were contrary to the plan of Guadalupe.

The Federal Commissioners did not even see Carranza. They still were here tonight.

Gen. Jesus Carranza reported to the First Chief that he had routed the commands of Gens. Pascual Orozco, Perez Castro, and Cardenas at Leon after a fight lasting six hours. Orozco, Gen. Carranza said, was in retreat toward Jalisco. Gen. Castro, second in command, was captured and executed.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—The Constitutionalists' advance guard, numbering 4,000 men, under the command of Gen. Jesus Carranza, and 3,500 Federals under Gen. Medina Barron faced each other today at Nochistongo, thirty-eight miles north of the capital. Both sides were awaiting the outcome of the Saltillo peace conference.

The concentration of Federal forces in the Federal district was completed today, with the exception of several commands which are on the way from Guaymas and Cuernavaca. Gen. Velasco, the War Minister, asserts he has 40,000 men in the district.

The occupation of Pachuca, capital of the State of Hidalgo, by Constitutionalists under Gen. Nicholas Flores was completed today. The Federal forces evacuated the town during the night, 4,000 of them arriving here this evening under Gen. Sanmines. The people at Pachuca were out in a body to greet the invaders. There was no disturbance and no looting.

Circulars have reached the capital, signed by Gen. Flores, assuring the inhabitants of Pachuca that their lives and property would be respected, and threatening summary punishment to looters. The circulars produced a good effect here.

Pachuca is one of the richest mining camps in the world, and millions of American and English capital are invested there.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 4.—Villa virtually has proclaimed his independence of Carranza, according to reports, brought here today by arrivals from all parts of Northern Mexico. He has begun reorganizing his army, and is said to have gained 5,000 recruits in the last two weeks. Gen. Felipe Angeles, Carranza's deposed Secretary of War, is in charge of the reorganization, and arms are being smuggled across the border.

A mobilization at Torreon of all the troops in Gen. Villa's division was ordered tonight, according to Constitutionalist officials on the border. Eusebio Calzado, general manager of Villa's railways, said that he had instructed his dispatchers to give troop trains preference over all other traffic.

It was predicted that within a week Villa would have approximately 25,000 men in Torren. Torren is regarded as the best strategic point for both offense and defense in Northern Mexico. Villa is reported to be at a ranch near Chihuahua City.

A movement is on foot for the distribution of lands. Carranza has not been informed so far as is known.

Forced loans are being levied by the Constitutionalists from foreign merchants at Aguascalientes, according to today's arrivals from there. Gov. Alberto Fuentes is said to have attempted to raise $500,000 gold from American, French, and Syrian residents, but had failed because there was not that much in the district.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The Constitutionalist confidential agency in Washington announced tonight that news of the break-up of the Saltillo conference had been received from Luis Caballero and Antonio B. Villareal, the Carranza delegates.

"Caballero," the agency said, "issued a public statement explaining why it had been necessary for them to take this action. He recited that the instructions that the Carbajal envoys carried were a series of demands that it was impossible for the Constitutionalists to consider.

"The instructions were virtually an ultimatum framed by Carbajal in six parts. These conditions, which took the position of the conqueror exacting terms of the conquered, rather than the vanquished seeking fair treatment from the victor, were so impossible of consideration that when the Carranza delegates were informed that these were the only premises upon which the conference could be held, they immediately terminated the parley.

"The instructions that the Carranza delegates bore were that they could only accept an unconditional surrender from Carbajal. The Carbajal envoys said they could not discuss such a proposition, and, accordingly, both sides agreed it was impossible to attempt to conduct negotiations on such irreconcilable instructions.

"The failure of Carbajal to peacefully turn over the control of the Government to Carranza means that Mexico City will now be occupied by the Constitutionalist forces. This is expected to be done without bloodshed and in a peaceful manner.

"Carranza has already announced that he will be generous in his treatment of the forces that have opposed the Constitutionalists, and that life and property rights will be respected on his entry of the city."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary Bryan declined to comment tonight on the failure of the Mexican peace negotiations. The reports that Villa had proclaimed his independence of Carranza did not surprise Administration officials, as they already had reliable intimations of this kind. It was thought Villa might consider the terms of peace offered by Carbajal, and a new alignment of the Mexican factions was suggested.

SUE FOR GANGWAY CRASHES

Widow Asks $20,000 for Loss of Husband—Another Suit for $10,000

Mrs. Katherine McElroy of 67 Garden Street, Poughkeepsie, began suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the Hudson Navigation Company for $20,000 on account of the death of her husband, James McElroy. She asserts that as he was trying to board the steamer C. W. Morse of the defendant company on Jan. 13 in the North River at Thirty-fifth Street, the gangway was insecure and he fell into the water and was drowned.

As the result of the collapse of another gangway a second damage suit was brought yesterday in the Federal District Court. Eugene Ruf in this action asked for $10,000 from the Scandinavian-American Line as the owner of the liner Frederick VIII. He states that on May 22, as he was going aboard the vessel at its Hoboken pier to bid farewell to his wife and daughters, the gangway gave way and threw him into the water, in which he was almost drowned.

Not Robbed, Just Forgetful.

Mrs. John L. Henning of St. Louis on Monday morning pinned her diamond lavalliere under the mattress of her bed at the Biltmore. When she was dressing for dinner she turned up the mattress to get it, and found it was not there. Mrs. Henning ran to the office and told the manager that she had been robbed. But later she reported that she had just remembered that, fearing for the safety of the ornament, she had taken it from under the mattress and had put it in her purse.

Ends Life, Feared He'd Have to Fight

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Rudolph Gerecke, 25 years old, a piano polisher, of Fort Lee Road, Bogota, near here, was found dead in the cellar of his home this morning, having hanged himself with a rope. It was said that Gerecke, who was a German by birth, was fearful of having to return to Germany to take part in the war. Gerecke is survived by a widow.

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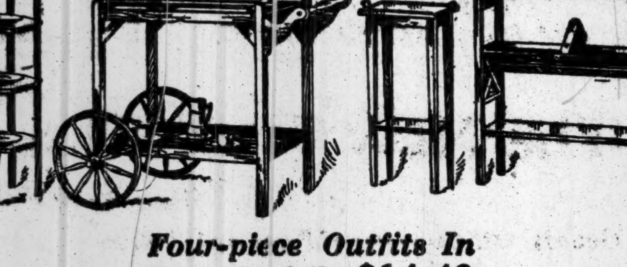
Is there a Man Who Reads his *Times* this Morning who does not Believe that his Wife, Mother, Daughter or Sister would Like One of these Outfits?



Four-piece Outfits In Fumed Oak $14.49

Macy's Usual Price, $19.24.

TEA WAGON with glass tray; brass handles at each side; lower shelf; wood spoke wheels, rubber tired.

MUFFIN STAND; three shaped trays and ball top.

TEA TABLE with separate glass tray having brass handles, lower shelf.

BOOKSTAND with three compartments. All are strongly constructed and in a rich brown fumed oak finish.

THESE PIECES may be purchased separately at proportionately low prices.

Sixth Floor.

Is there a woman who reads this announcement who would not like to have one or all of the pieces illustrated?

They are but specimens of thousands of individual pieces in the great

Mid-Summer Cash Sale of Standard Quality-Furniture

which began on Monday morning, and is now in very active progress.

It is THE Furniture Sale of New York, most profitable to those who avail themselves of its economies, since it is the only Sale in which the Furniture is both BOUGHT and SOLD for CASH only, thus securing greatest advantage in first cost, and eliminating the risks, losses and expenses of the charge account system of other stores.

Furniture for Every Use in the Home at Savings Only Possible in the Store which Both BUYS and SELLS for CASH ONLY.

YOUNG HUERTA HERE; CALLS VILLA VIPER

Says Father's Revenge Will Come When America Learns of Carranza's Duplicity.

FAMILY GOING TO SPAIN

Col. Hernandez, Exiled by Revolution, Says He's Looking for a Job in New York.

In supporting Carranza and Villa, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will find that they have "taken vipers into their bosom," is the opinion of Major Victor Huerta, son of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, late Dictator of Mexico. Major Huerta, his wife, his father-in-law, Gen. J. A. Hernandez, and the latter's wife; Col. M. A. Hernandez, brother-in-law of Major Huerta, with Señora Marie Hernandez and Augustin Hernandez, came up from Vera Cruz on the steamship Buenos Aires, which is stopping a few days at New York on her way to Spain.

According to Major Huerta, Gen. Huerta and most of his relatives are now on their way from Kingston, Jamaica, to Santander, Spain. A few, who were left in Puerto Mexico, are thought to have boarded a steamer for Spain. All the party at present here, with the exception of Col. Hernandez, will resume the voyage to Spain on the Buenos Aires, which is expected to sail today or tomorrow.

"Gen. Huerta, my father, does not feel enraged at the American people," said Major Huerta at the Knickerbocker yesterday. "On the contrary he has the kindliest feelings toward them. I think this was demonstrated by events in Mexico in which he and Americans were concerned. My father and all his family recognize that the American people have not been in thorough accord with President Wilson in the course he has pursued toward Mexico. He is quite sure that a majority of Americans were opposed to the Wilson policy. Certainly, however, he does not feel kindly toward President Wilson and Mr. Bryan. His revenge will come when they find that in taking Carranza and Villa to their bosoms, they have been cherishing vipers.

"It can be said for my father that he is a man who has kept his word. Every promise he has made he has faithfully redeemed. It will be found by those in authority in this country that it would have been far better to deal with a man of that stamp than with those who, animated only by selfish consideration, set no value on a pledge.

"I predict that when Carranza and Villa get into power—perhaps I should say Carranza or Villa, for already there is discord between them—such little things as compacts they will not remember, especially when it comes to redeeming the pledges they have undoubtedly made to President Wilson and the American bankers to whom they owe on the one hand the moral and on the other the financial support that has carried them where they have gone. The Mexican people will desire to know the nature of those compacts that have been made. If Villa and Carranza reveal their nature the Mexican people must pronounce these men traitors. That is why I am inclined to believe that those brave Generals may be inclined to forget the compacts. They cannot make good.

"The prospects for peace in Mexico do not look bright at all. The faction that was opposed to Gen. Huerta is making its own arrangements in regard to peace in disregard of the rest of the Mexican people. If they attempt to throw out those who disagree with them, certainly there cannot be peace.

"Our intention is to stay in Santander, or perhaps in Italy, until there is peace and until guarantees are given. Perhaps my father and my uncle will see Gen. Diaz, who is a friend of theirs."

"You see," added Col. Hernandez, "it is rather unsafe for any of us to be in Mexico just now. Why, those people murder everybody that has worked for an opposing faction. They even slaughter the Customs House Inspectors of the Federal Government."

Col. Hernandez is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well as of the Chapultepec Military School. He raised a regiment of irregulars at Puebla. Gen. Diaz was his godfather.

"You have heard that our family took a lot of money out of Mexico, I suppose," said Col. Hernandez. "One of the best refutations I know of that is that I am going to stop here in New York because I have got to go to work to earn a living, and at present I am looking for a job."

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$1, $2 and $3

Every Pair Perfect, Stylish, and a Big Bargain

This is the great once-a-year sale in which not one pair of trousers is held in reserve. YOUR CHOICE IS UNLIMITED—BUT COME EARLY, for some very unusual bargain "plums" await the "early birds."

The Trousers at $1

(Former Prices to $2.50)

Nearly 1,000 pairs in neat patterns in GREYS and MIXTURES.

All sizes to 42.

The Trousers at $2

(Former Prices to $4)

Here we include thousands of pairs of trousers of the well-known "KINGLY" make, also other famous productions. STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, PLAIN OR CUFF BOTTOMS; also a fine variety of OUTING TROUSERS.

Every size up to 50 waist-measure.

The Trousers at $3

(Former Prices to $7)

These are all of the famous "KINGLY" make—unquestionably the finest ready-to-wear trousers produced.

Choicest, highest-priced imported materials included. Very finest WORSTEDS and BLUE SERGES; finest blacks and greys.

Every size up to 58 waist-measure.

Double S&H Stamps Mornings
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FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY

with Lindberg, but Policeman John Counterman ran up and Drake was subdued.

TO AID KARLUK SURVIVORS.

Russian Ice-Breaker Taimyr Leaves Nome for Wrangell Island.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 4.—The Russian Government's icebreaking steamer, Taimyr, arrived here today and will leave tomorrow for Wrangell Island to take off the twenty-one men and one woman, who found refuge there after the wreck of Stefansson's ship Karluk in the ice north of Herald Island last January.

The Taimyr did not know of the outbreak of the war until her arrival here.

Seek to Settle Loan Society Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—A rule was allowed by Chancellor Walker today to show cause why the receivers for the defunct State Mutual Building and Loan Association should not be permitted to compromise the suit brought by the receivers against the Directors of the concern. The receivers, Thomas E. French, Samuel K. Robbins, and George J. Bergen, sued the Directors to recover money lost through mismanagement. The receivers now ask that they be allowed to settle the litigation for $80,000 in cash. The court set Aug. 18 for the return of the rule.

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OR
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Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Men's and Young Men's Sack Suits at $15.00

Former prices $30.00, 32.00, 35.00 and 37.50

THIS drastic clearance, Today, in the Men's Clothing Department on the Third Floor, offers our entire stock of high grade medium and light weight suits at this low price. Handsomely made of plain black and blue fabrics, black and white checks, plain grays, browns, greens, pencil stripes and various other neat designs; coats quarter, half or full lined, some with silk, others with alpaca. Sizes 33 to 46 inch chest measure, in various proportions.

Also Young Men's Suits at $10.00

Former prices $15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 22.00 and 25.00

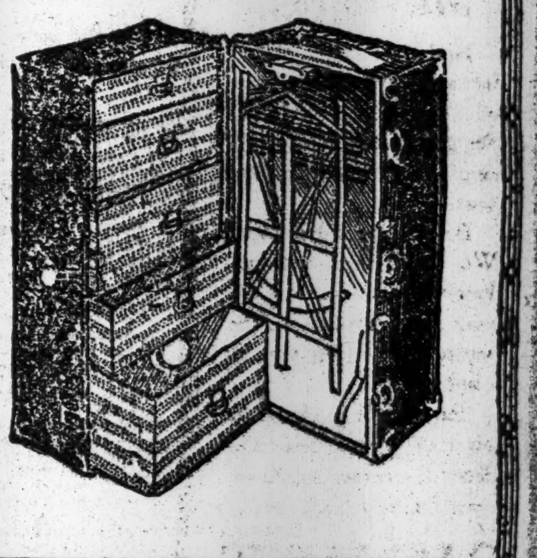
A splendid selection for Young Men and Men wearing sizes from 32 to 40 inch chest; coats quarter, half or full lined.

Flannel or Serge Trousers at $3.75

Plain white and large variety of stripe effects; Formerly $5.00 and 6.00

Special Wardrobe Trunks at $15.00

THE illustration shows the convenient interior arrangement of these excellent Wardrobe Trunks now offered at this little price. Substantially constructed and strongly reinforced with steel corners and lock in brass finish, holding 15 to 20 garments, with convenient drawer arrangement and hat box.



Also Today, a Clearance of

Sample Dress and Steamer Trunks at $12.50

Made of three-ply veneer bass wood, covered with canvas and fiber bound. Dress Trunks have two trays. Included in the offering are a few high grade Hat Trunks with six hat frames and tray for veilings and gloves.

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Further, we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments if we can reach an output of 300,000 cars between the above dates.

And should we reach this production, we agree to pay as the buyer's share from $40 to $60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see Ford Branch,

1723 B'way; also Jackson Ave. & Honeywell St., L. I. City

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RESOLUTE BEATS VANITIE IN LAST TRIAL RACE -- LAWN TENNIS

RESOLUTE CAPTURES VINCENT ASTOR CUP

Again Beats Vanitie in Probably Last Race They Will Ever Sail as Cup Candidates.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute.	Vanitie.
Start	12:02:00	12:01:34
First leg	1:41:41	1:45:25
Second leg	4:07:10	4:09:31
Finish	4:40:17	4:42:56
Elapsed time	4:38:17	4:41:22
Time allowance	0:02:14	....
Corrected time	4:36:03	4:41:22

ELAPSED TIME BY LEGS.

	Miles.	Resolute.	Vanitie.
First leg	13½	1:39:41	1:43:51
Second leg	18	2:25:29	2:24:06
Third leg	6½	0:33:07	0:33:25

Resolute won by 3 minutes 5 seconds, actual time, and 5 minutes 19 seconds corrected time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Resolute won what may be the last race she and Vanitie may sail for many a lond day today. She defeated the Cochran Cup defense candidate in a 38-mile triangular scrap by 3 minutes and 5 seconds, boat for boat, or 5 minutes and 19 seconds, corrected time, thereby capturing the special cup offered by Vincent Astor. It was Astor Cup day, and the winners of the annual trophies were William E. Iselin's schooner Enchantress and E. Townsend Irvin's 50-foot sloop Pleione.

The race for the cup offered by King George V. of England is slated for tomorrow. But if the yachtsmen here should wake up tomorrow and find England openly at war, the chances are that the contest would be called off. As for the America's Cup races, the prospect that these will be held is regarded here as very slim. The New York Yacht Club has yet to hear from Sir Thomas Lipton, but the members entertain small hope that Shamrock IV. will do any racing this year.

The final trial races for Vanitie and Resolute scheduled for Aug 15 to 22 will probably not be held.

The strategy of Charles Francis Adams 2d played a large part in Resolute's victory today. He trapped Capt. Harry Haff into a luffing match that took him two miles off his beaten path. This was on the first leg to Block Island. Vanitie was ahead—had led from the start. Mr. Adams did not worry. He just teased the leading boat away off her course, then eased Resolute off and rushed for the mark at an angle that put his boat in front. And there he stayed.

The committee, on board George F. Baker's Viking, sent them over a course that gave them a thirteen-and-a-half-mile reach to a buoy one mile due east of Block Island Light buoy, then a beat of eighteen miles to a mark two miles southwest of Sakonnet Point, on West Island, and a broad reach of six miles along the Rhode Island shore back to the starting point off Brenton Reef Lightship. The start was at noon and there was a fine northeasterly breeze that freshened to fifteen knots before the contest was over.

Capt. Haff put Vanitie over to a perfect start. He manoeuvred to windward of the line under jib and staysail, with ballooner up in stops. Then he bore down on the port tack parallel with the line, breaking out his ballooner as he righted the windward end and sending his yacht over at top speed well within the time limit and in the prize position. Mr. Adams must have been dozing, for he did not get Resolute away until nine seconds after the two-minute period, and he was slower getting his big kite trimmed down properly. The official starting times were Vanitie, 12:01:34; Resolute, 12:02:00.

For an hour it was a slashing race, Vanitie holding her lead like a winner. Hot on the heels of the cup yachts came the big schooners. E. Walter Clark's Irolita was nearest, having got the best of the start, while Enchantress and Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant were away off near the Narragansett shore, having sought a different slant of wind from that quarter. Astern were the smaller two-stickers Whileaway, Venona, and Hopewell.

Leading the sloops was Pleione, with Spartan, sailed by W Butler Duncan, 2d, and Dorello, Carolina, Samuri, Shimna, and Kalinga (old Adventuress) next in order. All had booms eased to starboard and carried ballooners. Pleione and Dorello later breaking out spinnakers. Shimna soon forged into the lead in this division.

As soon as Mr. Adams saw he could not gain an inch by straight sailing he resorted to the old trick of luffing the leading boat off her course. He found Capt. Haff a willing victim. Vanitie, refusing to surrender the weather berth, took her cue from the stern boat and bore off to the southward. By 1:11 o'clock, having worked more than two miles from the course, Mr. Adams jibed his boom to port, broke out his spinnaker, and streaked for the buoy. Vanitie jibed, too, and when she did so she brought up astern of the Herreshoff boat. Capt. Haff tried to hold on without changing sail, but finding this impossible he broke out his spinnaker and carried it until half a mile from the buoy. Incidentally the buoy had dragged its anchor, and by the time the yacht was ready to fetch it the tide had carried it a mile or more to the eastward of where it ought to be. This gave all hands trouble fetching the mark. The first to get there was the schooner Enchantress. Resolute was second, Vagrant third, Vanitie fourth, and Irolita fifth. The times of the first ten boats at this mark were Enchantress, 1:39:20; Resolute, 1:41:41; Vagrant, 1:44:45; Vanitie, 1:45:25; Irolita, 1:46:20; Shimna, 1:53:19; Samuri, 1:58:36; Carolina, 1:59:21; Dorello, 2:03:16; Pleione, 2:03:16, and Kalinga, 2:06:02. Resolute led Vanitie around this mark by 3 minutes and 44 seconds, which gave her an actual lead of 4 minutes and 10 seconds, as she was 26 seconds behind at the start.

Baby jib topsails were broken out for the eighteen-mile beat to Sakonnet Point, and Resolute set out on the port tack to overhaul the schooner Enchantress. At 2:13 the Iselin yacht crossed Resolute's bows and ten minutes later she did the same to Vanitie, but the big sloops were footing faster, and after ten more minutes of sailing Resolute and Enchantress again drew together, and this time the cup yacht had the right of way. Half an hour later Vanitie shot across Enchantress's bows and that made the two cup yachts the leaders of the fleet.

With the breeze freshening all the while, Vanitie put up a great fight to the second mark. She was faster in stays and gained every time the two boats came about. Each took nineteen tacks in the eighteen-mile beat and were timed at the second mark as follows: Resolute, 4:07:10; Vanitie, 4:09:31. This cut Resolute's lead down to 2 minutes and 47 seconds. Vanitie had gained 1 minute and 23 seconds.

It was a broad reach home, as the wind had swerved to the northeast, and ballooners were carried all the way. Resolute covered the six and one-half miles eighteen seconds faster than her rival, finishing at 4:40:17, while Vanitie finished at 4:42:56.

Enchantress had stuck close to the big sloops all the way and was the first of the schooners to reach home. Her time at the finish was 4:47:46. Irolita was second, at 4:50:25, and Vagrant third, at 5:12:16. The Iselin yacht was sailing scratch, but she defeated both rivals in spite of their time allowance. Irolita received 26 seconds and Vagrant 22 minutes and 31 seconds. The summary:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht.	Owned.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'cted Time. H.M.S.
Enchantress,	W. E. Iselin	4:35:50	4:25:28
Vagrant,	H. Vanderbilt	5:00:16	4:27:23
Irolita,	E. W. Clark	4:39:52	4:29:04
Venona,	Edgar Palmer	Time not taken.	
Whileaway,	C. K. G. Billings	Time not taken.	
Hopewell,	I. E. Raymond	Did not finish.	
Alice,	Henry Howard	Did not finish.	
SLOOPS.			
Pleione,	Ivin and Rumrill	5:27:54	4:28:03
Dorello,	W. Barclay Henry	5:56:30	4:29:44
Shimna,	R. T. Paine, 2d	5:24:29	4:33:08
Carolina II.,	Pembroke Jones	5:40:33	4:40:42
Spartan,	E. Randolph	5:41:56	4:42:05
Samuri,	W. E. Dodge	5:50:04	4:50:13
Kalinga,	W. C. Forbes	6:12:19	4:59:11

MOTOR BOAT CARNIVAL.

American Championships to be Decided on Manhasset Bay.

The contests of the National Motor Boat Carnival are to be held this year on Manhasset Bay, Port Washington, L. I., under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, the Port Washington Yacht Club, the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, and two of the local organizations of business men, beginning on Wednesday, Aug. 26. These are the real championship races of the country, inasmuch as the contests are for perpetual challenge championship trophies, established nearly ten years ago, and for which there has been a competition every year. They are also open to all comers; members of yacht and motor-boat clubs, while nearly all other so-called championship events are limited as to entrants, either to some organization or some defined territory.

There are five of these trophies; the International Championship Trophy for speed boats of the twelve-meter class, virtually the same as the Harmsworth Cup class; the National Championship Trophy for speed boats of 40 feet and over; the Interstate Championship Trophy for speed boats of 33 feet and under; the Motor Yacht Championship Trophy for cruising boats of 60 feet and ower, and the Cabin Launch Championship Trophy for boats of between 40 and 60 feet.

There will be a series of three races for each of these trophies, to be held on Aug. 26, 27, and 28. For the speed boats the course will be six times around a five-mile triangle, to be laid out in Manhasset Bay, opposite the clubhouse of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The cruising boats will have a single round course of about twenty miles, partly in the bay and partly in Long Island Sound adjacent to the bay. There will also be a long distance cruising race on Saturday, Aug. 29, from a starting point in Manhasset Bay to and around Stratford Shoal Light and return, a distance of about seventy miles, and on the same day there will be a speed handicap race, open only to boats that have actually completed a race in one or more of the series races, and the handicaps will be based on the highest speed made in those races. This race will be for sixty miles, twelve times the five-mile triangle.

There will be time allowance for all boats excepting those of the twelve-meter class, according to rating under the American Power Boat Association rules, and excepting also the speed handicap race. The twelve-meter class is an unlimited class for which there is no time allowance. The series races will be run on the so-called point system, under which a boat is credited with a point for every boat she defeats plus one, and the points are awarded on the basis of the largest number of boats starting on any one day. This is the same system used by the Larchmont Yacht Club for its race week series races.

M'LOUGHLIN TO PLAY MURRAY FOR TITLE

Californians Will Decide New York State Tennis Championship at Bay Ridge.

For the fourth consecutive year the New York State lawn tennis championship in singles may go to the Pacific Coast. Maurice E. McLoughlin, the national title holder, and R. Lindley Murray of Leland Stanford University, metropolitan champion, will play the final round this afternoon on the Crescent Athletic Club courts at Bay Ridge. Should McLoughlin defeat the young student, and, according to form, he will, the crescent bowl will find a permanent home in San Francisco, as the national champion has two legs on it and requires a victory today to become the absolute possessor of the trophy. A victory for Murray will keep the championship trophy in competition for at least another year.

Play in the previous round foreshadowed the results of the two matches yesterday in the semi-final round. McLoughlin was not required to extend himself against Frederick C. Inman to win in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3, but Murray faced the hardest task since his Eastern invasion in disposing of Frederick B. Alexander, the former internationalist, 8—6, 8—6, 8—10, 8—6. The latter match resolved itself into a contest between youth and experience, and the latter won out after the best battle witnessed in this year's championship tournament.

Whatever hopes Inman entertained in the direction of having his name engraved on the bowl for the second time were quickly dispelled, as McLoughlin captured the first set, 6—1, allowing his opponent only fifteen points. The champion slowed up perceptibly in the second set and tried a number of sideline shots. It was noticeable that McLoughlin rarely attempted a backhand stroke. The champion made a number of brilliant shots in the third set, and ended the contest almost as fresh as when he started.

The match was witnessed by Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Krueger, the members of the German Davis Cup team, who were very much impressed with McLoughlin's display, and they predicted that the Californian would make it very interesting for the winners of the final round of the Davis Cup competition, which begins at Longwood, Mass., tomorrow.

Alexander played a brilliant game against his youthful opponent, and it was only the vitality of the latter that brought about the result. The veteran used all the tricks of the court, of which he is a past master. He kept Murray busy chasing the erratic bounding of the ball at all points of the court, but the Californian made a number of almost impossible gets and received his full share of luck. During the match sixty games were played and the men were on the court three hours. The aggressiveness of the play of both men can be estimated by the fact that at the end of the third set the turf was so badly cut up that a change of court was suggested, but declined.

One interesting feature of the match was the number of times each man won his opponent's service. This was particularly the case in the deuce games, when on several occasions the players were within a point of winning the set. The stubborn defense of Alexander and his ability to play the stinging service of Murray earned for him rounds of applause from the big gallery, and but for a tumble in the fourth set, when he was within two points of the set, the result might have been different. In running after a compartively easy shot he slipped and fell as the ball bounded out of court.

Before the semi-final matches were staged Oscar Kruezer, the German, and R. Norris Williams, 2d, the Davis Cup player, engaged in an exhibition which was won by Williams 6—4, 6—4. It was Williams's first appearance on the court in singles in a week, ad he appears to have recovered his best form. Later he defeated Thomas C. Bundy in a two-set match. The summary:

New York State Championship, Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Maurice E. McLaughlin defeated Frederick C. Inman, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3; R. Lindley Murray defeated Frederick B. Alexander, 8—6, 8—6, 10—8, 8—6.

New York State Championship, Men's Doubles.—Second Round—K. D. Fisher and L. W. Fisher defeated Miles S. Charlock and C. Ballin, 9—7, 4—6, 6—2; Raymond D. Little and Frederick C. Inman defeated P. S. Brinsmade and A. H. Toms by default; W. A. Campbell and Ralph L. Baggs defeated Marshall G. Peobady and H. K. Sturdy, Jr., 7—5, 6—3.

Third Round—Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated K. D. Fisher and L. W. Fisher, 6—3, 6—0; R. H. Palmer and Harold Throckmorton defeated W. A. Campbell and Ralph L. Baggs, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5; Charles Chambers and J. T. Allen defeated T. H. Anderson and D. Van Brunt, 6—0, 6—2.

Fourth Round—N. B. Browne and C. A. Wayne defeated Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell, 10—8, 6—4; R. H. Palmer and Harold Throckmorton defeated Hugh Tallent and Allen Tobey, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6; Charles Chambers and J. T. Allen vs. Dr. Ewing Taylor and F. T. Frelinghuysen, 6—1, 2—4, unfinished.

Draw for Davis Cup Finals.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The drawings for the final round in the Davis Cup matches between Australasia and the British Isles, to be held on the tennis courts of the Longwood Cricket Club Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this wek, were made today. A. H. Lowe of the British team will meet Anthony F. Wilding of the Australasians in the first match at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Upon the completion of this match Capt. J. C. Parke of the British team will play Capt. Norman E. Brookes of the Australasians on the same court. On Saturday the order of play will be reversd, Lowe meeting Brookes at 2 o'clock and Parke playing Wilding later. The nominations for the doubles match Friday will be made tomorrow.

Siwanoy Tennis Tourney Ends.

The tennis tournament of the Siwanoy Country Club, near Mount Vernon, closed yesterday when Miss Marie Wagner, the national indoor champion, and A. J. Ostendorf won the final round in mixed doubles from Mrs. A. Humphries and F. T. Hunter, two out of three sets, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. The match was an interesting one, and it was only the steadiness of the winners that brought about the result. Miss Wagner and her partner played a strong combination game, while Mrs. Humphries and Hunter missed many shots, owing to the lack of knowledge of each other's style of play. After the first set the Cornell student improved, and, after a long tussle, the match was brought to one set all. Miss Wagner and Ostendorf then rallied and captured the third and deciding set.

Nowell New Hampshire's Champion

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 4.—In a stirring match here today James Nowell of Boston won the New Hampshire State tennis title from King Smith of New York, and secured a second leg on the Crawford House Challenge Cup. A large gallery watched the play, which was of a high calibre. Summary:

Challenge Round—James Nowell, Boston, defeated King Smith, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Consolation Final.—J. H. Jefferies defeated J. M. Abbot by default.

BEHR AND PELL VICTORS.

Defeat Johnston and Griffin in National Tennis Elimination Match.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Karl Behr and Theodore R. Pell of New York, Eastern champions, and George M. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton University, Western titleholders, will play tomorrow at the Ontwentsia Club courts, Lake Forest, to decide which team shall challenge Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy of San Francisco for the American doubles championship in tennis.

Behr and Pell won their way to the challenge round by defeating William Johnston and Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, Pacific titleholders, in a hard fought five-set match, 4—6, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5, and 6—3, while Church and Mathey easily beat J. B. Adoue of Dallas, Texas, and Irving Wright of Boston, Southern champions, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Pell and Behr won only after the most sensational tennis seen on a local court in years. When the match ended all four players were nearly exhausted.

It was fatigue which beat Johnston and Griffin, for in the early stages of the match they looked like easy winners. Johnson tired rapidly, however, toward the finish, and it was only Griffin's steadiness which kept the team in the running.

Behr, too, was off stroke, and the greater portion of the credit for the victory goes to his partner. Pell's terrific service bothered the Californians, even when they were winning, while Behr's was easy for them at all times.

Church and Mathey outclassed Adoue and Wright and never were in danger. Wright played brilliantly for the losers, while Adoue seemed slightly off form.

Maine Tennis at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—One-sided matches were the rule in the men's single tournament for the tennis championship of Maine today, with none of the favorites eliminated. The match had about the largest number of entries for a number of years. Richard Harte, Jr., last year's champion, had little difficulty in his match, winning in straight sets, while S. Thayer, the intercollegiate champion, also won his match in straight sets, but was closely pushed by his opponent. Summary:

First Round.—Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago drew a bye; J. Sloane defeated W. E. Shepherd of New York, 7—5, 6—1; J. H. Auchincloss of New York defeated R. P. Davis of Milton, 6—2, 6—1; W. W. Phelps of Teaneck, N. J., defeated Dr. Percy Musgrave of Washington, 6—3, 6—4; Richard Harte, Jr., of Philadelphia defeated A. P. Howard of New Orleans, 6—0, 6—3; S. Henderson defeated W. Hewetson, 6—2, 6—4; Paul C. Savage of Bangor defeated F. Weld of Boston, 6—2, 6—3; W. B. Dixon of Philadelphia defeated W. S. Girling of New York, 6—3, 6—2; Edgar Scott of Philadelphia defeated Emlen Newbold, by default; S. Thayer of Andover defeated C. Welsh. 6—4, 6—3; Gouverneur Morris of New York defeated G. Lawrence, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; C. S. Cole defeated Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., of New York, by default; C. W. McMullen defeated F. W. Beekman of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2; W. McCormick Blair of Chicago defeated F. F. Beekman, 6—0, 6—2; Whitney Wright of Philadelphia defeated Louis B. McGagg, Jr., of New York, 6—1, 6—1; J. L. Weld of Boston drew a bye.

Gov. Glynn Off to Adirondacks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Gov. and Mrs. Glynn left today for a ten-day visit with friends at Dexter Lake, in the Adirondacks. They planned to stop at Utica for the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Steuben statue.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

A hotel whose guests are permanent must of necessity maintain the very highest standards. The Majestic, as New York's premier Apartment Hotel, fosters the superlative in every feature which tends to influence the comfort and well-being of its guests. Yearly rentals are now being arranged, to enable us to have apartments ready for Fall Occupancy. Rates as low as $1,200 and as high as $10,000.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS,
Managing Director.

72ND Street & Central Park West

Director
Public Health Education
$5,000 a Year

A NEWLY created position in the Department of Health.

Applications for examination for this position will be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 14th.

Candidates must have evidence of a degree from a medical school, and should have been engaged in public health activities. Experience in editorial work will receive additional recognition.

DUTIES:

To organize and administer a bureau dealing with all phases of public health education.

To prepare and edit popular and scientific bulletins dealing with public health matters, including the regular health publications of the Department of Health.

To organize exhibits and courses of lectures dealing with various features of public health work.

To co-operate with existing teaching institutions in organizing a school of sanitary science.

To secure the dissemination of public health information through moving picture theatres, leaflets, conferences, press bulletins, etc.

Candidates will not be assembled for a written test.

Application Blanks to be had at Application Bureau, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or *sent by mail on receipt of 4c in stamps.*

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

ONCE A YEAR—ONLY

Once a year is held a sale of concert pianos used at the Metropolitan.

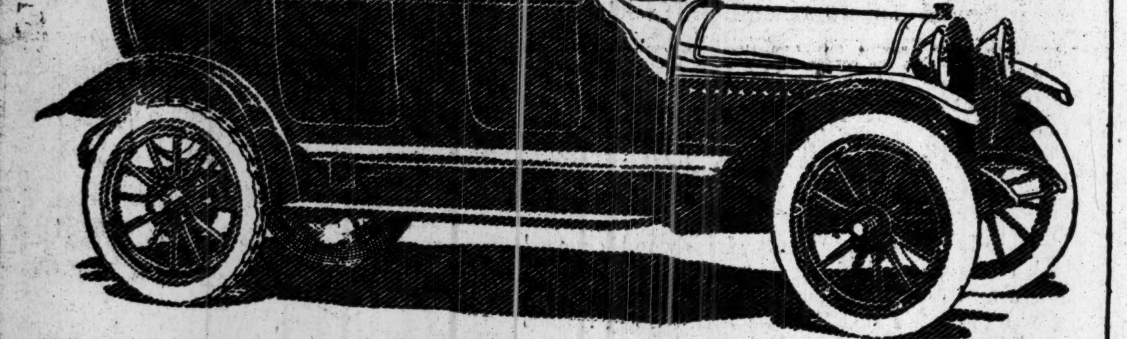
They are the greatest piano bargains in New York—and there are only a few of them.

Locomobile exchanged "Sixes" are like that—also, only a few of them.

Better see them today.

We can handle your present car.

The Locomobile Company of America
61st St., next to Broadway. J. A. Mellish, Mgr. Exchange Car Dept.



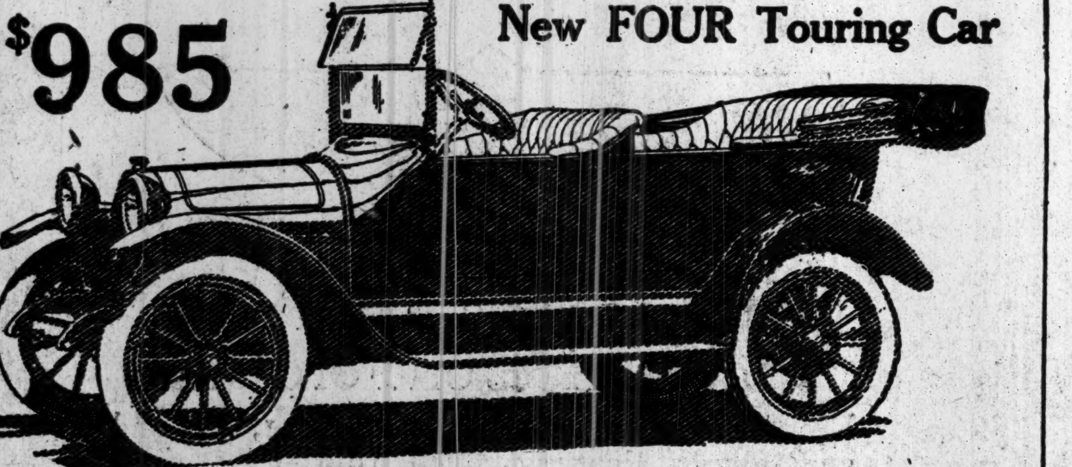
The New SIX
5-Passenger

$1385
7-Passenger, $1450

Two body styles: Five-Passenger and Seven-Passenger Touring.
Wheelbase—121 inches.
Long-Stroke (5-inch), Small-Bore (3½-inch) Motor; Six Cylinders, en Bloc.
Smokeless, Non-Leaking Lubrication System.
Larger Valve Openings.
New, Exhaust-Silencing Muffler.
Annular Piston Rings.
Cellular Radiator.
Lighter Reciprocating Parts.
Crowned Fenders.
Lightened Clutch Operation.
150 Pounds Lighter.
15 x 2½ in. brakes.
34x4-in. Goodrich Tires on Q. D. Demountable Rims; Safety Tread on Rear.
Roomier Front and Rear Compartments.
Continuous Aluminum Foot Board.
One-Man Type Top.
Built-in Rain and Clear Vision Ventilating Windshield, Attaching Rigidly to Top.
Scientific Anti-Rumble Gasoline Tank in Cowl.
Magnetic, Non-Leaking Gasoline Gauge, the only One Approyed by Insurance Underwriters.
Full-Floating Rear Axle, Shaft Locking into Taper at Hub.
Full Equipment of 13 Timken Roller Bearings.
Irreversible Steering.
Inter-Locking Ignition and Lighting Switches.
24 Finishing Operations in Painting Bodies Studebaker Blue.

$985

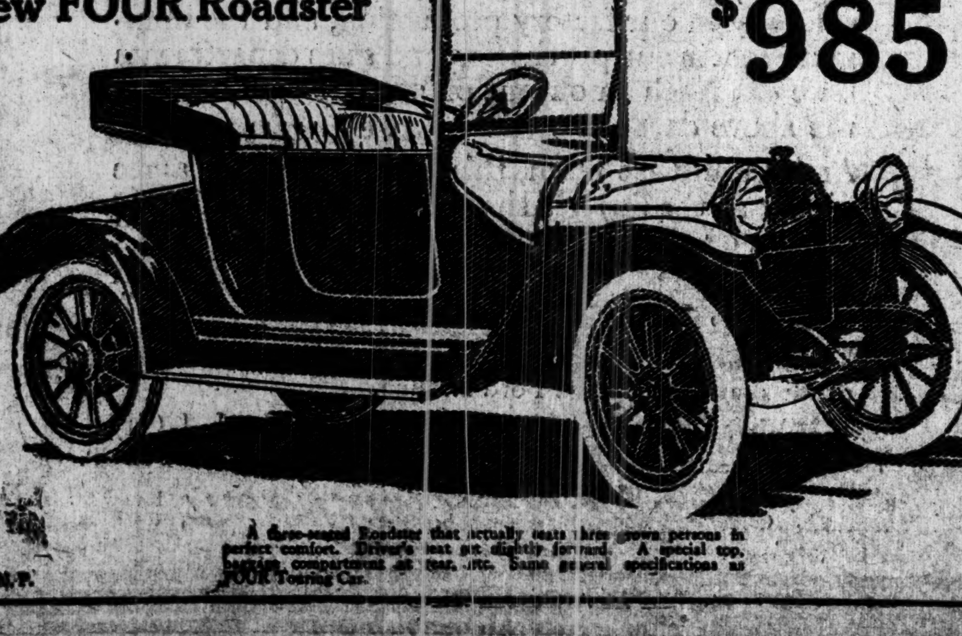
New FOUR Touring Car



Two Body Styles: Five-Passenger Touring; Three-Passenger Roadster.
Wheelbase—108 inches.
Long Stroke (5-inch), Small Bore (3½-inch) Motor; Four Cylinders, en Bloc, Exhaust, Manifold cast Separate.
Smokeless, Non-Leaking Lubrication System.
Larger Valve Openings.
Pressed Steel Push-Rods.
Annular Piston Rings.
Tubular Radiator with Auxiliary Water Tank.
Crowned Fenders.
Special Dimming Headlights.
100 Pounds Lighter.
12 x 2½ in. Brakes.
Hot-Jacketed Schebler Carburetor Bolted to Cylinders.
Magnetic, Non-Leaking Gasoline Gauge, the only One Approved by Insurance Underwriters.
Generous Footroom in Both Compartments.
33 x 4 in. Goodrich Tires on Q. D. Demountable Rims; Safety Tread on Rear.
One-Man Type Top.
Built-in Rain and Clear Vision Ventilating Windshield, Attaching Rigidly to Top.
Full Floating Rear Axle, Shaft Locking into Taper at Hub.
Full Equipment of 13 Timken Roller Bearings.
Irreversible Steering.
Flush Dash Equipment.
Extra Rim and Carrier.
24 Finishing Operations in Painting Bodies Studebaker Blue.

New FOUR Roadster

$985



A three-seated Roadster that actually seats three grown persons in perfect comfort. Driver's seat set slightly forward. A special top, baggage compartment at rear, etc. Same general specifications as FOUR Touring Car.

No. 1 N.P.

The New Studebaker Automobiles

One-Profit Cars Because They Are Studebaker Manufactured Cars

Today—or tomorrow—go to the Studebaker store and see the new Studebaker models, FOUR and SIX.

Two types of each—five-passenger SIX and seven-passenger SIX; FOUR touring Car and FOUR Roadster.

You will find them competing with cars that sell at prices $500 higher; and you will also find them showing higher quality throughout.

Studebaker prices are lower because these cars are completely manufactured in Studebaker plants, carry but one profit, and impose no middleman's tax on the buyer.

But we do not want or ask you to consider Studebaker Cars solely on price.

If you ask why they are better—why they give and always have given thorough satisfaction—consider the aims, ideals and honesty of purpose behind them; the quality of Studebaker materials; the vast extent and intensiveness of Studebaker manufacturing methods; the excellence of their engineering design; and the fact that in each and every important or vital particular these cars welcome comparison with the highest priced.

There is only one way by which Studebaker quality can be put into a "Four" or a "Six" to sell at Studebaker prices.

That is the Studebaker way, which means complete manufacturing and the elimination of the middlemen and their extra profit; not the assembled parts of semi-manufactured way.

Complete manufacturing, its economies and the excess value it puts into the cars represent the Studebaker ideal.

In the case of the Studebaker, millions of dollars are invested in plants, machinery and special equipment.

Our huge production and sales turn our investments into manufacturing economies—we can well afford equipment the cost of which must be prohibitive to any producer whose output is smaller than Studebaker.

For example, we maintain the largest and most completely equipped laboratories in the automobile industry, which not only work out the special formulae for Studebaker steels, but test and analyze the steels to be certain they are up to specifications.

We maintain huge heat-treating plants for the heat-treatment of vital parts, like gears, axle shafts, front axles, etc.

We make our drop forgings in our own forge shops.

We cast and machine and build complete every Studebaker motor.

We make our springs in our own spring plant.

We make our bodies and tops in our own body and top factories.

In short, we make a greater proportion of the parts for Studebaker cars than other producers make for their cars.

And being complete manufacturers, we can and do make the parts of Studebaker cars of better, stronger, longer-wearing materials; and put bettet value into the cars at a stated price.

Ride in the new Studebaker and you will see the result of Studebaker complete manufacturing.

If you are not expert enough to appreciate this value, ask the advice of some man who is expert.

He will tell you that the way the Studebaker sticks to the road is due to its perfect balance, and that, in turn, is due to scientific design—complete manufacturing.

He will tell you that the lack of vibration is due to perfect fit and alignment of parts—again the result of complete manufacturing.

You will learn that heat-treatment of parts makes them stronger and last longer.

And you *know* that light weight means economy of gasoline and oil and tires.

Through motor refinements and up-to-date designing, these cars have power in excess of all requirements.

You will be delighted with the clean simplicity of the motors; their perfect accessibility; and you will see that you can care for a Studebaker with the least time and effort.

We would advise you to waste no time in seeing the new cars.

Delivery can be had at once of either model; and the best motoring season is before us.

When you shop around, keep your mental impressions of Studebaker value always before you for comparison; and remember that this value is the great result of Studebaker volume and Studebaker complete manufacturing.

STUDEBAKER, Detroit

Phelps Motor Car Corporation
59th St. & Broadway, New York City
1495 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Quantity Production of Quality Cars"

GIANTS OVERWHELM CUBS---YANKEES LOSE AGAIN---BROOKLYN WINS

CUBS INVADE POLO GROUNDS; ROUTED

Big Jim Vaughn Holds Fast for Seven Innings and Then He Retreats.

The Cubs arrived in town yesterday all primed to dethrone the Giants from their lead in the National League race. If there is any good reason in the world why the Giants should surrender the spoils to Hank O'Day's troupe, this same troupe didn't show it yesterday. The Giants won 4 to 1, which puts New York four and a half games directly north of Chicago in the league arithmetic. The Giants have been looking around for some one to beat for more than a week.

Law and order prevailed at the Polo Grounds all day yesterday. President Tener, using his prerogative as the boss of this league, found both Manager McGraw and Umpires Lord Byron and Bill Johnson guilty of violating the neutrality laws hereabout, so the whole bunch has been eliminated.

Manager McGraw has been suspended for five days for his run-in with Byron on Monday, and the two umpires, who have inspired so much trouble, have been sent elsewhere, and the game yesterday progressed smoothly under the direction of Bill Klem and Bob Emslie.

Not even Heinie Zimmerman made a squawk. The Cubs feel very deeply the humiliation of being beaten by the limping Phillies, for the whole crowd yesterday seemed to be carrying some secret sorrow under their caps. The Giants trimmed them without any fuss.

McGraw's last words to his men as they were leaving him alone and dejected in the clubhouse were, "I expect every man to do his duty. I expect that this here club will wallop Henry O'Day's men good and proper. You all know what I think of Henry O'Day. In the event of your getting trimmed by the Cubs, you all had better go home by the back way and keep out of my path. So long."

Manager O'Day played his ace, when he "sicked" Jim Vaughn onto the Giants. Jim used to suffer from laziness or something like that when he played with the Yankees, but Hank O'Day told Jim that he must work for a living. Vaughn did well for five innings, but in the sixth, when the tide of battle started to go against him, his good pitching faded like a morning mist in the sun.

Rube Marquard has recovered from the fright which the Reds gave him last week and has settled down to winning games again. He let the Cubs down with five hits, all widely scattered.

Rube got an awful shock right at the start when Wee Tommy Leach lofted the ball into the left field bleachers for a home run. Nobody believed that there was another home run left in Tommy. For a member of the G. A. R., Leach surely has lots of vitality. Tommy was a drummer boy in the civil war and draws his pension like the other "boys."

Roger Bresnahan confined most of his efforts for the day in coaching at first base. There wasn't much coaching to do because hardly anybody got on the bases. In the eighth inning Bresnahan heard the cry for help and he went in to bat for Vaughn. Roger ripped a sizzling liner high over Fletcher's head, but, believe it or not, "Fletch" leaped cloudward and nipped the ball on the end of his gloved hand.

"I don't believe it," said Roger. "Do it over again. It can't be done."

The Giants decided to reach Vaughn's pitching in the sixth. Bescher singled and was forced by Doyle. Burns walked and Snodgrass hoisted a fly to Sweeney. Then Fletcher shot a single to right, scoring Doyle. Good made an abominable throw to the plate, the ball bounding over Jimmy Archer's head, while Burns scored and Fletcher went to third.

In the seventh McLean beat out an infield hit. Honest and true, sure as you live. Stock got a single and Piez went in to run for McLean. Marquard skied to Saier and Bescher planked a two-bagger into left centre, scoring Piez and landing Stock on third. Stock scored on Doyle's sacrifice fly. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B's'er, cf.	4	0	3	1	0	Leach, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2	Good, rf.	4	0	0	6	0
Burns, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	Kni'ly, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Sn'gr's, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	Z'm'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Fl'cher, ss.	4	0	1	6	3	Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	2	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1	Sw'ney, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
M'Lean, c.	3	0	1	4	0	Derr'k, ss.	3	0	0	3	1
†Piez	0	1	0	0	0	Archer, c.	2	0	2	6	0
Meyers, c.	0	0	0	1	0	Vaughn, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Stock, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4	*Bresn'n	1	0	0	0	0
Marq'd, p.	3	0	1	0	1	H'mp's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	8	27	11	Total	32	1	6	24	8

*Batted for Vaughn in eighth inning.
†Ran for McLean in seventh inning.
Error—Good.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	.	—4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Bescher, Zimmerman. Home run—Leach. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Vaughn, 3; by Humphries, 2. Wild pitch—Marquard. Hits—Off Vaughn, 8 in 7 innings; off Humphries, none in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Get Two Hits Off Rudolph.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Rudolph allowed Pittsburgh only two hits today, and Boston won, 1 to 0. Schmidt scored in the second inning on his two-base hit, a sacrifice and an infield out. Wagner was the only Pittsburgher to pass first base. He went to third in the fifth inning, but sharp fielding stopped his career. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	Col'ns, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	3	1	5	Carey, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	M'wrey, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
M'ville, ss.	4	0	0	3	5	W'gn'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Sc'm't, 1b.	3	1	2	15	1	Kelly, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Deal, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2	K'tc'y, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1
Mann, cf.	2	0	0	3	0	Viox, 2b.	2	0	0	2	9
Gowdy, c.	3	0	1	1	0	Gibson, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	1	4	Harm'n, p.	2	0	0	1	0
						*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	8	27	17	Total	28	0	2	24	15

*Batted for Harmon in ninth inning.
Error—Schmidt.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Deal, Joe Kelly. Double plays—Maranville and Schmidt; Viox and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Harmon, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Struck out—By Rudolph, 1; by Harmon, 3. Wild pitch—Harmon. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

Cravath's Home Run Ends Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Cravath's home run with one out in the eleventh inning decided today's game in favor of Philadelphia over Cincinnati, 4 to 3. Tincup outpitched both Yingling and Douglass, only five hits being made off the Indian. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	5	0	2	3	8	Dan'ls, rf.	5	0	0	5	1
Martin, ss.	4	0	0	5	3	Herz'g, ss.	4	1	2	2	4
Becker, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	T'bley, lf.	4	1	0	4	1
Magee, cf.	5	1	1	3	0	Nieh'f, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Groh, 2b.	5	0	0	2	4
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1	Miller, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
L'd'r's, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0	Von K'z, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Kil'fer, 1b.	0	0	0	3	0	M'lw'z, 1b.	5	0	0	10	1
Burns, c.	2	0	0	4	2	Clarke, c.	3	0	0	6	2
Tincup, p.	3	0	1	0	3	Yingl'g, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Alex'der	0	0	0	0	0	Doug's, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	10	33	17	Total	38	3	5	*31	16

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Ran for Luderus in ninth inning.
Errors—Yingling, Martin, Burns.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Herzog, Niehoff, Becker, Byrne. Home runs—Magee, Cravath. Hits—Off Yingling, 6 in 7 1-3 innings; off Douglass, 4 in 3 innings. Stolen bases—Herzog, Daniels. Double plays—Twombley, Clarke, Mollwitz, and Niehoff; Daniels and Clarke. Bases on balls—Off Yingling, 2; off Tincup, 5. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Tincup, Martin. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Struck out—By Yingling, 2; by Douglass, 1; by Tincup, 8. Passed ball—Clarke. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

Baseball Today—Washington Park; Tip Tops vs. Kansas City Feds. 3:30 P. M.—Advt.

BROOKFEDS WIN ON ERRORS.

Kansas City Presents Wardmen with 5 to 4 Victory.

As if to assure a mere handful of spectators that only the friendliest feeling existed between themselves and the Tip Tops, the Kansas City Federals yesterday presented the Brookfeds with a victory at Washington Park by a score of 5 to 4. Errors enabled the Bradleyites to score nearly all their runs. Brooklyn was outhit, nine to six, but did not need more than her allotment of safeties because of the generosity of the Packers.

Kenworthy, who played second base for Stovall's team, was the most philanthropic of the visitors, for his two "bobbles" in the opening inning permitted the Wardmen to get away to a three-run lead.

Joe Finneran pitched fairly good baseball in the pinches, and in the ninth inning, after Gilmore reached second on a weird peg over first base by shortstop Gagnier, he fanned Kenworthy and Stovall.

Nick Cullop, a Cleveland deserter, lasted five innings, being taken out of the box in the sixth inning on a strategic move by Stovall that failed of its objective. With the bases filled and two out the Kansas City manager sent Potts to bat for Cullop, and after "three and two" had been called on the pinch hitter he fouled out to Gregg. That was the Packer's last opportunity to score.

Hofman, Evans, and Kruger featured the pastime with remarkable catches, which bordered on the sensational, and each of which cut off threatening rallies.

On one hit, a base on balls, and a sacrifice fly Brooklyn secured three runs in the first inning. Anderson opened the period by beating out a hit to second. Kenworthy threw wild on Delehanty's splash, and both men were safe. Griggs hit in front of the plate and was touched out by Easterly, Anderson and Delehanty advancing a base each. Evans then drove a sacrifice fly to right, scoring Anderson. Goodwin threw to the grand stand on Hofman's grounder, Delehanty registering and Hofman going to third. Kenworthy erred again on Westerzil's puny grasser and Hofman counted.

Kansas City evened matters in the third on hits by Easterly, Chadbourne, and Kenworthy, the latter's a double, and a pass to Cullop. Brooklyn added two in the fifth when Anderson singled, went to second on Delehanty's sacrifice, and scored on Rawlings's error on Griggs's effort. Evans's hit took a bad bound and got away from Rawlings and Griggs counted.

Goodwin's double and Kruger's single gave the Packers their final tally in the sixth. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, cf.	4	2	3	1	0	Chad'ne, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
Del'ty, 2b.	3	1	0	1	2	Coles, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Griggs, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0	Gilm'e, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Evans, rf.	2	0	1	3	0	Ken'y, 2b.	5	0	2	5	3
Hofm'n, lf.	3	1	0	2	0	Stov'l, 1b.	5	0	1	6	1
W'zil, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	G'win, 3b.	4	1	1	4	2
Gagn'r, ss.	4	0	0	3	2	K'g'r, cf, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Owens, c.	3	0	1	9	0	Rawl's, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Fin'r'n, p.	3	0	0	0	0	East'ly, c.	3	1	2	3	2
						Cullop, p.	1	1	0	0	1
						*Potts	1	0	0	0	0
						Adams, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	6	27	6	Total	37	4	9	24	12

Errors—Kenworthy, (2,) Goodwin, Rawlings, Gagnier.
*Batted for Cullop in sixth inning.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	.	—5
Kansas City	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Easterly, Goodwin, Kenworthy. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Sacrifice fly—Evans. Stolen bases—Owens, Hofman. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 2; Kansas City, 9. Double plays—Goodwin and Stovall. Struck out—By Finneran, 9; by Adams, 2. Bases on balls—Cullop, 1; off Adams, 1; off Finneran, 3. Wild pitch—Finneran. Passed ball—Easterly. Hits—Off Cullop, 6 in five innings; off Adams, none in three innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon.

AT PITTSBURGH.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5	11	3
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4	8	1

Batteries—Willett and Simon; Badger and Kerr.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	—2	2	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	2

Batteries—Quinn and Jacklitsch; Fisk, McGuire and Clemons.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—5	6	4
Indianapolis	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4	9	1

Batteries—Anderson, Allen, and Lavigne; Falkenberg, Warren, and Texter.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4	7	2
Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	.	—5	7	2

Batteries—Luque and Reynolds; Couchman and Howley.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4	13	2
Buffalo	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	.	—7	3	2

Batteries—Davidson and McAvoy; Fullenwelder, Verbout, and Stephens.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	11	3
Rochester	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	.	—6	8	2

Batteries—Smith and Heckinger; Keefe and Williams.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5	9	1
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3	9	3

Batteries—Oldham and Onslow; Johnson and Kritchell.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Troy, 6.
At Utica—Utica, 10; Scranton, 2.
At Syracuse—Wilkes-Barre, 2; Syracuse, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 7; Albany, 2.

Eastern Association.

At Springfield—Springfield, 11; New London, 5.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 4; Bridgeport, 8. Waterbury, 4; Bridgeport, 2.
At Pittsfield—Pittsfield, 7; New Britain, 5.
Hartford at New Haven, postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lawrence, 8; Lewiston, 0.
At Portland—Portland, 5; Lowell, 5. (Ten innings; darkness.)
At Lynn—Lynn, 3; Haverhill, 2.
At Manchester—Worcester, 6; Manchester, 1.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Indianapolis, 7; Minneapolis, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Cleveland, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 14; Columbus, 13. (Eleven innings.)
At St. Paul—Louisville, 15; St. Paul, 1.

Tri-State League.

At Wilmington—Wilmington, 5; Allentown, 2.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 8; Reading, 2. (Eleven innings.)
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 7; Trenton, 6.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Atlanta, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Montgomery, 0.
At Memphis—Chattanooga, 1; Memphis, 0. Chattanooga, 5; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham at Mobile, postponed; wet grounds.

War May Prevent Balloon Race.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—The war in Europe probably will prevent this year's international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett Trophy, scheduled to start from here Oct. 6. The Kansas City Aero Club tonight telegraphed the Aero Club of America suggesting the war would prevent foreign balloonists from participating and recommending the race be postponed one year. Fifteen of the leading balloonists of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and America had entered the race.

It will be another month before the Aero Club of America will decide definitely whether to call off the international balloon race from Kansas City next October. Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, made this announcement last night. The Contest Committee, according to Mr. Hawley, its Chairman, has decided to take an optimistic view of the European situation and to hope that conditions abroad a month hence will not make it necessary to postpone the race.

Title Swim at Travers Island.

The New York A. C., which has been awarded the 440-yard championship swim by the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., will run the event in connection with a series of aquatic events at Travers Island on Saturday, Aug. 15. The entire Mercury Foot team of swimmers are in training for this event, which annually attracts the best sprinters in the district. Another feature will be a 100-yard scratch swim for juniors, open to amateurs who have never won a national, district, foreign, or intercollegiate individual championship or a junior race. A 200-yard handicap contest and a handicap high dive will complete the card.

DAUSS KEEPS YANKS FROM SCORING OFTEN

Detroit's Braced-Up Team Takes Three Straight from Chance's Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—It was not written in the stars for New York to win today. Besides the fact that Caldwell and Warhop, both generally very effective against the Tigers, were off form, most of the breaks went Detroit's way, and the final registry was Detroit 9, New York 3.

The fact that Detroit has taken three straight from the Yankees does not prove that the Yankees are in a slump. The outstanding fact is that Detroit has simply taken a brace. Had the Tigers not played better ball against New York than they did against Philadelphia and Washington, the first two games of the series, at least, would have gone the other way, for the Yankees are playing as good baseball here as either the Athletics or Senators.

Caldwell's trouble all came after two were out. He walked Bush, who slid into second base ahead of Caldwell's throw on Moriarty's bunt. Peckinpaugh relayed to first base in time to flag Moriarty, though he had missed Bush. High flied, and had Peckinpaugh been able to smother Crawford's hot grounder, it would have been all off. But the ball carromed off "Peck's" shins for a hit, Bush scoring. Veach singled to centre and took third on Cree's error, Crawford scoring. Cree played close in for Heilman, that being good judgment under ordinary circumstances. But Heilman's lift was stronger than usual and gave Cree a stern chase to the fence. Heilman crossed the plate standing up.

Warhop went along well until the sixth inning, the only thing worthy of mention that happened in the interim being when he handed Pitcher Dauss a straight one over the plate and Dauss lifted it over the wall. In the sixth Warhop went to pieces after Dauss had singled and Bush beat a bunt. Moriarty and High were passed, forcing Dauss over. Bush scored on Crawford's out and the other two finished when Veach planted a triple near right field bleachers. The Tigers were so far ahead by this time that Veach tried to score on Heilman's fly to short left, and was easily doubled by Daley. There might have been more useless runs in the ninth but for great running catches by Cree and Cook, after Moriarty had singled.

Dauss pitched his prettiest until the eighth inning, when he eased up and let a few Yankees fatten their batting percentages. The two New York runs in the fourth and sixth innings were the result of the only favorable breaks the visitors obtained in the afternoon. They were almost twins in the manner of their production. In the fifth Maisel singled and went the other three blocks when Boone shot one past first base that kept inside the fair tree by only one inch or so. In the sixth Cook singled and Cree put the ball exactly where Boone had, also for three bases, scoring Cook. Dauss had only a three-run lead just then, and this sort of luck put him on his mettle. With one run in, a man on third and none out, he kept curving them over until he struck out Mullen, Peckinpaugh and Nunemaker, with hardly a called ball.

When these three came up again in the eighth, there were two out and none on So Dauss, to show that there was no hard feelings, let each one of them lift a short single to left field, filling the bases. Then he struck out Maisel.

The Yankee run of the ninth was a gift. Sweeney batted for Warhop and got an infield single. He stole second and third with only perfunctory interference and finished on Boone's lift to Veach. After Daley had grounded, Cook singled and also stole two sacks without opposition. Then Dauss fanned Cree. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	2	3	4	4	Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
M'r'ty, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	Daley, lf.	5	0	0	4	1
High, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	Cook, rf.	3	1	2	2	0
Cr'wf'd, rf.	5	1	1	1	0	Cree, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	5	1	2	6	0	M'll'n, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1
H'm'n, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2	P'k'h, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Burns, 1b.	2	0	2	9	0	Nun'k'r, c.	4	0	2	2	1
Baker, c.	4	0	0	5	1	Mais'l, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
Dauss, p.	4	2	2	0	2	C'ldw'l, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Warh'p, p.	3	0	0	0	3
						*Sw'ney	1	1	1	0	0
Total	34	9	13	27	10	Total	36	3	10	24	14

*Batted for Warhop in the ninth inning.
Errors—Warhop, Moriarty.

Detroit	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	.	—9
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3

Three-base hits—Veach, (2,) Boone. Cree. Home runs—Heilman, Dauss. Hits—Off Caldwell, 3 in 1 inning; off Warhop, 10 in 7 innings. Sacrifice hits—High. Sacrifice fly—Boone. Stolen bases—Maisel, Sweeney, (2,) Cook, (2.) Double play—Daley and Nunemaker. Left on bases—New York, 10; Detroit, 8. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Caldwell, 2; off Warhop, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Moriatry, Burns;) by Dauss, (Cook.) Struck out—By Dauss, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Browns Set Back Red Sox.

ST. LOUIS Aug. 4.—St. Louis scored one run in the ninth inning after one batsman was out and won from Boston today, 2 to 1. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	Rehg, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Shotton, cf.	3	0	0	7	0	Scott, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	2	2	4	3	Speak'r, cf.	3	1	2	0	0
C. W'er, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	3	1
Leary, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0	Gard'r, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4
Will's, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Janv'n, 1b.	3	0	0	16	1
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	5	4	Yerkes, 2b.	3	0	0	0	9
Crossin, c.	3	0	0	1	3	Cady, c.	3	0	0	1	2
Ham't'n, p.	3	0	2	0	0	Shore, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	2	8	27	11	Total	30	1	6	*25	21

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Lavan, Crossin, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Leary, Hamilton, Pratt. Stolen bases—Pratt, (2,) Speaker, Leary. Double play—Pratt, Lavan, and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 4. Base on balls—Off Hamilton, 2; off Shore, 2. Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; by Shore, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hildebrand.

Cardinals Get a "Smoky Joe."

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 4.—Negotiations were completed and announced today whereby "Smoky Joe" Lotz, pitcher of the Oshkosh Wisconsin-Illinois League team, was sold to the St. Louis Nationals. Transfer is to take place Sept. 13.

FRICTION is the "death's head" of the automobile. Friction causes more than half your breakdowns—wastes 25% of your power. But

DIXON'S
Graphite Grease 677
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eliminates friction and coats your bearings with a smooth, durable surface that means long life to your engine, smooth sailing for your car—and mighty few visits to the repair shop.

Write for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3. (Eleven innings.)
Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 9; New York, 3.
Washington, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City, 4.
Buffalo, 5; Indianapolis, 4.
Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Rochester, 6; Newark, 3.
Providence, 5; Toronto, 3.
Buffalo, 7; Baltimore, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	54	37	.593
Chicago	52	44	.542
St. Louis	51	47	.520
Boston	47	45	.511
Cincinnati	46	50	.479
Philadelphia	44	49	.473
Brooklyn	40	50	.444
Pittsburgh	40	52	.435

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	62	34	.646
Washington	54	43	.557
Boston	55	44	.556
Detroit	52	48	.520
St. Louis	48	49	.495
Chicago	48	51	.485
New York	43	56	.434
Cleveland	32	69	.317

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	52	40	.565
Chicago	55	43	.561
Brooklyn	48	41	.539
Indianapolis	49	43	.533
Buffalo	46	46	.500
Pittsburgh	41	51	.446
Kansas City	43	55	.439
St. Louis	41	56	.423

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	60	41	.594
Baltimore	59	41	.590
Providence	55	43	.561
Buffalo	56	44	.560
Toronto	48	51	.485
Newark	45	49	.479
Montreal	41	58	.414
Jersey City	31	68	.313

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Baltimore
Indianapolis at Buffalo.

Blackburn Upsets White Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Blackburn misjudged E. Collins's fly in the third inning and enabled Philadelphia to tie the Chicago's score. The world's champions bunched hits later and won, 5 to 4. The fielding of Bodie and the batting of Fournier and E. Collins were features. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'rp'y, rf.	4	2	2	5	0	Berger, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
J.W'lsh, lf.	5	1	1	4	0	B'k'rn, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	0	3	3	2	J.C'ns, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Baker, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	F'nier, 1b.	4	0	3	8	0
M'In's, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	Schalk, c.	4	0	0	7	0
Str'nk, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	Dem't, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	2	2	4	Bodie, cf.	4	1	0	4	0
Schang, c.	4	0	0	2	1	Daly, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Bender, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Russell, p.	1	0	1	0	4
Bressl'r, p.	3	0	0	0	1	*E. Walsh	1	0	0	0	0
						Benz, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						†Weaver	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	9	27	10	Total	35	4	9	27	7

*Batted for Russell in fifth inning.
†Batted for Demmitt in ninth inning.
Error—Benz.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Fournier. Three-base hits—J. Walsh, E. Collins, Fournier. Hits—Off Bender, 5 in 2 innings; off Bressler, 4 in 7 innings; off Russell, 7 in 5 innings; off Benz, 2 in 4 innings. Stolen base—Schalk. Double play—Barry and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Benz, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Benz, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Benz, 2; by Bressler, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

Senators Beat Naps Again.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—Washington again defeated Cleveland today, 7 to 6. Morton pitched an erratic game, striking out eleven men, but also allowing thirteen hits and giving seven passes. Boehling was effective after the first inning, when he allowed two hits and two passes until the ninth, when he was hit for three runs. Shaw displaced him with two out and two on bases. He passed Bassler, filling the bases, but Wood lined to Shanks, ending the game. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meller, rf.	3	2	1	1	0	Gran'y, lf.	2	0	0	0	1
Foster, 3b.	4	2	2	2	3	Olsen, 2b.	5	1	0	4	3
Mitch'l, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	Jacks'n, rf.	5	2	2	1	0
Gand'l, 1b.	4	1	2	9	4	Ch'm'n, ss.	3	2	0	1	3
Shanks, cf.	5	0	3	4	0	W'sg's, ss.	1	0	0	0	1
Smith, 2b.	4	2	2	2	3	Leib'd, cf.	2	0	2	0	0
M'Br'e, ss.	5	0	1	3	6	Pezold, 3b.	4	0	3	1	2
Henry, c.	3	0	1	2	0	Wood, 1b.	5	0	1	8	0
Boehl'g, p.	3	0	0	3	1	O'Neill, c.	4	0	0	12	3
Shaw, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Morton, p.	3	0	0	0	1
						*Lajoie	1	1	1	0	0
						†Bassler	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	13	27	17	Total	35	6	9	27	14

*Batted for Morton in ninth inning.
†Batted for Pezold in ninth inning.
Errors—Graney, Chapman, Morton, Smith, (2.)

Washington	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	—7
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—6

Two-base hits—Gandil, (2;) Smith, Foster. Three-base hits—Jackson, Henry. Stolen bases—Foster, Shanks, (2,) McBride, Gandil. Double plays—Smith, McBride, and Gandil; Chapman, Olson, and Woods; Foster and Gandil; McBride, Smith, and Gandil. Pitching record—9 hits off Boehling in 8 2-3 innings; no hits off Shaw in 1-3 inning. First base on balls—Off Morton, 7; off Boehling, 7; off Shaw, 1. Struck out—By Morton, 11; by Boehling, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Washington, 10. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

St. Louis Printers Win.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Schatzman's pitching for the St. Louis printers against the Pittsburgh typos, holding the latter to three hits and no runs, featured the games here this afternoon in the seventh annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League. St. Louis won easily, 8 to 0. Cincinnati played its first game today and won handily from Detroit, 9 to 5. The scores:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	8	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	3	3

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	9	13	6
Detroit	5	12	5

DAUBERT WINS GAME IN NINTH

With Two Batsmen Out Superbas' Captain Drives In Only Run in Game.

With two batsmen out in the ninth inning Daubert singled over second base and brought in the run which gave Brooklyn a 1 to 0 victory over St. Louis yesterday and ended a hard-fought pitching battle between Pfeffer and Sallee. Both teams had plenty of opportunities to win the game, but until Daubert got his timely single in the final round the rival pitchers were unhittable in the pinches. Brooklyn's victory sent them up into seventh place after a single day in the "cellar," for Pittsburgh was defeated by the Boston Braves.

O'Mara prevented St. Louis scoring in the first half of the ninth inning by a wonderful one-hand catch of Sallee's line drive. Nash was on second and would have scored had the hit landed safe. O'Mara ran over near second base and jumped into the air, grabbing the ball with his gloved hand.

Both Sallee and Pfeffer weathered some pretty tense moments in the first eight innings of the game, aided by excellent fielding. The nearest St. Louis came to scoring, aside from the time they were balked by O'Mara's catch in the ninth, was in the seventh inning, when Snyder and Sallee singled in succession. With runners on second and third, however, Huggins popped up to McCarty for the final out of the inning.

Cruise opened the ninth inning for St. Louis by singling cleanly to left field. He was declared out at second on a close play when Nash attempted to sacrifice him along. Pfeffer picked up Nash's bunt and threw quickly to O'Mara. The ball and the runner seemed to arrive at the same time, but Umpire Byron decided that the ball had got there first. Snyder drove a red-hot one at Pfeffer, who just managed to knock it down. Smith came in on a run and made a pretty throw to first base in time to nail the batter. Nash had gone to second on the play. O'Mara then made his great catch of Sallee's drive and ended the dangerous rally.

McCarty started the trouble for Brooklyn after Smith had popped out in their half of the ninth by driving a hit through Miller. Pfeffer got a single to right, which put McCarty on second. O'Mara grounded to Huggins, who threw out Pfeffer at second, but gave McCarty a chance to reach third. Daubert then came through with his timely single over Miller's head, scoring McCarty. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	1	2	1	H'g'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
D'ub't, 1b.	5	0	1	5	0	Dres'u, 1b.	4	0	0	5	0
Dalt'n, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	Magee, cf.	4	0	3	3	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Miller, ss.	4	0	0	5	1
C'ts'w, 2b.	3	0	1	4	1	Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Steng'l, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	Cruise, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	2	3	Nash, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
M'C'ty, c.	2	1	1	9	0	Snyder, c.	4	0	1	7	2
Pfeffer, p.	4	0	2	0	2	Sallee, p.	3	0	2	0	2
Total	33	1	9	27	7	Total	35	0	7	*26	9

Errors—Dressau, Nash, Cutshaw, Pfeffer.
*Two out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 11. Sacrifice hits—McCarty, (2.) First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Stolen base—Magee. Double play—Smith, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off Pfeffer, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 4; by Pfeffer, 8. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

MARGARET DRUEIN'S STAKE.

Filly Takes Grand Rapids Purse in Straight Heats.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 4.—The Grand Rapids Railway $5,000 Stake for 2:20-class trotters, the feature on today's Grand Circuit programme, was won by Margaret Druein in straight heats after a fine contest with Sienna in the first two miles, and Peter Scott in the third. The winner was forced to lower the stake record by one and three-quarters seconds to capture the second heat in 2:05½. Four of the seven starters in this event were sired by Peter the Great. Star Winter had all the class in the 2:09 trot, winning as he pleased in straight heats in fast time. Summaries:

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000; three in five.

Our Colonel, b. s., by Col. Cochran, (Childs)	1	1	1
Baron A., b. s., (Cox)	2	3	2
Walnut Grove, blk. s., (Ruthven)	3	2	3
King Daphne, blk. h., (Frost)	4	dis	
Zombrewer, gr. m., (Snow)	5	dr	

Time—2:05½; 2:04¼; 2:04¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $5,000; three in five.

Margaret Druein, b. f., by Peter the Great, (McMahon)	1	1	1
Sienna, br. m., (Gerrity)	2	2	4
Peter Scott, b. h., (Cox)	5	4	2
McCloskey, br. g., (McDonald)	6	3	3
The Guide, b. h., (Geers)	3	dis	
Ruthmell, blk. m., (Shanks)	4	dis	

Time—2:07½; 2:05½; 2:07.

2:09 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000; three in five.

Star Winter, b. g., by Edwinter, (McDonald)	1	1	1
May Mack, b. m. (Derider)	3	2	2
Judson Girl, b. m, (Cox)	2	3	3
M. L. J., b. g., (Britenfield)	5	7	4
Will Go, b. h., (Marvin)	6	4	6
King Brook, blk. g., (McCarthy)	9	6	5
Tomay Finch, b. h., (Hall)	7	5	7
Echomore, blk. h., (Wilson)	4	dis	
Dago, b. g., (Grady)	8	dis	

Time—2:07¼, 2:06¾, 2:07¾.

Hohokus Fair Racing.

HOHOKUS, N. J., Aug. 4.—Peter Boy and Nathan Axworthy repeated their performances of last week at Parkway, when they won their respective events here today in the opening day's racing of the Metropolitan Circuit at the Hohokus fair grounds. At Parkway, Nathan Axworthy won in straight heats, and Peter Boy had to go four heats to land the money, and they won in just the same manner today. Only two events, a 2:16 and 2:30 trot, with a running race in two heats furnished the sport for the followers of racing. The small card was due in a measure to the fact that this year in addition to the racing there is a county fair in progress at the grounds, and the management stinted the programme in order to allow the patrons a chance to visit the other attractions.

Only the action of the official starter in threatening to set a jockey down for ninety days and fine an owner, prevented a free fight in the first heat of the running race. During the running of the event, which was a half-mile dash in heats, R. Yorke, a steeplechase rider, and E. McKees, a negro jockey, went round the first turn, stride for stride. When the heat was over Yorke on the brown mare Doriski, was placed second and McKees, on a brown gelding, Travelite, was third, and W. Lee, owner of the latter, claimed that Yorke had repeatedly whipped his horse on the head in the back stretch. He made a dash for Yorke, and after failing to strike him with his fists, he attempted to kick him. The starter interceded and ordered both from the track. The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Nathan Axworthy, b. s., (Packer)	1	1	1
Belgian, b. s., (Dickerson)	2	3	2
Hollyrood Frances, b. m., (Pitman)	3	2	4
Nancy Cooper, b. m., (Hodson)	7	6	3
Bell Cord, b. g., (Maybreg)	4	4	5
Kitty Bellini, gr. m., (Hinds)	5	5	6
Eva Tanguay, b. m., (Scott)	6	7	7
Legal Guy, b. g., (Wilkins)	8	8	8

Time—2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:16.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Peter Boy, br. s., (Davis)	1	3	1	1
Dr. Richmond, gr. g., (Tassel)	4	1	3	4
Vallette, ch. g., (Corwin)	3	2	2	2
Balais, b. m., (Pitman)	2	4	4	3
Prodigal Mac, b. g., (Clark)	dis.			

Time—2:16¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¼; 2:14¼.

Half-Mile Dash.—Running race; catch weights.

Sam Barbar, ch. g., (McFadden)	1	1
Doriski, br. m., (Yorke)	2	3
Travelite, br. g., (McKees)	3	2
New Star, br. m., (Hemmery)	4	4

Time—0:50¾; 0:50½.

SPORTING EVENTS.
Baseball, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago.

DYER AND ANDERSON WIN.

Amateurs and Professionals in Four-Ball Golf at Scarsdale.

As a curtain raiser for the metropolitan open golf championship, which begins today over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, a four-ball competition was run off yesterday, the professionals having amateurs as partners. The outstanding feature of the play was the fact that the youthful amateur, Frank W. Dyer of Montclair, produced the best score, going around in 67. Dyer and his professional partner, Tom Anderson, also of Montclair, had a best ball of 63, and led the field of forty-seven pairs. This was three strokes better than the combined efforts of E. A. Clapp, the club champion at Upper Montclair, and Joe Mitchell, the club's professional. The summary:

Frank W. Dyer and Tom Anderson, 63; E. A. Clapp and Joe Mitchell, 66; T. V. Bermingham and Alex. Smith, 67; Reginald M. Lewis and Macdonald Smith, 68; Eben M. Byers and Jack Hutchinson, 68; Oswald Kirkby and Jack Hobens, 68; Lee W. Maxwell and Jack Dowling, 68; D. P. Healey and W. MacFarland, 69; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., and Fred McLeod, 69; C. Walker and T. F. Wettstein, 69; L. M. Watts and James R. Thomson, 70; L. F. Denning and James M. Barnes, 70; Robert Andrew and C. L. Bardo, 71; Fred Kerr and C. H. Anderson, 71; Herbert Wolff and Herbert Strong, 71; C. G. Comstock, Jr., and Daniel S. Mackie, 71; Gardiner W. White and Elmer W. Loving, 72; Dwight Partridge and W. E. Stoddart, 72; F. D. Brengel and Harry Cowie, 72; W. Roy Barnhill and Isaac Mackie, 72; James D. Foot and Charles H. Hoffner, 72; C. W. Singleton and H. L. Phillips, 73; F. A. Soldwedel and Louis Tellier, 73; H. D. Hawkes and George Sargent, 73; A. B. Grafius and George Low, 73; L. Kebler and Bayard Beebe, 74; Dr. A. W. Haight and Thomas L. McNamara, 74; M. B. Starring, Jr., and Leonard Biles, 74; Frederick K. Flaugh and Dave Honeyman, 74; G. Schepmoes and Nick Demane, 74; J. H. Buckbee, Jr., and Joe Sylvester, 75; M. R. Moore and James Fraser, 75; T. R. Brown and Robert M. Thomson, 75; J. A. Moore and J. F. Donato, 75; J. D. Chapman and Joe Doeberl, 75; Walter F. Purcell and Hugh Clasby, 75; C. L. Maxwell and James Ferguson, 76; G. B. Carhart and Frank Doeberl, 76; Howard F. Whitney and James Maiden, 76; F. R. Hill and Jack Jolly, 77; John Bredemus and Fred Cook, 77; E. V. Fowler and L. M. MacDonald, 78; S. Cliffton Mabon and Frank Bellwood, 78; G. Van Vlack and G. Salling, 81.

Bodge Victor in July Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 4.—P. T. Bodge of Boston took high honors in the first sixteen of the July handicap golf tournament by defeating O. E. Hoovis of Springfield, 8 and 6, today. The match failed to attract the interest of the assembled gallery through its one-sidedness. R. E. Manley of Dunwoodie, the winner of the second flight, received more attention, for his match with M. E. Gates, Chevy Chase, proved excitingly close and ended 3 and 1. A field of ten strove for qualification this morning in the annual ladies' handicap event; eight qualified for match play. The summary:

Mrs. W. O. Fredburg, New York, 106, 19—87; Mrs. G. L. Reilly, Rosemont, Penn., 99, 11—88; Mrs. G. G. Tarbell, Winchester, 106, 13—93; Miss H. M. Meeker, Brooklyn, 125, 30—95; Miss K. Bell, Savannah, 127, 26—101; Mrs. J. Boyd, New York, 120, 19—101; Miss J. Boyd, New York, 131, 30—101; Miss R. W. Keeting, New York, 127, 26—101.

Three-Ball Golf at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 4.—Close play marked today's first round of match play handicap in a three-ball Country Club golf event, N. J. Vause, J. P. Warren, and H. T. Alden of Brooklyn winning their matcher. Others who survived were: Frank K. English of New Haven, H. A. Waldron of Agawam Hunt, Dr. C. G. Giddings of Atlanta, E. L. Bogart of University of Illinois, W. R. Swigert of Palmetto, S. C., and R. H. Mote of Woodbury, N. J. Miss Emma Abbe of Pinehurst was a winner in a woman's event for a trophy offered by Mrs. Nathan A. Estes of Newport, R. I.

Athletes Can't Go to Canada.

Donald Lippincott and J. E. "Ted" Meredith, the University of Pennsylvania athletes, were denied permission yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Union to compete in a set of games at Toronto, Canada, on Sept. 12, a date that conflicts with the American track and field championship events in Baltimore. Lippincott and Meredith wrote James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the National Registration Committee, from Camp Wonposet, Bantam Lake, Conn., asking for permission to make the trip across the border. In view of the fact that A. J. Lill, Jr., President of the Amateur Athletic Union, together with other officials of the Amateur Athletic Union, had refused to permit Howard Drew to compete in Canada on the same day, it was decided by the Amateur Athletic Union officials to refuse the applications of Meredith and Lippincott.

Chairman Sullivan immediately got in communication with President Lill, who instructed the National Registration Committee not to grant a permit to any athlete to compete outside of the United States on Sept. 12.

Heretofore the Amateur Athletic Union has been rather lenient with athletes who desired to compete elsewhere, invariably granting their requests. However, in view of the fact that nearly all the members of the International Amateur Athletic Federation make it a rule not to allow their athletes to compete outside of their own country on the day of their national meeting, applications will hereafter be denied.

Anglo-American Cricket Victory.

In a cricket match wherein the batsmen had the upper hand on both sides and in which two players came within close touch of the coveted "century," the team of the Anglo-American Cricket Club defeated an eleven of the Bensonhurst Field Club by a margin of 21 runs and 2 wickets at Ulmer Park. The home team ran up the fine total of 176 for the loss of eight wickets and disposed of Bensonhurst for 155. L. J. Snook of the Anglo-Americans was the hero, for, in addition to making a score of 87 runs for his side, he accounted for six of the opposing wickets at a cost of 35 runs. Walter Mara, 33; J. Tye, 17, and W. Cox, 14, also contributed materially to the victory of the Anglo-Saxons. F. G. Gautier of Bensonhurst carried off the batting honors by the margin of one run, his stay at the wickets yielding 88 runs. Other good scores by the Brooklynites were: D. G. Birkett, 29, and A. H. Walrond, 14.

OLYMPIAN WINS RACE.

35-Foot Yacht Sails 331 Miles in Slow Time to Mackinac Islands.

MACKINAC, Mich., Aug. 4.—Fighting head winds and heavy seas all the way, Olympian, a Class P sloop owned by Frank J. Snite of Chicago, today won the Chicago Yacht Club's eleventh annual race to Mackinac Islands. The 35-footer crossed the line at 4:36 o'clock this morning, taking 60 hours and 36 minutes for the 331 miles.

This is the longest time ever taken by a winner of the race, but the Olympian was compelled to travel more than 500 miles to reach here, beating its way down the lake against strong northerly winds. No other yachts entered in the race had arrived here tonight.

The Michicago sailed into Ludington on Sunday night with its battens slatted out and the main sheet bridle pulled out. The Stephenson schooner Stephia, from Wells, Mich., gave up on Monday night, putting into Frankfort. The Milwaukee sloop Redskin and yawl Neoga of Chicago have not been heard from.

Phil Bloom Outpoints Goldberg.

Phil Bloom outpointed Joe Goldberg of Rochester by a big margin in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, last night. Goldberg made a good showing in the earlier rounds, but he slowed up toward the end and Bloom slashed him to pieces at long range. Goldberg showed considerable natural ability, but no ring generalship. In the semi-final Pete McVeigh of Seattle hammered George Mannis, who was introduced as the Greek champion of Brooklyn, all over the ring. Eddie Cook had the better of Young Bruno in the opening ten-round bout.

35-Mile Race at Brighton Tonight.

The fastest field of motor-pace followers will start tonight in a thirty-five-mile race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. The riders who will face the starter include Bobby Walthour, Clarence Carmen, George Wiley, Worth Mitten, and Percy Lawrence. With Walthour and Carmen in the long grind, all records from one mile to thirty-five are in danger of being broken, and to be exact in the timing of the different distances the Captain of the New York Timers' Club, Charles J. Bieges, will have extra men on the track to clock the riders. Walthour is determined to regain his lost ten-mile record, which Carmen broke last Sunday afternoon. The Atlanta crack was out for his final workout yesterday, and remarked after the race that he will not only crack Carmen's record but intends to ride the Jamaica lad into submission before the finish of the race.

SPORTING EVENTS.
MOTORDROME BRIGHTON BEACH Tonight
Carman, Walthour, Lawrence, Mitten and Wiley in 35-mile motor-paced race. 5,000 seats at 25c.

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PUNCH BOWL MAKES SARATOGA RECORD

E. F. Cooney's Three-Year-Old Wins Six-Furlong Handicap in 1:11.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A new track record, fast time throughout, and big fields made the third day of the Saratoga Association race meet one of the most interesting held in recent years. It was another triumphant day for the East, as the new record was established by E. F. Cooney's Punch Bowl, a three-year-old that threatens to make trouble for the best of his age if he travels a route as well as he ran six furlongs today, in 1:11.

Punch Bowl carried top weight in the handicap, and, after the first few strides, set such a rattling pace that he had the ten sprinters behind him dizzy long before the finish. The Beverwyck Stable's Hocnir was favorite, but, after following Punch Bowl to the turn, he fell back and left the task of chasing the leader to Harry Payne Whitney's Forum. The Voter, a three-year-old, made a gallant effort to make up ground in the stretch under Notter's vigorous ride, but never threatened Punch Bowl, which won easily by five lengths. The others were left far behind, Forum beating Uncle Jimmie, the third horse, by six lengths. Punch Bowl's time clips three-fifths of a second from the previous record, made by P. S. P. Randolph's Besom in 1909.

R. T. Wilson, President of the Saratoga Association, was added to the list of winning owners today when two of his horses, running in the name of the Montpelier Stable, captured purses. His Montressor won the second race, at a mile, leading from start to finish and turning the distance in 1:38 4-5. Yellow Eyes, the other Montpelier Stable winner, won the fifth race, also at a mile, but in much slower time. He had a big field to beat, and it took a hard ride by McCahey to get him home a length in front of Belle of Bryn Mawr, the favorite.

The stake feature, the Spinaway for two-year-old fillies, resulted in an upset. Kaskaskia, owned by the Oneck Stable, was a hot favorite at 6 to 5, with the Montpelier Stable's Montrosa second choice. They had the race between them to the stretch when the added starter, R. F. Carman's Lady Barbary, came with a rush under Neylon's urging and won by two lengths. Kaskaskia beat Montrosa by five lengths for the place.

The Western two-year-old champion, Luke, had his first outing in the first race, a handicap for two-year-olds, in which he carried top weight of 123 pounds and was made a 1 to 2 favorite. Luke showed great speed, and led the field until the weight began to tell in the stretch. Then John E. Madden's Charter Maid came along and won by a length from Razzano, which beat Luke a head. The time, 1:06, was a fifth of a second slower than the track record, so that the Westerner ran a good trial for the Saratoga Special next Saturday.

John Sanford won his first race of the meeting when Cliff Field galloped away with the sixth race and graduated from the maiden class. The sporting event at six furlongs, which constituted the seventh race, went to Gifford A. Cochran's Connemora, which outgamed Ral Parr's The Governor. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; $300 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.
Charter Maid, J. E. Madden's, 100 pounds, (McTaggart,) 9 to 2, even....1^{3}
Razzano, 97, (McCahey,) 12 to 1, 2 to 1....2^{h}
Luke, 123, (Taylor,) 1 to 2, out....3^{4}
Scorpii and Dark Flower also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; selling, handicap; $500 added. One mile. Time—1:38 4-5.
Montressor, Montpelier Stable's, 106 pounds, (Buxton,) 3 to 1, 6 to 5....$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Ambrose, 93, (Sumter,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1....2^{3}
Monocacy, 117, (Notter,) 3 to 1, 6 to 5...3^{2}
Bac, Reyburn, Crossbun, Scallywag, Warlock, and Bonne Chance also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Spinaway Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; $1,000 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.
Lady Barbary, R. F. Carman's, 112 pounds, (Neylon,) 7 to 1, 2 to 1....1
Kaskaskia, 127, (Butwell,) 6 to 5, 1 to 2....2
Montrosa, 104, (Martin,) 13 to 5, 9 to 10....3
Catalina, Broomleaf, Royal Martyr, Busy Edith, Menlo Park, and Turn Turtle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year olds; handicap; $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:11.
Punch Bowl, J. E. Dwyer's, 113 pounds, (Butwell,) 13 to 5, 9 to 10....1^{5}
Forum, 110, (Notter,) 7 to 2, 6 to 5....2^{5}
Uncle Jimmy, 100, (McTaggart,) 8 to 1, 3 to 1....3^{2}
Holiday, Hosnir, Old Ben, Spearhead, Balfron, Holland, Undercover, and Joaninna also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling, handicap; $500 added; one mile. Time—1:40.
Yellow Eyes, Montpelier Stable's, 99 pounds, (McCahey,) 13 to 5, even....1¾
Belle of Bryn Mawr, 110, (Turner,) 2 to 1, 4 to 5....2½
Oakhurst, 100, (Martin,) 10 to 1, 4 to 1...$3^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Ella Bryson, Executor, Progressive, Bayberry Candle, Any Port, and O'Sullivan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; $400 added; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.
Cliff Field, John Sanford's, 110 pounds, (Buxton,) 2 to 1, 7 to 10....1^{5}
Frontier, 107, (McCahey,) 10 to 1, 3 to 1..2^{3}
Pebeto, 110, (Taylor,) 11 to 5, 4 to 5....3^{nk}
Kehtoh and Dancing Master also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Match race for three-year-olds; $200 a side; $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Connemara, G. A. Cochran's, 107 pounds, (McCahey,) 13 to 5, 9 to 10....1^{1}
The Governor, 107, (Butwell,) 8 to 5, 3 to 5....$2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Humiliation, 107, (Davies,) 16 to 5, even..3^{2}
Mary Warren also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's racing.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; selling; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Distant Shore, 112 pounds; Chesterton 105; Bars and Stars, 109; Type, 111; Mamie K., 108; Borgo, 110; Cycle, 95; Outlook, 110; Bill Dudley, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; $600 added; about two miles. Lysander, 148 pounds; Savannah, 140; Gold Plate, 160; Weldship, 149; Bay Brook, 132; Little Hugh, 134; Syosset, 133.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $400 added; six furlongs. Mr. Sniggs, 93 pounds; Ralph Lloyd, 104; *Hypatia, 91; *Walters, 98; *Miss Velma, 102; Mack B. Eubanks, 104; Doc Allen, 104; Grosvenor, 109; Princess Cog, 102; *Silver Moon, 97; *Striker, 104; Otto Floto, 103; Perthshire, 112; Mr. Specs, 109; Eustace, 106; Cash on Delivery, 109; Mater, 101; Water Lily, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the United Hotel Stakes; six furlongs. Trial by Jury, 117 pounds; Elespian, 107; Noureddin, 107; Luke, 130; Bars and Stars, 110; Comely, 127; Garbage, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; $400 added; one mile. Dangerfield, 105 pounds; Jawbone, 114; John D. Wakefield, 105; Northerner, 104; Young Emblem, 98; *Yorkshire Boy, 100; Wooden Shoes, 107; *Mud Sill, 100; Robert Oliver, 101; Noble Grand, 108; John P. Nixon, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Regret, 105 pounds; Maryland Girl, 105; Bingo, 105; Incognita, 105; Runes, 108; Gloaming, 108; Vladimir, 108; Tory Maid, 105; Fair Count, 108; White Vrown, 108; Dundreary, 108; Carlaverock, 105; Paris, 108.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

Johnson vs. Jeannette Again Tonight

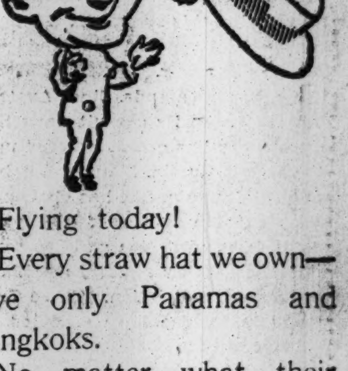
For the third time within a few weeks Joe Jeannette, the Hoboken heavyweight, and Battling Jim Johnson will be opponents tonight in a ten-round boxing contest at the Stadium Athletic Club. On both their former meetings there were many disputes as to the winner, but it is thought that the superiority of either will be clearly demonstrated tonight. Johnson, who usually enters the ring much overweight, is said to have trained diligently for this contest, and to be in the best of condition to box Jeannette, who is much more clever and experienced than his rival. Joe Walcott, who had trained Johnson, is again proclaiming his protege the winner.

Trout for Jersey Waters.

Arrangements are being made by the New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission to replenish the trout supply in the streams of that State after the close of the open season, in September. The State hatcheries now have about 150,000 brook trout averaging about six inches, ready for planting. Rainbow trout aggregating 100,000 and ranging from ten to fifteen inches in length will also be placed in waters which during the past two years have been proved especially adapted to these fish. Most of these young fish will be placed in streams in the northern and eastern counties where they develop rapidly and breed readily.

Meadow Brook Magpies Win at Polo

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 4.—The Meadow Brook Magpies captured the second game of the junior polo championship series by defeating Bryn Mawr, 11 to 5, at the Point Judith Country Club today. No penalties were imposed on either team. The left-handed drives of J. Watson Webb and the riding and goal shooting of N. L. Tilney of the winners were the features.



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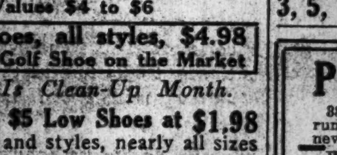

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"S. G. V."..$950; Cole, 1912-1913, "Four"-"Six"..$550, $700, $1,100; Waltham..$1,300
Stutz..$775, $1,050; Mercedes "Seventy" Racer....$550
Abbott Roadster..$385; 1913 Flanders "Six"....$775
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1914.

GERMANY'S WARS.

It was a serious advantage that France secured in forcing Germany to declare war. That, at the start, placed Germany formally and officially in an acknowledged attitude of aggression, and, so far as the terms of the Triple Alliance are known, left Italy free from obligation to support Germany and Austria-Hungary by force of arms.

Meanwhile, by the action of Germany a state of war exists between Germany and England, and here again as plainly as in the case of Russia and of France, Germany is the aggressor. Her grievance against England is that the Government of that country announced its purpose to respect and to maintain the neutrality of Belgium, as it was bound—equally with Germany herself—to do. No German right, no legitimate German interest was interfered with when England summoned the Government of Berlin to observe its solemn obligation as to Belgium. The Kaiser simply was notified that treaties could not be torn to shreds in order to open to his armies an easier line of attack upon France, the intimate and avowed friend of Great Britain. Not content with refusing this summons, Germany attacks Belgium, and England perforce declares war.

Thus the case stands. Since Austria-Hungary began its assault upon Servia Germany has openly entered upon war against Russia, France, Belgium, and Great Britain. She has challenged practically the whole of Europe to submit to her dictation and has set in motion her mighty military machinery to enforce that dictation. Three Great Powers in Europe have accepted the challenge, and in the Far East Japan announces her readiness to range her forces in defense of British interests in that quarter of the globe. The struggle that impends will be tremendous. Its outcome no one can confidently predict. But it is significant that in the confusion in which Europe has been plunged the two great representative democracies of England and France have borne themselves with the greatest calm and dignity and sense of international responsibility. Observing in letter and in spirit the neutrality to which the United States is bound, it is still open to us to expect and to wish that the sway of autocracy shall not, in the end, be strengthened.

PEACE THROUGH WAR.

Is there a possibility that the horrors of the war that has begun in Europe may in the long run make general peace more easy to maintain, may disclose to the world the madness of general armament, and instill in the minds of men an effective conviction of the utter futility of that cruel and costly competition? May the forces that make for peace—the sense of humanity to begin with, then the sense of intimate and vital and lasting interests menaced and destroyed by war—in the face of the world-wide demonstration of the uselessness as well as the savagery of war, finally prevail?

On the face of the situation, it is hard to reply in the affirmative. To the average man the war seems an incalculable outbreak of innate barbarism, and the civilization of the world seems to have broken down. His first impulse is to turn and rend the advocates of peace, to deride their hopes and aims and methods, to ridicule the action of their minds, and with a sort of strange vanity to ask what they think now of the dove of peace, the value of treaties, the plans for arbitration, the various measures by which the world has striven for a generation to prevent the brutal and wasteful arbitrament of force. But, on second thought, the intelligent mind must recognize that the actual situation and the probable course of events in the near future do not leave us to absolute despair. There is at the very outset the overwhelming demonstration that the nations of the world are so closely bound together by ties so strong and so widely spread that the destruction which war is brings acute distress and terrible suffering even to those peoples that are not immediately engaged in the contest. In our own land, among our own people, peaceful as we are, losses, distress, discouragement, the check to enterprise, enforced idleness of multitudes dependent on work for daily bread, are inflicted by a struggle that we do not share and that we utterly condemn. In the lands actually engaged the suffering is infinitely greater, heavier to bear, and more crushing.

The general war is the direct and apparently the inevitable result of competitive armament. Such armament has been dictated in large part by ruling classes, who are least exposed to the terrible consequences of war, and who have conceived or inherited ambitions, animosities, appetites, in which the common people do not consciously share. With a war such as has now begun, the tremendous cost of this system will be proved to every human being capable of even the shortest foresight—proved by the direct hardship, privation, and agony endured. It is not at all beyond the limits of reasonable speculation to infer that by this lesson the general mind of the world may be so deeply revolted that war and the armament that compels war may be effectually banned. Nor is it beyond the range of possibility that the political systems in Europe that have left the precious welfare of the common people to a class that do not share the common burdens may be cast off and the destinies of toiling millions shall not be in the keeping of a Hohenzollern, a Hapsburg, or a Romanoff. Undoubtedly the ordinary course of changes in social order moves slowly and with much complexity along the lines of evolution. But catastrophes do not occur. The forces of progress are long checked, as by the competitive armament that brought on the present war. But they are not destroyed. They are but dammed, and when they work through the obstruction their movement is more nearly irresistible than before.

In this crisis there is one plain duty for sensible minds. It is not to give way to despair, not to accept the notion that the world has suddenly and hopelessly fallen back to barbarism, but to remember that the advancement already achieved has been made against continual resistance, with terrible relapses, but that it has been achieved and is our valid warrant for hope and faith in the ultimate future.

STANDING TOGETHER.

Again has party politics ceased at the water's edge. That is a phrase usually reserved for times in which the country is engaged in war, but it is applicable to any great national emergency; and, indeed, in a true sense these are war times for us as well as for the fighting nations, and they are war times for every country in the world. The blood and destruction are spared us, but every nation is affected by the whirlwind so wantonly let loose in Europe. And in this time of stress the unity of the nation is as admirable as in times when battleships menace our coasts. The President has but to ask and Congress will vote him any power, any amount of money, that may be needful for the protection of the Republic and its citizens. The fierce quarrel over the Federal Reserve Board appointments is stilled as if by magic.

It is inspiring to see how such an emergency calls out the sense of unity so little apparent in the factional disputes of peace. There is a sense in which the times of peace are the only real times of strife. In the presence of a great emergency citizenship becomes brotherhood, and things that were vital become petty and are forgotten. In England there was a manifestation of the same spirit in that splendid utterance of JOHN REDMOND'S after Sir EDWARD GREY'S speech, in which the Nationalist leader told him that the Government could take away its soldiers from Ireland, for the Catholics of the South and the Protestants of Ulster would take care of its defense. Two weeks ago the differences between the two parties were so vital that King GEORGE himself spoke of the danger of civil war. Now how small they seem! In a lesser way the instant abandonment of the differences that seemed so weighty between the parties in Congress has illustrated the same spirit.

ORDER FROM DISORDER.

Because it was impossible to conceive of such financial conditions as now confront the world, it was impossible to provide precautions against them, or mitigate their effects. Now the emergency is upon the nations at peace and at war alike, and methods are extemporized to avert the deadlock. An obvious difficulty at the threshold is the rate of exchange where exchange is impossible. The leaders of the exchange market here are proposing an arbitrary provisional rate upon which business can be done pending final settlement. This cannot transfer gold, but it enables business to be done better than where it was impossible for buyers and sellers to get together at all. The settlement of commercial differences on any terms is the first step toward the balancing of accounts between nations, and thereby rendering transfers of specie unnecessary to that extent.

There is a like impediment to breaking the deadlock between dealers in securities. It is less important than the obstruction to commerce, but it will be of increasing importance as the war finance becomes pressing. Literally billions of dollars must be provided. There was presented to the Reichstag yesterday a proposal for an issue of a billion and a quarter dollars of war money. Each combatant must provide its own share, and the noncombatants will not be free from the strain. Each nation can care for its own paper issues only by liquidating its holdings of the paper of other countries. Each nation will reduce the nominal price of property in order to provide the means of taking up Government issues, and each nation will send to the respective countries of issue such of its paper titles to property as can best be parted with. It is in this way that the foreign loans will be participated in by the countries at peace, and particularly by the United States.

When the world's Exchanges are opened after a closing whose end is not now in sight there will be a tremendous interchange of old securities and issue of new securities. The result will be that the United States will become less of a debtor than ever before. No nation in the world is better prepared for such a liquidation, because no nation in the world has such an immense stock of true wealth unrepresented by paper titles, which is in urgent demand by others who can buy only with paper. No doubt the transition period will be one of strain, but its result will be worth the cost to us. Meanwhile there is need of some method of breaking the deadlock between dealers in securities. If not broken regularly, it will be broken irregularly. Already it has been necessary to rouse opinion against the operations of those seeking to evade the patriotic rules of the Exchange. Possibly the agreement of the exchange dealers may provide a hint toward an arbitrary or provisional price for securities, to be finally cleared in a manner to be determined.

The savings banks are always the first to feel the strain of undisciplined financiers of the smaller sort. Heretofore they have had no recourse except to apply to the banks with which they were in relation to meet the demand for cash which ought to be disbursed even under the conditions of limited suspension now existing. The banks often met this demand out of reserve money, and the situation deteriorated under the methods necessary to relieve it. Now the savings banks, although not entitled directly to emergency currency, can supply themselves indirectly, and the banks need feel no embarrassment. The same is true of the larger banking situation. The commercial banks heretofore have raided one another in self-preservation. Now there is no such necessity, and consequently no such disposition. The banks now co-operate for the maintenance of reserves generally, instead of competing for the building of individual reserves at the expense of the reserve situation as a whole. The dislike which is felt of the cost of either emergency currency or clearing house certificates is only another sign of progress. In the backward stage from which we are emerging the demand was for relief at any price, and the cost was no object. Now that the relief is in actual operation, there is a demand that emergency cash should be cheap as well as obtainable.

It is a fair demand within limits. In times of stringency cheap money is undesirable. Money ought to be dear in order to bring pressure for settlements. But it ought not to be unnecessarily dear to those who provide it, because they pass the unnecessary cost along toward the individual borrower in necessitous circumstances. No fear of inflation need be felt at this time. The provision of a billion of currency does not signify its issue when all the banks are restricting credit to meritorious applications. No doubt there will be applications for emergency currency by those who are hoarders, and they will evade restrictions in some degree. But hoarders are not spenders, and inflation cannot result from hoarding. That stage will come later, and will be dealt with through the credits of the banks. Credits are so much larger than currency issues that when the banks take charge of the credits the fever will leave the currency situation in short order. In short, there is no department of finance which does not feel that it is being cared for in the best manner possible under conditions which would be distracting if not dealt with resolutely and skillfully.

THE FLYING TREASURE.

Strange to what absurd extremes novelists will resort in their efforts at sensation. Here, now, is one who violates every rule of common sense in an attempt to concoct a more bizarre yarn than any of his predecessors. He tells us that a great liner started one day from New York to Bremen in the same commonplace way in which she had started so many times before, carrying tourists, sightseers, health-seekers; but in addition she was a treasure ship, carrying nearly $11,000,000 in gold consigned to European bankers. After three days the moon suddenly shifted from starboard to port, and while the passengers were marveling at the phenomenon the Captain informed them that the nations of the world were at war, that he had been notified by wireless, and that he was fleeing back, not to New York, but to any port into which he could escape unobserved.

So for days, the author tells us, this twentieth-century liner repeated the experience of a Spanish treasure galleon, dodging and turning along the sea lanes to hide from DRAKE or RALEIGH or from the pouncing buccaneers. She was disguised, veiled in canvas, and stole through the darkness without so much as a candlelight showing. More than half way to Europe, she had turned, and now she prowled along backward, the sea alive to her passengers' imagination—and perhaps in fact—with cruisers hunting for her and the wealth she bore. Through the fog she sped at high speed, dark and unseen, her passengers prisoners on her masked decks, no man knowing her destination, no man knowing when a shot across her bows would mean that the game of hide-and-seek was up.

Meanwhile the whole world was watching for her, speculating on her fate; she was reported in one quarter, then in another; she had landed here, she had landed there, she had been captured. That nothing might be omitted to make the story less possible in this prosaic twentieth century, the novelist who conceived this daring fiction placed on board her a group of American financiers, and made them offer to the Captain to buy the treasure ship and sail her under American colors. Finally, to cap the climax, he makes his fleeing liner with its cargo of gold, its passenger list of financiers, and its Captain who is an officer in one of the warring navies, turn up—where, of all places in the world? Why, in the harbor of a Summer resort, to be greeted by the tangoing, tennis-playing population of Summer butterflies flocking down to the shore to see the unprecedented sight, wondering what liner had gone crazy and left its course, and then discovering that it was the ship for which all the world was looking. No, it will not do; the novelist shows promise, but he must restrain his imagination if he is to make his mark in literature.

THE REPUBLICAN DILEMMA.

"With what sauce do you prefer to be eaten?" "But we don't wish to be eaten." "You are departing from the question." Never, since the French cartoonist put this dialogue in the mouths of CALONNE and the Notables a century and a quarter ago, has it been so pat as it is now. The Republican organization of New York is put to a choice of sauces and nothing else. It can be devoured by the Democratic organization or swallowed by the Bull Moose; it has only to name its preference; and yet it hesitates.

If it accepts HINMAN as its candidate it is paving the way to the nomination of THEODORE ROOSEVELT for President in 1916 and to the placing of the Republican Party in his power. If it does not accept him and nominates WHITMAN or HEDGES, HINMAN will be the Bull Moose candidate for Governor, and the Democratic candidate will have a walkover. It has been wandering in the wilderness for nearly four years; it is tired of defeat. All over the nation the Republicans are looking forward to victory at the November elections; must the New York Republicans alone face the certainty of being defeated before the fight begins? With HINMAN they will have a prospect of success; without him they are beaten at the outset. But if they win they must pay the price; the price of surrender to the man who forsook their party two years ago.

They have been desiring nothing so much as the return to their party of the Progressives; they have talked of reunion and presenting a front to the common enemy, the Democracy. It is now offered to them, but they see that acceptance will make easy ROOSEVELT'S path to the Presidency. He has offered them terms that are hard to refuse. Instead of insisting on the nomination of a Progressive, he has offered as the candidate a regular Republican. There is no reason to suppose that if elected HINMAN will be anything but a regular Republican still. Nevertheless, the circumstances of his nomination and the resulting overthrow of BARNES, the man who prevented ROOSEVELT'S domination of the State two years ago, will make almost certain his domination of it two years hence. From this dilemma there is no escape in any direction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Unseemly Use of Our Streets.

While it is not difficult to understand why the police have not been prompt to enforce the local ordinances against unauthorized processions in the case of the various groups of alien reservists who have been marching about our streets during the past few days, these infractions of the law contain the potentialities of rather serious disorder. It is therefore desirable, we think, that an immediate end should be put to them.

The gathering of each such body violates the spirit, if not the letter, of our neutrality, for every one of them is in effect a little army recruited here to fight against some country with which this one is at peace really and on friendly terms at least officially. But in a population as heterogeneous as New York's, all of the nations now or soon to be in conflict have numerous representatives and should two processions politically antagonistic come in contact, or if any one of them were made the target of derision or insult from stray foes among the interested crowds of onlookers, there might easily follow a clash the consequences of which would be embarrassing as well as lamentable.

The city as a whole—the majority of its citizens, that is—has decided opinions as to the rights and the wrongs of what is going on in Europe. This some of the reservists know only too well, while others, in the intoxication of their excitement, ignore or defy it in a manner likely sooner or later to excite trouble that were better avoided.

And without impugning too gravely the patriotism of these aliens, or throwing much doubt on the sincerity of their loudly expressed desires to bleed and die for countries they seem glad enough to get away from in happier times, one still cannot help remembering that they are all aware of the difficulties in the way of their speedy repatriation, and realize, subconsciously if not otherwise, that none of them is very likely to smell powder. Their ardors for battle, therefore, are not always quite as convincing as they would be if properly assorted ships were ready to take them all home.

Be that as it may, their processional movements without permits from the police are distinctly illegal and should be stopped at once.

But Think of the Tales They'll Have!

With elaborate and well-advised measures already taken for the relief and the release of the American tourists who have been caught in the far-flung lines of the European Powers, the anxiety about their whereabouts and safety among friends at home is diminishing and probably soon will cease. There seems to be no doubt that a good many of the wanderers have undergone real hardships, but in no instance, apparently, have their troubles been of the really desperate kind.

Of course it is not pleasant to go without food for a day and a half, to be turned out of hotels with nothing that will be accepted as payment for lodging elsewhere, or to travel many hours in densely crowded trains and extremely mixed company. Help, however, is already in sight for those who have not already received it, and it will not be long before these now much-troubled ones discover that what they have been going through is an adventure rather than calamity—"the experience of a lifetime," as the saying is. Theirs will be the Virgilian joys of remembering all these wild happenings, of rehearsing them endlessly to interested relatives and acquaintances at least decently resigned, and of being freed for the rest of their lives from the common necessity of filling in conversational gaps with talk about the weather.

It is no small thing to have been even an involuntary part of historic events, and enviable indeed is he or she who can turn to a page in history and say, "All this I saw and some of it I was!" And for once the unassuming millionaire and the consciously superior schoolma'am have met on the sympathetic level of the strapped and stumped. Each, presumably, has revealed virtues hitherto unsuspected by the other, and they have generously divided their last foolish little francs or marks with reciprocal heroism. We haven't heard much about that yet, but, of course, we soon shall, for only cynics can suspect that it has been a case of "save who can," with the hindmost left to be clutched by the Pursuer.

Defending an Old Falsity.

Several of our correspondents were evidently grieved by the attack recently made in this column on the ancient assumption that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." It would probably be unfair as well as discourteous even to suspect them of fearing the loss of what, while accepted as an obvious truth, would continue to be half way between an explanation and a justification of acts otherwise inexcusable—which is about the only use that ever was or ever will be made of the apothegm in question. Far more likely is it that their trouble is merely the familiar one that we all feel when a long-accepted notion is disturbed.

For one reason or the other, however, the so-called law is defended as if it were old and precious, instead of old and mean, and in each instance the same device is employed against its assailant. He is told that there is a higher self-preservation than that of guarding individual safety and interest at the cost of others, and that, with the phrase thus interpreted, it is big enough to include all the heroisms, sacrifices, and devotions of the purest altruism.

It is, indeed, and so would be any other phrase to which was arbitrarily assigned so much of meaning that nobody ever thought of giving it except for this particular purpose. We all know what people have in mind when they talk about self-preservation, and equally well that they don't have in mind the giving up of either lives or loaves for the sake of others. These things are dictated by a higher expediency than the "first law" was ever formulated to cover, and the dictate is obeyed in innumerable instances, not that self may be preserved, but that objects recognized as immeasurably more important may be obtained.

Contains a Promise of Trouble.

If the liner Kronprinz Wilhelm sailed for a German port under hurry orders from Bremen, the secrecy of her departure is possibly explicable as due to fear of her capture by the French or English cruisers which vivid imaginations had pictured, or private information has revealed, as lying in wait for innocent merchant ships like her. One cannot fail to see, however, that, while the concealment of her owner's purpose hardly diminishes to an appreciable extent her danger from enemies afloat, it did prevent what the suspicious say would have been embarrassing questions and examinations by authorities ashore, interested in the scrupulous preservation of our neutrality.

This constitutes an unpleasing feature of an episode that otherwise would have struck most American observers as only amusing. "Washington" maintains its equanimity, in spite of that big and mysterious package on the Kronprinz Wilhelm's deck, but later it may wish it had been a little more alert and inquisitive.

Mme. Bernhardt's View of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting at this juncture, it seems to me, to quote from Sarah Bernhardt's Memoirs:

> Ah, the injustice, the infamy of war! Will the much-dreamed-of time never come when * * * the monarch who wants war will be dethroned and imprisoned as a malefactor? Will the time never come when there will be a cosmopolitan council, where * * * the rights of humanity will be discussed and respected? So many men think as I do, so many women talk as I do, and yet nothing is done. And there will still be men who are so learned * * * inventing powder to blow everything up, bombs that will wound twenty or thirty men, guns repeating their deadly task until the bullets fail, spent themselves, after having torn open ten or twelve human breasts.

The great actress played an heroic part in the siege of Paris and speaks with authority on the horrors of war.

GILBERT RIDDELL.

New York, Aug. 2, 1914.

Authors and Inventors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the interesting letters you have published lately about patents, will some one of your readers please tell us why our Government gives an inventor only seventeen years' protection and an author fifty-six years? In other words, tell us why an author is regarded by Uncle Sam over three times as good as an inventor.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

Kennebago Lake, Me., Aug. 1, 1914.

ALIENS MAY ENLIST

But Not Those Who Have Declared Intention to Become Citizens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article entitled "Europeans Here" is interesting relative to the number of Europeans and the children of Europeans. It is not to be presumed that one-eighth of the total will return to their respective countries of birth and fight in this or other wars.

The Revised Statutes of the United States passed by Congress on April 20, 1818, commonly known as the Neutrality Law, provides that the President may, at his own discretion, issue a proclamation of neutrality when any foreign nations are at war with each other, and in that proclamation the statute provides, among other things, that no citizen of the United States, or person who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, shall accept a commission from either belligerent, enlist in the service of either belligerent as a soldier or seaman on board of any warship or privateer, or hire another person to enlist or to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to enlist in the service of either belligerent.

This, however, does not prohibit the subjects of either belligerent who are merely temporarily in the United States from enlisting nor retaining another subject to enlist aboard a belligerent warship or vessel which may happen to arrive in the American waters. So when the President issues the proclamation of neutrality any foreign born person who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States will be forbidden to go to his country of birth to enlist either in the army or navy in its defense under heavy penalties, as prescribed by United States Statutes, and the United States Government should closely scrutinize and ascertain the persons who go to enlist in the army and navy of the country of their birth and if it finds they have become citizens of the United States or declared their intention, it should prohibit them from going, and if they evade the law and go they should not be permitted to return.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, Aug. 3, 1914.

The Families of Reservists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are thousands of men with families dependent on them who will be called back to Europe if there is war, and it seems to me that they should not be allowed to go, leaving their families to be taken care of by us. In some mining communities the burden would be very great, and it seems unreasonable to allow this to happen. This matter should have prompt attention by the proper authorities.

A. C. WORTH.

New York, Aug. 3, 1914.

I. W. W. AND THE ANARCHISTS.

Aims of the Two Movements Are Radically Opposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In certain newspapers during the past few months reference has been made indiscriminately to the victims of the recent bomb episode, to the Tarrytown agitators, and also to Rebecca Edelson as either anarchists or I. W. W.'s.

The avowed purpose of the revolutionary anarchistic movement is the removal of all restraint upon individual action and the destruction of government. The philosophy of the anarchists is strongly individualistic in its nature, and can have no place in our complex modern civilization.

The Industrial Workers of the World, on the contrary, are collectivists. The propaganda of this organization is based largely upon the methods of the European syndicalists, except that it does not advocate political action.

Its purpose is the unionizing of workmen, both skilled and unskilled, by industries, as opposed to their organization into craft unions, of which the American Federation of Labor is the best representative in this country. The ultimate object of the I. W. W. is the same as that of the political Socialist Party. Both seek the Utopia of a co-operative Commonwealth, the abolition of profits, and the substantial equalization of incomes.

The striking feature of the I. W. W. is the highly dangerous and effective method by which it seeks to attain this result, namely, obtaining control of the machinery of production and the means of distribution through industrial unions for the purpose of taking possession of them and eventually accomplishing an economic revolution.

Its agitators are everywhere, where discontent exists, organizing workmen along these lines, fomenting class consciousness, and promoting strikes. This organization is firmly opposed to any form of working agreement or compromise as between employers and employes, holding that their interest being antagonistic there can be no peace between them. Sabotage, which consists mainly in diminishing the output of the workers, or crippling machinery in some instances, is favored as a weapon to gain concessions for striking employes.

The political Socialist Party, which seeks to legalize a revolution, and the anarchist organization, of which Becky Edelson and the Tarrytown agitators are members, are comparatively innocuous compared with this militant, uncompromising enemy of our social order. It is about time that the public awoke to the menace of this organization.

E. D. CONDIT.

New York, Aug. 3, 1914.

Park Music Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel obliged to write a word of praise for the very nice music rendered by a band every Saturday evening for two hours in St. Nicholas Park at 149th Street. All of the pieces rendered are classical or patriotic, and from the applause of those sitting and standing around the park and sitting at windows of the homes within a radius of two or three blocks it seems to be generally appreciated. I can sit in my window and hear it very plainly without the exertion of dressing even for the street and having to stand for the two hours. I wonder if the people generally appreciate how much is done in this great city of ours for their comfort and pleasure, without any direct cost whatsoever to them? I, for one, am duly appreciative, and this letter will voice the sentiments of many, I am sure.

New York, Aug. 3, 1914. M. E. M.

Better Pan-American Relations.

From El Norte Americano.

It is a pleasure to note that since the Panama Canal began to loom as a reality, many of the leading daily papers and periodicals of the United States have devoted much serious attention to pan-American relations, and have vied with each other in getting at the truth, and of doing everything possible to stimulate a friendly interest in all the States of the Union and in the Latin-American countries as well. THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the leading exponents of these ideas. It is an independent journal and its influence is second to none in this country. THE TIMES has been gradually enlarging its cable news service from the south, and nearly every week has featured some article designed to instruct its American readers about South American affairs, and to forward the peaceful solution of the pan-American questions which have been the footballs of diplomacy for many years. THE TIMES, together with other leading newspapers in various parts of the Northern Republic, which are pursuing the same course with related fidelity, is accomplishing in the north what La Prensa, the Journal do Brazil, and other Latin-American journals are accomplishing in the south. These facts prognosticate much.

EXAMINATIONS PUT OFF.

None by Civil Service Board Until After Oct. 1—Lack of Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The State Civil Service Commission has postponed all examinations until after Oct. 1 on account of lack of an appropriation. On Saturday, Oct. 10, a general examination will be held for court attendants for the counties in Greater New York. On Saturday, Oct. 24, a general examination will be held for several positions.

The commission denied the application of the District Attorney of Richmond County for classification in the exempt class of the position of clerk, salary $1,200 a year.

The appointment by the Public Service Commission, Second District, of William McClellan, as engineer in charge of investigation of the New York Telephone Company, was approved. Mr. McClellan's employment is for six months, with compensation at the rate of $1,000 a month.

MORE TIME FOR NEW HAVEN.

Court Grants Extension for Answers in Dissolution Suit.

Judge Grubb extended yesterday in the Federal District Court the time in which the New Haven and other defendants in the Government's Sherman law dissolution suit may answer until Sept. 10. Unless this had been done their answers would have had to be filed next week at the latest. Charles M. Sheafe, Jr., has entered an appearance as counsel for the New Haven and the New England Navigation Company, E. W. Lawrence for the Rutland Railroad Company, and A. S. Lyman for the New York Central Railroad Company.

Nothing is to be done about bringing the criminal aspect of the affairs of the New Haven before the Federal Grand Jury until the Fall. Many of the witnesses who will have to be examined are now away on their vacations.

AN ARBITRAL COURT.

Dr. Mendes Urges All Public Bodies to Work for It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for your report of my address of Saturday night. May I, however, state that my suggestion as to an arbitral court and an alliance among nations was not that only our Government should move to these ends, but that in every country, every congregation through its minister, every Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, judiciary, university, college or educational institute, every trade union, order or brotherhood should through its President or Chairman memorialize the King or President, the Cabinet and Legislature, to effect an alliance or entente between all the civilized nations for the establishment of an international arbitral court.

But this court is to be constituted after the suggestion of the Book of Books, that is, its personnel is to include the clergy, the jurist, and the expert, for this is the spirit of the Bible phrase, "priest, levite, and judge."

Why shall not the religionists, the clergy, be identified with the peace of the world? In such a tribunal they would assuredly temper justice with righteousness.

The articles of the alliance or entente need be but two: First, that all the civilized nations bind themselves to submit every casus belli to this arbitral tribunal before drawing the sword; second, that they bind themselves to unitedly draw swords against any nation that refuses to be bound by that court's decision.

H. PEREIRA MENDES,
Minister Spanish and Portuguese Congregation.

New York, Aug. 3, 1914.

Foreign Ships Under Our Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of allowing foreign vessels to come under the American flag to facilitate the exports of merchandise to other countries during the present war crisis is a good one and should be adopted without delay.

It may be of interest to the present generation to recall the fact that many of the large American clipper ships engaged in foreign trade obtained British registers during the civil war and sailed under the British flag. Many of the vessels owned in New England went to St. John, N. B., others to Halifax, and many more registered in England and Scotland, where every facility was given them by Custom House officials to expedite remeasuring the vessels and making out the necessary papers. It was by this means that such vessels escaped seizure and destruction by the privateers then preying on American commerce.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

New York, Aug. 3, 1914.

The Truce of the Militants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Observer" directs our attention to the announcement of the Woman's Suffrage and Political Union of London that acts of militancy will cease until the present European crisis has passed.

Did "Observer" really fail to see the following, printed in one of our leading evening papers of Aug. 1, entitled "Militants Ignore War Truce Orders": "Militant suffragettes disobeyed the order by the Women's Social and Political Union to refrain from militant acts during the international crisis, and attempted to destroy the ancient Cathedral at Lisburn, Ireland." The women placed dynamite beneath a window of the chancel.

New York, Aug. 4, 1914. VERITAS.

THE FARCE OF PEACE.

The Farce of Peace is played! Like great dogs, slumbering,
The nations dreamed of friendship, brotherhood,
Or at The Hague, inspired by what is good
For all mankind, set the sweet dove a-wing—
The pure white bird of whom the people sing
When none is tempted. And the sun smiled on!
Then thought we all the battle had been won
Wherein the human triumphed, where the sting
Of bestial instinct was, for ay, o'ercome.
Anon an insult met us at our gates
And we avenged it with great statesmanship.
With but the mild reminder of a drum,
A word of caution, a rebuke, our States
Made good the Peace word on the nation's lip
And saved our honor, our integrity.
Now they are tempted. Now an infamy
Flames in the sight of mighty potentates,
And for their acts a whole world, gaping, waits.

Lo, now we see but crass hypocrisy—
False, wanton words! The mock of brother love!
No thought of progress, evolution, sways,
But, true to primal lust of blood and strife,
The watchful sun, still smiling up above,
Sees every bosom with such anger rife
That naught deters them from war's bloody ways.
Void the longer hours, all futile the long days
When at The Hague, the verdict, "War must cease!"
Was final curtain for the Farce of Peace!

LURANA SHELDON.

WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENED IN STORE

Scientific Training of Salesgirls Begun Through Aid of Prominent New York Women.

EMPLOYERS AID MOVEMENT

Experimental Work at Lord & Taylor's Headed by Miss Anne Morgan—Gymnastic Work.

Something entirely new in scientifically planned educational work was begun yesterday in a school for saleswomen, which was regularly opened at Lord & Taylor's store after a couple of years' work by three prominent New York women, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, and Miss Virginia Potter.

These three women have for many years been familiar with the life of working girls in this city and their needs. Miss Potter and Mrs. Ollesheimer founded and carried on for many years the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, now taken over by the city. Miss Morgan is an important member of the Vacation Committee and an officer of the Spugs.

They have been working with the store school idea for the past two years, meantime spending many thousands of dollars in having "surveys" made of different department stores, outlining the work of the store and the requirement of its saleswomen, to find how they could best be made efficient work women for their own, their employers', and the customers' benefit. The report of these "surveys," typewritten and with charts, is bound into a thick volume for reference. The idea was first suggested at the time when there was so much talk of a minimum wage for women workers.

"We felt," said Miss Potter yesterday, "that the best workers should have the best wage. There has been no scientific training of the girls in the shops or scientific understanding of their work. The stores in which we have been working are entirely in sympathy with us. While we have paid for what we call a 'baby survey' of a shop, where it has been a large one, the shop has paid its proportion, and for the school the shop pays two-thirds and we pay one-third.

"While the first school is more or less experimental this is to be no small matter; we are working it out on a big scale, and we expect it to be as firm as a great university, and to spread all over the country. By having it on a great scale we will be able to have the best instructors and the best talent in instructors that money can procure."

Officers of Association.

An organization of public-spirited people, prominent in different lines, has been formed, named the Department Store Education Association, with headquarters at 105 West Fortieth Street. The officers are: Miss Anne Morgan, President, Chairman Executive Committee; Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, First Vice President, Chairman Survey Committee; Miss Virginia Potter, Second Vice President, Chairman Education Committee; Mrs. Morris Loeb, Chairman Finance Commitee; Mrs. Robert G. Mead, Secretary; Roswell Skeel, Jr., Treasurer; Miss Beulah E. Kennard, Educational Director; Miner Chipman, Counsel Problems of Management, and Paul M. Mazur, Executive Secretary.

Seven representative departments have been taken from at Lord & Taylor's for the first classes of the school, each department divided into three sections. School is on four days in the week, from 9:30 to 10:15 A. M., the store giving that time. Monday is a hard day, and there are no classes, and at present the store is closed on Saturday. On Monday a short meeting of heads of departments is held with discusion of special problems and plans for class discussion. The time is occupied with a study of stock, which is not to be superficial, other topics relating to department work, a study of fashions from models and illustrations.

The girls will get an idea of color, materials and form which will make them a real help to the customer, and they will be assisted with a moving picture machine which has been purchased and will show educational and scientific films. The girls have been consulted all through the work, and are greatly interested. They come half an hour earlier to take choral and gymnasium work in the morning, getting into bloomers and middy blouses for the latter.

The physical condition of the workers has been the first thing that has been considered, not as a matter of welfare work, but as a necessary condition for efficiency. Dr. Kristine Mann, who has been for five years connected with girls' colleges, being last year at Wellesley, is the physician employed by the association. All the new employes are examined, and the older employes have also been glad to consult the new woman physician. She has found that many of them have one hip higher than the other from a habit of resting on one foot. They can learn to stand straight, she says, but not until the muscles are strengthened by proper exercise.

To Direct Educational Work.

Miss Kennard, the educational director, is fitted by education and practical experience for the work. She was formerly a member of the Board of Education of the city and President of the Pennsylvania Association of Women Workers. She will direct the entire educational work of the new association.

"There is so little time in a department store," said Miss Kennard yesterday, "and no method of getting the knowledge, and the girls do not become sufficiently well acquainted with the stock. If the customer does not find what she wants the girl does not know enough to tell her of something that is newer and better and which she would very likely much prefer.

"The girls in the department stores do not know about the quality of the things they are selling. They cannot tell me if a certain kind of silk will be quite good enough if I want it for short wear or what I had better buy if I wish something durable. We shall teach them that, as well as the psychology of selling. Then there is no team work in the store. It is a large place, and each girl, if she makes any effort at all, works to build up her own sales only. Then the physical part of the work we have found to be most important, and hygienic living and dressing, exercise and play, with community spirit, will be one of the important features of the association efforts."

COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

Glynn Appoints Men to Aid Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Members of two commissions were appointed by Gov. Glynn today.

Morgan J. O'Brien, Commissioner John H. Finley of the State Department of Education, and Samson Lachman, New York, were appointed to the commission to furnish data to the Constitutional Convention delegates.

Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, Edmund N. Huyck of Albany, and George T. Kelly of Yonkers were added to the second-class cities Housing Law Commission.

To Investigate Compensation Claims

The Workmen's Compensation Commission passed a resolution yesterday naming a committee to ascertain what employers of the State had failed to insure their employes according to the new law's provisions. The committee was appointed because the Commission had heard of cases where employers had filled in application blanks made by workmen to the Commission for damages. These blanks showed that the corporations were self-insured. In order to be self-insured under the new law, permission must be granted first by the Commission, and in some of the cases this permission had not been obtained.

COUNTESS SZECHENYI MAY BE WAR NURSE

Former Gladys Vanderbilt Said to Have Turned Over Budapest Estate to Red Cross.

SEEK RELATIVES IN EUROPE

Newport Residents Anxiously Await Word from Missing Ones—Mrs. A. S. Alexander Operated Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Countess Szechenyi, the former Gladys Vanderbilt, according to reports here, has given over her estate in Budapest for use by the Red Cross and will herself assist in the care of the sick and wounded, while Count Szechenyi is at the front with his regiment.

In addition to the many Americans who are unable to return from Europe at this time are relatives of Senator and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, who include Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, her son, Louis L. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, and Miss Margaret Beeckman, from whom no cables have arrived.

No word has come from Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells or Mrs. Harold Brown of Newport nor of the son and other relatives of the Rev. and Mrs. Stanley C. Hughes. Awaiting anxiously for a cablegram from Europe is Paul A. Andrews, whose wife and daughter, Miss Margaret F. Adams, are there.

Probably there is no other person here who is waiting to hear from so many relatives abroad as is Lieut. Commander Frank Taylor Evans, son of the late Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, whose brother-in-law and sister, Capt. Charles C. Marsh of the navy, were in Venice recently, starting for Tyrol, according to a letter received here a few days ago. His cousin, Lieut. Commander Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., is Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at Berlin. Another cousin is Mrs. Von Muller, wife of the German Naval Attaché at the German Embassy in London.

A number of chefs and chauffeurs employed in the Summer colony left for New York today to sail to join their regiments in France and Germany, and many others will go later this week.

Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander of Castle Point, Hoboken, who with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt D. Barnes of New York, is occupying the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, was taken to the Newport Hospital this afternoon and operated upon for appendicitis by Drs. Charles W. Stewart and Charles D. Easton.

Col. Schuyler Crosby of New York, who has been cruising with Capt. Lloyd Phoenix on board the schooner yacht Intrepid, went to the Newport Hospital for treatment today.

By the Friends' marriage ceremony Miss Marianna Lippincott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott of Philadelphia, and W. Paul O'Neill of Huntington Valley, Penn., will be married at the Summer home of the bride's parents in Jamestown Thursday, at 1 o'clock, in the presence of relatives and immediate friends with a bridal breakfast following.

The bridesmaids will be the Misses Marian S. Butler, Elizabeth R. Wright, Agnes Spencer, Beatrice Fox, Elizabeth Putnam, Neta Sullivan, Marian Sharpless of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Bradford Curtiss of Wilmington, Del. Miss Sarah Lippincott, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. The ushers will be Albert Brunker of Chicago, W. Charles O'Neill, Jr., of Titusville, Penn., Nicholas Biddle, and Joseph Wharton Lippincott of Philadelphia, the latter a brother of the bride.

George I. Scott entertained a luncheon company at the Clambake Club this afternoon, followed by a four-inning baseball match in which some of the women took part. Mr. Scott pitched for his team and Lawrence L. Waterbury, the polo player, caught his in-curves. Some of the members of the team, which was beaten by the score of 7 to 1, included Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Miss Mimi Scott, Charles E. Sands, and Alexander D. B. Pratt. Charles L. Waterbury, who captained the other team and was its pitcher, was supported by J. Gordon Douglas. Some of the best plays were made by Miss Anna Sands, Boris Yonine of the Russian Embassy, and William H. Sands.

Mrs. Le Baron B. Colt and Miss Beatrice Colt will arrive tomorrow to visit Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

Pelham Winslow Bogert has returned from New Mexico, where he visited his brother.

Casino registers include Miss Idele Bull of Brooklyn, Mrs. A. Duer Irving of New York, visiting Mrs. Marsden J. Perry; Mrs. E. R. Mathews of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas; Miss Alice S. Perkins of New York, Alexander D. B. Pratt of New York, on the yacht Sea Fox; John C. Waterbury of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New York, who are on the yacht Speedwell.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was a luncheon hostess today.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend gave a dinner tonight. Mrs. Gambrill has dinner cards out for Aug. 12.

Bertram Cruger of New York is the guest of Senator and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

ASTORS AT BAR HARBOR.

Arrive on the Yacht Noma on Cruise to Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—Among the arrivals this afternoon were Vincent Astor and Mrs. Astor and a small party of friends on the yacht Noma. The Noma will cruise as far as Montreal.

Mrs. Sheffield Phelps will give a dinner of fourteen covers at her cottage, the Boulder, tomorrow night.

Mrs. William P. Draper of New York gave a luncheon of ten covers Monday afternoon at her Summer home.

Miss Eloise Derby of Boston, who was among the arrivals of Monday, left today for the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Thatcher are to give dinners before the costume ball to be given by Mrs. Warner M. Leeds on Friday.

Chorus Recitals at Columbia.

The first of two large university chorus recitals will be held at Columbia University tonight as a part of the Summer school programme. The second recital will be held next week in the university gymnasium, when the chorus of 250 voices will render the "Acis" and "Galatea," and Elgar's "America." The chorus tonight will render "The Messiah" in St. Paul's Chapel. Prof. Walter Henry Hall will conduct the chorus. The four soloists will be Miss Lama Combs, soprano; Mrs. Benedict-Jones, contralto; Dan Beddoe, tenor; T. Foster Why, basso.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt Better.

The condition of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, who is ill in the New York Hospital with typhoid fever, was said last night to be greatly improved. Mr. Roosevelt took a room at the hospital on Monday in order to be constantly near her. Mr. Roosevelt and his bride were booked to sail for Brazil several days ago, but had to postpone their sailing, and it is now uncertain when they may go.

DANCE IN MASKS AT PIER.

Narragansett Cottagers Appear in Fantastic Costumes for Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 4.—Members of the Summer colony at the Pier gave a "humoresque" costume party tonight with prizes for the best costumes and also for the winners in a dancing contest. The dancers in costumes assembled in the Parish Hall of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea and all were masked with the exception of the judges who awarded the prizes.

The party opened with a grand march, and features of the event were the "baby polka" and a "skating dance" given by Mrs. Julian Potter of New York and Earl W. Hopping of Cincinnati of the Committee of Arrangements. An old-time Virginia reel concluded the dancing, which was followed by a midnight supper. The judges were J. C. Garrison and Charles H. Dorr of New York.

Mrs. Winthrop McKim impersonated a doll girl. Winthrop McKim wore the garb of a sailor and Miss Harriet McKim was a Spanish lady. Mrs. C. Coburn Darling wore the costume of a gypsy maid and C. Coburn Darling's costume represented the Ace of Spades. Edward Douglas Pearce, Jr., was a Pierrot and Mrs. Pearce a trained nurse.

Mrs. Victor Neeson of New York, appeared in polo costume with the colors of the Aimen team and wore a polo cap. She carried a polo mallet. Others were E. W. Hopping as a country girl, Mrs. Grace Ferguson as a Rhode Island farmer, Mrs. J. C. Garrison as the Statue of Liberty, Mrs. Julian Potter in Spanish costume, Mrs. E. W. Hopping a Red Cross nurse, Alfred L. Lottiner a Scotch Highlander, Mrs. M. Lentilhon Crook as Buster Brown, Mrs. Arthur Cooley a French student, and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Little Buttercup. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lieber, A. M. Collins, Mrs. Louise Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. McKinney, W. Davis Miller, Harold Strebeigh, Arthur Champlin, George O. Totten, and Capt. John P. Kellogg, U. S. N.

Among the yachts of the New York Yacht Club arriving here today on the annual cruise were the Allegro, with her owner, James Elverson of Philadelphia and party on board, including William L. Stowe, P. V. Heaton, Capt. Morton W. Smith of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and Edward E. Smith of Philadelphia; the Maspeth II., with Christian M. Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lanning in the yachting party; the Princess, with Demarest Lloyd and Henry B. Kane on board, and H. W. Putnam's Alcyone.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TOURISTS.

Many Motor Parties Enter Through Franconia Notch.

Special to The New York Times.

PROFILE HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 4.—Many motor parties came into the White Hills yesterday over the Ideal and other Tours entering through the western gateway of Franconia Notch. Arriving at the New Profile House were Dr. Ferdinand MacHale, Miss MacHale, Miss Elizabeth Lee, and Mrs. Herbert Crawford of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Carpenter of Port Chester. Mrs. Ewald Fleitman, with her granddaughter, Miss Josefa Watjen; Mrs. C. F. Boker, and Miss Rita Boker, motored over the Ideal Tour, Mrs. Fleitman opening her cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Arnold, who left Philadelphia several days ago, motored to the Profile from Dixville Notch for the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morey came up from their country place at Bemis for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Prentice have joined friends here.

The annual women's golf tournament at the Maplewood will begin today and continue through the week with the largest number of entries in the history of the club.

Mrs. Chauncey A. Blair of Chicago, with William Blair and Miss Mildred Blair, is spending the season at Crawford's. Miss Gertrude Goodwin was sponsor for the tea dance at the Uplands in Bethlehem this afternoon.

Irving Jackson of the Twin Mountain organized a nature walk for the children of the hotel and took them to the summit of Baby Twin to study the birds.

Several dinners were given at the Mount Washington Hotel this evening in the European room and Cave Grill, among those entertaining being L. T. Boyd, L. A. Hamilton, W. W. Gurley, Bedell Harned, and H. W. Croft.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vandeventer have arrived at the Mount Washington Hotel from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Conyngham, who have arrived from Wilkes-Barre for the season at the Mount Washington, have joined Mrs. J. Hood Wright of New York, Mrs. Conyngham's mother.

The Sinclair Uplands and Maplehursts of Bethlehem have presented handsome silver trophies to be played for in the annual three-ball handicap, which began on the links of the Bethlehem Country Club today, and will continue until Thursday. Play-off on the six-point system is announced.

MISS ARNOLD BETROTHED.

Portrait Painter to Wed Arthur Cleveland Nash, Architect.

The engagement of Miss Mary Screven Arnold, daughter of the late Thomas Clay Arnold and Elizabeth Woodbridge Arnold of Rhode Island and Savannah, Ga., to Arthur Cleveland Nash, son of the late Prof. Francis Philip Nash, and Mrs. Nash, of 37 Madison Avenue, is announced.

Miss Arnold is a portrait painter and has divided her time between New York and Europe for several years. She is a granddaughter of Col. John Screven of the Georgia family of that name. Her elder sister married the Rev. Frederick Wolcott Jackson, son of the late F. Wolcott Jackson of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Nash is a grandson of the late Bishop Cleveland Coxe. He is an architect, and was graduated from Harvard University, Class of '94, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He is a member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Beaux Arts Society, University and Squadron A. clubs. His elder brother, Francis P. Nash, married Miss Angelica H. Lawrence, and another brother, the late Paul Nash, who was United States Consul General at Budapest, married the Baroness Margherita Mayneri of Venice.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Duchess of Marlborough to Sail.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who was compelled to change her booking from the Vaterland to the Lusitania, went back to Newport to be with her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. When the steamship company wired her yesterday that the Lusitania would sail at midnight she replied she had not time to reach the steamer. She has now booked her passage on the Olympic, sailing Saturday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

David Belasco, who returned from Atlantic City last night, announced the postponement of the New York production of "The Vanishing Bride" until changes can be made in the play.

William Macquinn has been engaged by Charles Dillingham as musical director of the new Montgomery and Stone musical production, which is under rehearsal at the Globe Theatre.

"Potash and Perlmutter" began the second year of its playing last night at the Cohan Theatre. The first performance of the play was given at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, on Aug. 4, 1913, and it opened at the Cohan on Saturday of the following week.

The Shubert production, "The Dancing Duchess," opens at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, this evening.

Charles Dalton, who was a member of the original cast of Barrie's "The Twelve Pound Look" when it was presented at the Empire Theatre, will appear in the support of Ethel Barrymore when she is seen in the playlet at the New Brighton Theatre next week.

LENOX COTTAGERS PICNIC IN HILLS

Mrs. Churchill Satterlee and Mrs. Anson P. Stokes Hostesses of Outing Parties.

MISS SHERMAN IS VICTOR

Defeats Big Field in Putting Match at Hotel Aspinwall—Miss Barnes Entertains at Coldbrooke.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 4.—Weather that was ideal for outings resulted in three large picnics and several excursions by automobile to distant places in the hills by parties of cottagers today.

Mrs. Churchill Satterlee was hostess for a picnic party of twenty friends at Bald Head this afternoon. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes also gave a picnic party on the mountain.

Mrs. Francis C. Barlow has gone to Nahant for several weeks with friends at the shore.

Arriving at Curtis Hotel today were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chadbourne, Mrs. George R. Valentine, Mrs. Almon W. Barnes, Miss Edna M. Barnes of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robbins of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Redfield, Miss Redfield of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Horace W. Robbins, and Mrs. Robert P. Barry of New York.

Leaving Curtis Hotel for the White Mountains were Mr. and Mrs. Robert MacDonald and family of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Holwell Cheney and Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., are touring in the Berkshires.

Mrs. John Davis and the Misses Helen and Sallie Davis of Washington and Kendall Stearnes of Lake Forest, Ill., have arrived to visit Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Marshall of New York, who have been at Hotel Aspinwall, have gone to Lake Sunapee.

Prominent prize winners at the auction bridge contest at Hotel Aspinwall last night were Mrs. William O. Gilbert of Omaha, Miss C. A. Sherman of New York, Mrs. I. A. Waite of Toledo, and Miss Blandin of Cleveland.

Miss C. A. Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sherman of New York, won the putting match at Hotel Aspinwall this morning, defeating a large field. Miss Elizabeth Lambert was second. Others who played were the Misses Gladys Moon, L. Latour, Virginia Dickson, Ruth McKenna, Dorothy Gaston, Hope Palmer, Mrs. Joel Barber, and Miss W. H. Driggs.

Mrs. D. H. Steele, Mrs. James Secor, Mrs. J. S. Waite, who have been at Hotel Aspinwall for several weeks, have gone to Dorset, Vt. for August.

Arriving at Hotel Aspinwall were Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Allen of Washington, for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hubbell of New York for August; also Mr. and Mrs. George W. Knapp, Jr., and Mr and Mrs Robert T. Neely of Baltimore; Miss Lorraine M. Welch of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Reynolds of Glen Ridge, N. J., Mrs. P. T. Armstrong, Mrs William T. Lee, Mrs. L. W. O'Laughlin, Mrs. A. W. Pond of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Mallery of Port Chester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Corning of Albany, who have taken one of the Aspinwall cottages for the season, arrived tonight with their son-in-law, Bartley McClure.

Mrs. Daniel Chester French will resume her Friday afternoons at home this week. They had been omitted because of the recent death of Mr. French's brother, William French, in Chicago.

Miss Charlotte Barnes was hostess at a dinner at Coldbrooke.

Miss Gertrude Parsons entertained at luncheon at Stoneover today.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi is entertaining Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis and Miss Margaret Gramis at Clover Croft. Miss Mary Franks, who has been visiting Mrs. Iasigi, has gone to Boston.

Mrs. Mary K. Bradford has gone from Pittsfield to Newport for a visit with Mrs. William W. Tompkins.

Arriving at the Red Lion Inn were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Collins of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price, Mrs. S. W. Hopkins, and Mrs. T. J. Briggs of New York.

At the Maplewood, Pittsfield, there arrived today Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sweetser, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Bigelow, the Rev. and Mrs. Homer F. Taylor, Mrs. D. H. Walbridge, Mrs. W. B. Stevens, Henry H. Stebbins and family, Mrs. C. S. Atwater of New York, William Barnum, and Milton C. Barnum of New Haven.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Alice Appleton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton, and Clarence L. Hay, a son of the late John Hay, former Secretary of State, will take place today in the Ascension Memorial Church in Ipswich, Mass.

The marriage of Miss Emily Chapin Coye, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James Coye of this city, and Capt. Norton Ellsworth E. Wood, U. S. A., will take place today in Grace Church Chantry. Capt. Wood will take his bride to live in Fortsville, Okla.

Mrs. Percival Lowell of Boston is at the Manhattan for a few days.

Mrs. Howard Gould, who has been at the Vanderbilt, expects to leave shortly for Chicago to visit friends and will make a trip to California before returning to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and their daughter, the Countess of Granard, are due to arrive this morning on the Olympic.

Mrs. Alphonse Jongers and her young daughter, Miss Louise McA. Jongers of 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, have gone to the White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Lusitania and Lorraine—Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.)—T. W. Allaway, H. Andel, Frederick W. Baker, the Right Hon. Charles Booth, P. C.; P. S. Botter, H. P. Burton, Herbert Corey, Sheldon Leavitt Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, H. Harvey, Frank N. Hiller, Louis Holderbush, E. F. Lawson, Lieut. C. E. Lockhart, William McIntosh, George A. Miller, J. C. Minty, Prof. and Mrs. F. P. Purvis, W. G. Sloan, Guy Standing, and Paul Walther.

LORRAINE, (Havre.)—Charles Courtais, P. F. Claves, Dr. C. F. Faries, Mrs. J. M. Finlay, the Rev. J. S. Gondal, H. J. Holden, H. Heine, Dr. E. C. Leslie, William Moore Robinson, Dr. H. G. Schleiter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, Jacob Casper, F. Laborde, W. Menacher, S. L. Viguerie, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Wall.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Antwerp on the Vaderland were:

Dr. Peter A. Latz, Mrs. Pierre Mall and the Misses Gertrude and Eva Mall, Jean Mignolet, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Robertson, and Walter E. Sloan.

BRING ACTORS FROM LONDON

Liebler Co. Hurries Departure of Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Others.

In an effort to make certain the presence of actors and actresses concerned in its Fall plans in spite of war restrictions, the Liebler Company is trying to arrange for their passage here much before the time originally set for their departure. Bookings have been secured for many of them on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, which sails Saturday from London.

Among those who figure in this arrangement are Phyllis Neilson-Terry, who did not expect to leave until October; Cyril Maude and his English company of fifteen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bryant, Mme. Nazimova, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Heggie, Clifford Brooke, Lennox Pawle, Louis N. Parker and his daughter, Dorothy Parker; Vernon Steele, who will play Steerforth in "The Highway of Life"; Philip Tongo, Arthur Eldred, George Relph, Richard Brunton, Ernita Lascelles, leading lady for George Arliss; Eva Vincent, who will be Betsy Trotwood in the Dickens play; J. Y. Bryant, who will play David Copperfield, and Katherine Kaelraed, who will be Zuleika in "Joseph and His Brethren."

Brandon Tynan, who was booked to return on the Celtic, is in London, and is expected to return in time for rehearsals in Chicago of "Joseph and His Brethren."

The United Booking Offices said yesterday they had received news of the presence in Europe of many American vaudeville artists who are unable to obtain accommodations for return—a misfortune added to the cancellation of the engagements they had in Europe. The three Hanlon brothers, sons of George Hanlon of "Superba" fame, abandoned their production at the Folies Bergere, in Paris, Sunday and left in their high-powered roadster for a dash to Calais. At Amiens they were held up and their machine commandeered. By walking part of the way and bribing peasants for rides they reached Calais and crossed to Dover, going from there to London.

Among the vaudeville people the booking office has heard of as being abroad are Kathleen Clifford, Nela Webb, Lew Hearn, Bonita, the Howard Brothers, George Austin Moore, Cordelia Hager, Jack Norworth, Ethel Levey, Lee White, Nat Carr, Cross and Josephine, the Avon Comedy Four, Charles and Fannie Van, Fannie Brice, and Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz.

STANDS BY ACCUSED FIANCE

Wm. Sullivan, Charged with Murder, Has Aid of Oilman's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 4.—Despite the fact that he is backed by an oil magnate's daughter, William Sullivan, the alleged accomplice in the murder in New York of William C. Martin of Montreal, suddenly abandoned today his fight against extradition. He agreed to return to New York with Detective Owens, and they will start back tomorrow morning.

The benefactress of Sullivan was revealed today as Mrs. Millie White, the daughter of Hugh Stock, a wealthy Wyoming oil operator. She and Sullivan have been engaged to be married for three weeks. Mrs. White today admitted that she had supplied Sullivan with a corps of attorneys, and said she would go to New York to aid him in his trial.

"I met Billy last January," she said. "It was love at first sight, and I consented to marry him. One week later he was arrested. He never could have committed that murder, and even if he did, I am going to stick by him to the end."

Mrs. White announced her engagement to Sullivan about three weeks ago, shortly after she had been divorced from W. O. White, a Los Angeles broker. She has a four-year-old son.

DIED AS PAUPER, HAD $8,000.

Woman Left Bankbooks Hidden in a Picture Frame.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—When Horace Jacobs, an employe of the Bureau of Associated Charities woodyard of Orange, started this afternoon to break up a picture frame which belonged to a woman who had been regarded as a pauper, he brought to light bankbooks showing deposits to her credit aggregating $8,000.

The woman, Mrs. Mary H. Mahon, died destitute on June 4 at her home, 31 New Street, Orange, in a poor quarter of the city. She had been found on the verge of death by the police, having been without food for days.

The woman's furniture was turned over to the Bureau of Associated Charities, to be chopped up into kindling. Mrs. Mahon had worked as a servant in the Oranges for thirty years. The money will have to go to the State, as the woman has no heirs.

WOMAN GETS FEW VOTES.

Mrs. Flint Runs Last of Five for School Trustee.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Carrie Flint, President of the Women's Suffrage League, was unsuccessful tonight in her fight for membership in the local Board of Education. Of the five candidates who made the run Mrs. Flint received the smallest vote, 76.

Walter Cousins and John D. Grenning, the present incumbents, were defeated tonight by Charles C. Moore and Maurice Halpin. Moore received 130 votes, Halpin 103, Cousins 93, Grenning 92, and Mrs. Flint 76. Seventy-five women voted at the election.

The proposition to appropriate $800 for manual training and domestic science was defeated, but the budget of $60,000 was put through.

E. SELIGMAN ARRESTED.

Lawyer Reprimanded by Magistrate for Interfering with Bluecoat.

Eugene Seligman, a lawyer who resides at the Hotel Plaza, was arrested last night by Patrolman Corell of the West 125th Street Station, charged with interfering with a bluecoat.

Corell said he found William Lamms, assistant janitor of an apartment house at 438 West 116th Street, throwing paper into the street in violation of an ordinance and was writing out a summons for him to appear on the charge when Seligman, who was passing, interfered and said he was exceeding his authority. Corell arrested him.

In Night Court Magistrate House dismissed him with a reprimand.

To Examine Mrs. Fried.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich signed an order yesterday requiring the committee appointed to examine into the mental condition of Mrs. Henrietta H. Fried, niece of the late Benjamin Altman, who left her the income of $50,000, to hold its first meeting in the Sheriff's office on Aug. 19. The order was obtained on the application of the attorneys for the Altman trustees. Mrs. Fried's husband, Dr. Eugene H. Fried, tried to have the order set aside, but Justice Giegerich decided that a judicial determination of Mrs. Fried's mental state was necessary.

Fireman Called by Sudden Death.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Orange Fire Department today was summoned to the home of James Manzian at 25 South Street, who had just died suddenly from heart disease. His wife and relatives, shocked by the death, began screaming, and a little boy next door believing the place on fire sent in an alarm. The fireman ran a line of hose into the house. When the women saw the firemen two of them fainted.

MORTGAGE MARKET EASY DESPITE WAR

Real Estate Lending Concerns See No Disposition to Force Foreclosures.

ONLY BUILDING LOANS STOP

Money Secured by Realty Considered Safer Than Bank Deposit in Times of Stress.

Financial conditions in the mortgage market, as expressed yesterday by the heads of the large lending companies, gave no occasion for alarm either to lenders or to those who have borrowed money on real estate. Indeed, it was said that many investors in the present condition of the world's financial centres would doubtless prefer real estate security to holding their funds in bank.

Large money lenders will take a position of leniency and accommodation. That there will be any widespread demand, even from small lenders, for payment of mortgages when due or refusal of renewals or extensions except on harder conditions, was generally denied.

"Our own financial condition is sound and there is no indication that lenders are losing confidence in their investments," said Edward O. Stanley, a Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and manager of its banking department. "The recent action of the Clearing House in providing for the issuance of certificates and the currency relief provided by the Government have had a wonderfully helpful effect in easing the money market, and there should be absolutely no fear of tight or panicky conditions.

"This fact will help the mortgage market and it will allay any apprehension that the holders of mortgages will be inclined to demand payments when due. I see no indications of that situation at all. The American people have not gone into a panic over the European war difficulties and no one, so far as I know, is endeavoring to hoard money. So far as the lending of money is concerned, of course the big institutions will use caution and the extent of loans will doubtless be curtailed to some extent."

Mr. Stanley admitted, as did others, that while real estate mortgage conditions were perfectly normal, all of the big lending companies had shut down absolutely on building loans. That is, since the outbreak of the war, no building operator can finance any new improvement. All the building loans which have been contracted for, and they amount to many millions, will be taken care of and paid on the dates specified, but nothing new in the building line will be attempted.

The head of one of the largest lending companies in the city said that even under usual conditions nothing new could be contracted for until after Feb. 1.

"All the available money we have to lend for new operations up to February has been taken, and solely as a matter of caution we do not deem it best to lend on more buildings," he explained. "This building loan situation, however, does not apply to the usual mortgages of real estate, as there has been no appreciable curtailment in the available lending money there."

M. Morgenthau, Jr., of the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company, which deals extensively in mortgages, said yesterday that he had made a careful canvas of all of his money-lending clients, and out of thirty cases only one requested that his loan be withdrawn. He drew attention to an $80,000 mortgage placed early in the week on the building at the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street as showing the lender's anxiety to have the deal go through. The money was lent by an estate, but although promised the lender was still in a position to withdraw if he were alarmed, as the contracts were not due to be signed for several days. The estate's attorney asked for an earlier closing of the transaction, saying that the lenders preferred to have their money secured in real estate than to leave it in bank.

"Why should the holder of the mortgage demand the payment of his money?" asked Mr. Morgenthau. "If it is well invested and the interest regularly paid, he could ask for no better security, and those who have mortgages falling due need feel no fear about obtaining renewals.

"I really think," added Mr. Morgenthau, "that the present situation will lead many investors to look more favorably upon real estate mortgages as the safest investments, and it is quite likely that there may be more mortgage mony rather than less. The cutting off of building loans naturally stops building speculation and also, to some extent, realty buying for speculative improvement. A large amount of speculative money is therefore removed. With the demand for speculative money lessened, people will prefer to leave it in real estate mortgages. These troublesome conditions, it must be remembered, have come upon us in the dullest period of the year and at a time when the real estate conditions have not been particularly bright, so that many of the difficulties which might appear in more active times have been nullified. The mortgage rates show no indication of being raised.

In the absence from the city of President Richard M. Hurd of the Lawyers Mortgage Company, another official said that the mortgage conditions were normal. "There has been no hysteria among lenders," he said, "and we have no demands for the payment of mortgage money or refusal to grant renewals."

Louis V. Bright, President of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, said that no apprehension need be felt by either the lenders or borrowers. "This is the time for leniency," added Mr. Bright, "and so far as I know none of the big institutions is going to call in any of its loans."

Similar views were expressed by President Harry A. Kahler of the New York Title Insurance Company, who said there had been no rush for mortgage payments and that the outlook was very reassuring.

FOUR HURT IN AUTO UPSET.

Mrs. Charles of Newark in Serious Condition.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Aug. 4.—An auto headlight and red lamps protecting a sewer trench so confused the driver of an automobile here tonight that he miscalculated space and ran into a sand pile. All four of the occupants of the machine were thrown out and hurt. Mrs. Frank Charles of 98 Second Street, Newark, suffered a fracture of the skull, a fractured right leg, and cuts and bruises. She was taken home and her condition is serious.

The car was owned and driven by F. W. Raymond of 36 Osborne Street, Bloomfield. With him were Miss Bessie De Fowe of 403 New Street, Newark, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles. The machine was on Union Avenue, near Greylock Avenue, when an auto with glaring headlights, Raymond says, came from the opposite direction and the brilliant lights blinded him. He ran his machine into a sand pile on the side of the street and the impact threw Mrs. Charles from the machine. The front wheels then ran into an open manhole, causing the machine to turn about and all three were thrown out. The machine overturned and landed on Mrs. Charles, who was lying on the roadway.

AMERICA'S FLIGHT HALTED.

Lieut. Porte Hopes to Return in October or by Spring.

After a conference yesterday afternoon at the Aero Club of America, Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street, William D. Gash, personal representative of Rodman Wanamaker, who is in England, made formal announcement that the proposed flight of the flying boat America across the Atlantic Ocean had been postponed indefinitely because of Lieut. John C. Porte's departure for England.

Lieut. Porte sailed last night on the Lusitania after receiving positive assurance from Mr. Gash that no one else would be considered as a pilot for the America on her transatlantic flight and that the flight would be held up until such time as the Lieutenant could return to this country. Although he has not been called home by his Government, Lieut. Porte is a member of the Special Reserve Royal Aviation Corps and considers it best for him to get to England while he can without waiting for official summons.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the builder of the America; T. K. McIlroy, Mr. Curtiss's New York representative; Mr. Gash, Sumner R. Hollander, another representative of Mr. Wanamaker, and Lieut. Porte participated in the conference at the Aero Club. Lieut. Porte announced his intended departure. Mr. Curtiss said he would go to Hammondsport, N. Y., where the America now is, tomorrow.

Lieut. Porte is optimistic concerning the outcome of the European situation and said he expected to return to the United States in time to make the ocean flight before the end of October. If he cannot do this the flight will be postponed until next Spring, as none of those promoting it thinks it advisable to attempt the flight in the Winter season. So, therefore, unless quiet is restored in Europe before October, the America will not be started across the Atlantic until the Spring of 1915.

Both Lieut. Porte and Mr. Curtiss were enthusiastic yesterday over the chances of the America to cross the ocean. Mr. Curtiss said that recent experiments and trials had convinced him of the inherent correctness of the lines upon which he was now working. The America will be ready to launch again within a week, he said, and he expects to be able to show then the material value of the latest improvements made upon her.

Charles Francis Bourke.

Charles Francis Bourke, a former editor of Collier's Weekly and a well-known short story writer, died at his home in the Hotel Seymour, 44 West Forty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, after an acute attack of gastritis. Mr. Bourke was born in Detroit, Mich., and was 49 years of age. He was the son of the late Oliver Bourke and Henrietta McKenna Bourke of Belfast, Ireland. In 1898 Mr. Bourke sent a story from Detroit to Wenzell, the artist, who sold it to P. F. Collier. Mr. Collier sent for Mr. Bourke and offered him the editorship of Collier's Weekly, which position he held for seven years. Since that time, in collaboration with his wife, Mrs. S. Ten Eyck Bourke, he had written for the magazines, including Harper's Weekly, Munsey's Magazine, Leslie's Weekly, and the Associated Sunday Magazines.

Mrs. Caroline Fellowes Morgan.

Mrs. Caroline Fellowes Morgan, widow of David Pierce Morgan, formerly a well-known Wall Street financier, died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, Rudolph H. Kissel, senior partner of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., bankers of 14 Wall Street, in Morristown, N. J., in her eighty-third year. Mrs. Morgan was the daughter of William Fellowes of Staten Island, who lived near Fort Wadsworth many years ago, when that was a fashionable suburb of this city, and was born in Louisville, Ky. She is survived by two sons, William Fellowes and D. Percy Morgan, and a daughter, Mrs. H. Ridgley Carter, wife of the former United States Ambassador to Buchaest, Rumania. Her other daughter, now dead, was the first wife of Mr. Kissel, whose second wife was Miss Bell, daughter of the late Col. Samuel Bell of Philadelphia.

Julius Kaufman Dies in Saratoga.

Julius Kaufman, Vice President of the Ayala Import Company of 208 Fifth Avenue, died early yesterday morning in the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, of acute lung disease. Mr. Kaufman was fifty-two years old and lived at the Gerard Hotel. He had been in the wine business for about twenty-five years. On May 1 he joined in the formation of the Ayala Company, whose business is the sale of champagne. Mr. Kaufman had two brothers, William and Edward, both of New York.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. G. BULMER BOYD, wife of Dr. William Ballantine Boyd of 25 Claremont Avenue, died on Monday. She was born in Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. She came to this city from Canada to become a nurse, and was graduated with the degree of R. N. from the Nurses' School of the Presbyterian Hospital in 1909. In June, 1910, she became the wife of Dr. Boyd. Mrs. Boyd was a member of the Alumnae Association of the Presbyterian Hospital.

EMIL F. WAGNER, a druggist, died Monday at his home, 388 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in this city and would have been forty-nine years old tomorrow. He left a wife and a daughter.

BERNARD J. BROWN, a member of Perry Post, No. 89, G. A. R., and a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years, is dead at his home, 1,219 De Kalb Avenue, that borough, aged 71 years.

GEORGE FRANCIS BOOTH, an elder and for thirty-seven years Superintendent of the Sunday school of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, died on Sunday at his Summer home in Amityville, L. I., in his sixty-third year. He was a member of the Ridgewood Council, R. A., and was a well-known resident of the Bushwick section of Brooklyn. His widow and son survive him.

THOMAS A. WALKER, 38 years old, Superintendent in the general contracting business for F. H. Chapman, died on Monday at his home, 19 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. DORIS ISABELLE BENTON PARCHMANN, wife of Harry A. Parchmann, died at her home, 602 Cooper Avenue, Evergreen, L. I., on Monday. She was born in the Denton homestead twenty-five years ago and was married to Mr. Parchmann last September. Mrs. Parchmann was a sister of Judge Alfred Denton of Queens and was an active member of the Evergreen German Reformed Church.

WILLIAM TRIER, 70 years old, whose home was at 106 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., died yesterday at his Summer home at Bradley Beach. He was a retired jeweler. Mr. Trier is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son.

FERDINAND TORNAY, a New Rochelle dry goods merchant, died of intestinal disease yesterday at his home, 99 Union Avenue, New Rochelle. He was 76 years old and is survived by his wife and daughter. Mr. Tornay was born in Milan and became a Captain in the French Army, serving in several campaigns, notably the Algerian war. His father was a Colonel in the French Army.

FRANK E. DALLERY, head of the auditing department of the American Express Company, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 341 North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, N. J., from heart disease. He was 39 years old and a native of Jersey City. Mr. Dallery was a Deacon of the Park Avenue Church of the Disciples of Christ. His wife and three children survive.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Some considerations which you cannot afford to overlook

The Equitable Building, thanks to its size, its location, its prestige, and the improved advantages and facilities due to the recency of its constuction, will be easily the most important commercial structure on this continent and unquestionably the focal point of New York's Downtown activities.

It is for you to decide whether or not to give to your business the stimulus which these considerations afford.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

THOMAS J. CREAMER DEAD.

Oldtime Politician Was ex-Congressman and ex-State Senator.

Thomas J. Creamer, one of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Glynn to revise the tax laws, a prominent politician and a former friend of Samuel J. Tilden and Richard Croker, died at the Post Graduate Hospital last night in his seventy-second year.

Mr. Creamer came to this country from Ireland when a small boy and was graduated from the old Thirteenth Street Public School. He went to work for A. T. Stewart & Co. and studied law at night, being admitted to the Bar when he was twenty-one years old. Mr. Creamer went into politics and was the youngest member ever elected to the State Senate. He served in the State Assembly in 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1889. He was a member of the State Senate during 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871; Tax Commissioner in 1872 and 1873, a member of Congress in 1874 and 1875, counsel to the Commission for the Revision of the Tax Laws in 1893, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of New York in Albany in 1898, 1899, and 1900, and a member of the Board of Taxes and Assessments.

Mr. Creamer introduced many important bills in the Legislature, among them being those incorporating the Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History, the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge, the creation of Riverside Park, the boulevards, and the bills authorizing the construction of the first elevated railroad. He was one of the founders of the Democratic Club.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

NACHNANN.—Aug. 2, 1914, 601 East 181st St., to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nachnann, a daughter.

Married.

ALDEN—NIVEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at the Congregational Church of Quechee, Vt., Fannie Field Niven, daughter of Malcolm Wright Niven, to Claude Leslie Alden.

ZIFFERER—MORTON.—Aug. 1, Mabel C. Morton to Lothar R. Zifferer.

Died.

AMY.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, at his Summer residence, Oceanic, N. J., Henry Amy, beloved husband of Annie Wild and son of the late Henry Amy, in his 50th year. Requiem mass at Holy Cross Church, Sea Bright, N. J., Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, at 8:45. Interment Calvary.

ARENDT.—On Aug. 3, 1914, at Far Rockaway, N. Y., Pauline Fringant Arendt, beloved wife of the late Edward Arendt. Funeral from her late residence, 42 West 126th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, at 10 A. M.

ARMITAGE.—Herbert Grayson Armitage, suddenly, at his Summer residence, Bay Shore, L. I., Aug. 3, husband of Helen H. Halsted and son of late Benjamin and Lucy Armitage of Yorkshire, England.

BALLOU.—Mrs. Louise M. Ballou, Aug. 2, 1914. Funeral at home in Newton, N. J., Tuesday, 3 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Wednesday, 11 o'clock.

BARNETTE.—In this city, Tuesday, Aug. 4, Esther, widow of late Michael Barnett, after a lingering illness, in her 81st year. Funeral private at convenience of family, from her late residence, 222 Mount Morris Park West.

BOOTH.—At Amityville, L. I., Aug. 2, in his 63d year, George Francis Booth, husband of Elizabeth L. Booth. A service will be held at his Summer residence, Amityville, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, at 8 P. M. Funeral services at the South Bushwick Reformed Church, Bushwick Av. and Himrod St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BOYD.—Elizabeth E. G. (Dorothy) Bulmer, beloved wife of Dr. William Ballantine Boyd and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Bulmer of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. Funeral at her late residence, 25 Claremont Av., Thursday, Aug. 6, at 10 A. M.

DALLERY.—Frank E., Aug. 4, aged 39 years. Services at his late residence, 341 North 18th St., East Orange, Thursday, 8:15 P. M.

HODDER.—Rev. Alfred W. H. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

HOWELL.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1914, Zophar L. Howell, husband of Anna Belle C. Howell. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

KAUFMAN.—Julius, suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, beloved brother of William B., Adolph and Sophie K. Levy. Funeral from his late residence, 542 West 112th St., Friday, 10 A. M.

KELLOGG.—At Cornwall, Conn., Aug. 4, 1914, Sarah Fay Kellogg, in her 79th year. Funeral at her late residence on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.

KELTY.—On Aug. 4, at her residence, 211 Keap St., Brooklyn, Mary, widow of Gibbons L. Kelty. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING.—Suddenly, Dr. Marcus King, at 3 A. M., Monday, Aug. 3, 1914, husband of Bertha King and father of Lawrence Herbert King, Charlotte Miriam King, and Joseph King. Funeral will take place at 10 A. M. Wednesday from residence, 849 Beck St., Bronx.

LEARY.—On Aug. 3, 1914, at Far Rockaway, N. Y., in her seventy-fourth year, Mary Cecelia Leary, relict of James D. Leary. Funeral from her late residence, Far Rockaway, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, at 2:30 P. M.

LEWIS.—After a long illness, at Bedford, N. Y., on Aug. 3, 1914, Percy Pyne Lewis, son of the late George and Mary Taylor Lewis. Funeral private.

McGEE.—James F., Aug. 3, aged 48 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1,572 2d Av., Thursday, 2 P. M. Funeral private. Interment Calvary.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1914, Walter Thomas Miller, in his eighty-sixth year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLS.—On Aug. 3, in her 79th year, Mary Josephine Goadby, widow of the late Montraville Walsingham Mills. Funeral at the residence of her son, J. H. Goadby Mills, South Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3:30 P. M. Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Aug. 4, 1914, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rudolph H. Kissel, Morristown, N. J., in the 82d year of her age, Caroline Fellowes, widow of the late David Pierce Morgan. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, New York, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 11:15 o'clock.

O'MEARA.—On Aug. 4, John, beloved husband of Ann O'Meara, (nee Higgins.) Funeral from his late residence, Mahwah, N. J., on Thursday, at 9 A. M., thence to the Sacred Heart Church, Suffern, N. Y.

PROAL.—On July 8, 1914, Ermina J., wife of the late Arthur B. Proal. Services at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 348 Madison Av., Thursday, 10:30 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

TERRETT.—Entered into rest Sunday, Aug. 2, at her late residence, Woodside, L. I., Anna Virginia [illegible], relict of Horatio Nelson Terrett, in the 59th year of her age. Funeral services Wednesday, Aug. 5, at St. Paul's Church, Woodside, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. London and Paris papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—Napoleon Thompson, on Aug. 4, 1914, at his late residence, 4[illegible] West 56th St. Funeral on Friday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. Requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Pleasantville, N. Y. Canadian papers please copy.

WATERBURY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Mary Lizzie, wife of Charles A. Waterbury. Funeral 1 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 6, from her late residence, 24 Mount Pleasant Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEGLEY.—Patrick J., 322 East 37th St., Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.
DENNY.—John A., 764 8th Av., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
ELTON.—Louise, 10 Manhattan Av., Aug. 3. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
FITZGERALD.—James, 309 East 38th St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FOLEY.—Mary, 206 8th Av., Aug. 2, aged 48.
FRASER.—Emma J., 697 Dawson St., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
GORALEWICZ.—Helen, 516 West 53d St., Aug. 2.
GOTZ.—Mary J., 355 Bleecker St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GRAY.—Margaret, 400 West 50th St., Aug. 2, aged 29.
JAMES.—Richard M., 130 Greenwich Av., Aug. 3.
LEWIS.—The Rev. William G., 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Aug. 2, aged 89.
McCULLUM.—Helen, 274 West 141st St., Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.
McGRATH.—Thomas, 344 East 45th St., Aug. 2.
McGUIDAN.—Mary, 1,708 2d Av., Aug. 2, aged 39.
McPHELIN.—Mary, 335 East 43d St., Aug. 2.
MARTIN.—Anna, 2,025 Hughes Av., Aug. 2, aged 59.
MONAHAN.—Theresa, 347 East 55th St., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
NICHTERWITZ.—Bertha, 56 East 121st St., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
SCHAFFNER.—Clifford F., 775 2d Av., Aug. 1, aged 7.
STORMINGER.—Jacob, 174 East 109th St., Aug. 2, aged 68.
TUBBS.—John, 130 Greenwich Av., Aug. 2.
YORKE.—Catherine, 237 West 142d St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BOOTH.—George T., 1,103 Bushwick Av., Aug. 3.
BRIDGENS.—Hattie, 786 St. John's Place, Aug. 4. Services tomorrow, 8 P. M.
BROWN.—Bernard J., Sr., 1,219 De Kalb Av., Aug. 3, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CARLETON.—Herbert W., 4,164 Banden Av., Aug. 2.
GINNA.—Catherine, 579 Vanderbilt Av., Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HANNIGAN.—Patrick J., 225 Sandford St., Aug. 3, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HUBERT.—Joseph, 1,053 Dean St., Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KAISER.—Gustav, 283 Flatbush Av., Aug. 2, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KELLY.—Irene, 227 61st St., Aug. 3.
KERIN.—Charles, 5,822 5th Av., Aug. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
LEWIS.—Margaret, 464 Herkimer St., Aug. 2, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McCABE.—Wilfred E., 143 Berkley Place, Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MALLEY.—Bridget, 598 Morgan Av., Aug. 2.
MARK.—Magdalene, 360 Union St., Aug. 1.
MARTIN.—Rachael J., 185 Russell St., Aug. 3.
MICHAEL.—Sophie, 1,403 Myrtle Av., Aug. 2.
MULLER.—Joseph, 908 Hancock St., Aug. 2, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
MURPHY.—Sylvester M., 542 Lorimer St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
NOLAN.—Martin, 142 North 11th St., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
PARCHMANN.—Doris I., 602 Cooper Av., Aug. 3, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
PIPER.—Florence C., 340 President St., Aug. 3, aged 39.
ROOSEN.—Clarita M., 165 Marlborough St., Aug. 3, aged 15. Funeral notice later.
SHAW.—Samuel, 80 Adelphi St., Aug. 1.
SULLIVAN.—Patrick, 265 46th St., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SWANEY.—Jane, 85 Herkimer St., Aug. 2, aged 97.
TILLION.—David, 412 Van Grunt St., Aug. 3, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
VAN VOORHIS.—376 Lafayette Av., Aug. 2.
WAGNER.—Emil F., 388 Hamburg Ave., Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BECKLING.—Hazel M., 709 Newark Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
BROWN.—Peter, 101 16th Av., Newark, Aug. 4. Funeral Aug. 7, 8:30 A. M.
BURKE.—Annie, 168 8th St., Jersey City, Aug. 4. Funeral notice later.
BURKE.—Mary, 78 Coles St., Jersey City, Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 7:15 A. M.
DALTON.—William A., 274 South 11th St., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
DOUGHERTY.—William, 59 Colden St., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
FISCHBECK.—Marie C., 34 South 13th St., Newark, Aug. 4, aged 14.
GOLDFINGER.—Adolph, 1,208 Broad St., Newark, Aug. 4, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GUENTHER.—Marie, 551 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HEISE.—Henry, 302 Sherman Av., Jersey City, Aug. 4.
HENNING.—Milton H., 49 Bronner St., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 6 months.
JEWELL.—Fredhome, 256 Astor Place, Newark, Aug. 4, aged 32.
LALLY.—Michael J., 189 Garside St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
McBARRON.—John F., 308 Plane St., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McDONALD.—Peter, 182 Court St., Aug. 2. Funeral notice later.
McGLONE.—Hugh, 836 Park Av., Hoboken, Aug. 3.
MAGER.—Elizabeth, 29 Ann St., Newark, Aug. 3.
MANSFIELD.—Anna S., 890 Summit Av., Jersey City, Aug. 1.
MATTISON.—Jane, 111 Sumner Av., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MEEKER.—Jane, 49 3d St., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
THOMPSON.—Florence D., 366 Mulberry St., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.
TISHBIERECK.—Dora, 465 Ferry St., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WALDON.—Mary E., 165 Littleton Av., Newark, Aug. 4. Funeral Aug. 7, 8:15 A. M.
WENTZ.—Margaret, 718 Courtland St., Hoboken, Aug. 3. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
ZAHN.—Henry, 340 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
ZIOR.—Jessie, 523 Paterson Av., Hoboken, Aug. 2, aged 63.

Long Island.

REILLY.—Philip, Flushing, Aug. 1, aged 26.
RIECKER.—Rosina, 111 Cedar St., Richmond Hill, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
SEERY.—Nellie, 5 11th St., Elmhurst, Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.

Westchester County.

HARTLEY.—Esther, 247 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, Aug. 1.
SCHMIDT.—William, Bronxville, N. Y., Aug. 1, aged 28.
SHEERIN.—William J., 5 Waring Row, Yonkers, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

MURRAY.—John, mass Church of St. Agnes, East 43d St., today, 9 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Progress of Plans Set in Motion to Meet the Problems Which the War Has Created.

The work of the financial community yesterday went to the furtherance of the plans which have been set in motion to meet the unprecedented conditions which the general European war has brought about. The first of the additional national bank circulation was distributed to the banks, and thus became available for the cash requirements of the community; Clearing House certificates were issued in further amount, and continued efforts were directed to the relief of Americans abroad and to the formulation of a plan to provide for this market's obligations in the international markets.

No more gold was taken, and it seemed that for the time being the movement was definitely over save for such gold as is sent out in keeping with the arrangements now being made to cover letters of credit held by American tourists and such occasional shipments as may be made to meet other special emergencies. It had been expected that a further large outflow would occur to Canada, and it was feared that that was one of the particular problems which would have to be dealt with. The New York agents of several of the Canadian banks said yesterday that they planned to make no more shipments of gold to the Dominion. A large amount of securities is due to arrive from Europe today, but at the option of the houses on which accompanying drafts are drawn, payment will be delayed until the opening of the Stock Exchange. Further work was done toward providing facilities for the delivery of the stocks purchased last Thursday, and the committee of the Exchange ruled that after today purchasers who may not care to accept delivery on that day's business will be required to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

In several instances the rate on call loans was advanced to 8 per cent., which it was thought might have the effect of inducing some borrowers to reduce loans. Many Stock Exchange houses, because of the means taken last week to fortify their position and of the means since taken to the same end, have unusually large balances, and loans could no doubt be considerably reduced without serious inconvenience. Brokers, however, have felt under the necessity of maintaining unusual balances to meet any possible calls for the repayment of loans. The banks have avoided issuing any such calls, and will no doubt continue to follow this policy so far as possible until the Stock Exchange machinery is again set in motion. It will be desirable to do that as soon as conditions permit. Investment demand for securities seems to be accumulating, and much would be gained by establishing some machinery through which this investment demand could be satisfied without exposing the market to the strain of unrestricted trading at a time when ordinary credit processes are in suspension.

The return yesterday of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie with the $10,600,000 gold over which there had been much uneasiness brought relief to the bankers interested in these gold shipments. The debts which were to have been covered by the delivery of this gold abroad will now have to be covered in some other way, or remain in the mere form of a debt until remittance in some form again becomes possible. Everything that it is right to do should be done to meet all our obligations abroad promptly, but it must steadily be borne in mind that this very desirable object must be attained without resorting to means which would weaken the situation here. It would weaken it greatly to attempt to send gold abroad for the settlement of all debts.

NAME PRICE AS RECEIVER

But Associates Have Been Appointed with Him for Pell & Co.

Judge Grubb in the Federal District Court yesterday appointed as receivers for Stephen H. P. Pell, Charles A. Kittle and Howland H. Pell individually and as partners, doing business at 43 Exchange Place as S. H. P. Pell & Co., Arthur R. Marsh, Theodore H. Price and Joseph M. Hartfield. Mr. Price was one of the original assignees of the firm, and Mr. Marsh is an ex-President of the Cotton Exchange. The receivers were required to execute a joint bond for $50,000.

In the petition, which was filed for Marcus J. Parrott, a creditor, it was said that in addition to the stocks, bonds, warehouse receipts, and commercial paper held by S. H. P. Pell & Co., it had pledged with banks and others stocks and bonds as collateral security for more than $3,000,000 worth of loans. Referring to its Exchange transactions, the petition alleged that the firm on the day it failed had purchased on the Cotton Exchange more than 200,000 bales of cotton futures at an aggregate price of $12,000,000, and of these transactions about $4,800,000 are not yet closed. It is estimated that the liabilities of the firm to members of the Cotton Exchange are about $1,000,000.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

Frank Scott to be Vice President and Treasurer.

President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk announced changes in his staff yesterday. Frank Scott was appointed a Vice President and Treasurer in charge of the company's finances, and the position of Vice President in charge of accounting, formerly held by the late N. M. Reynolds, was abolished. W. H. Ardley was made Controller in charge of accounting.

Both Messrs. Scott and Ardley are members of the Board of Directors.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $237,874,854; balances, $15,581,956; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,025,079.

The local banks gained $521,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, par bid; San Francisco, 30c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; Montreal, $1.25 discount, nominal.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5¼	5½	Jackpot ..	5	5¼
Elkton ...	45¼	46	McKinney.	43	45
El Paso...	125	150	Old Gold..	..	2
Findlay ..	..	1½	Portland ..	105	111
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator.	103½	104
Isabella ..	9½	10½	Rav. B. H.	2½	4

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ERIE for June—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$4,998,394	$5,044,092	$46,696
Net aft. taxes	1,531,284	1,825,621	294,337
Gross, 12 mos.	57,804,813	59,465,184	1,660,371
Net aft. taxes	12,759,568	16,500,599	3,741,030

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for June—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	809,706	816,012	797,529
Net aft. taxes	275,335	272,611	229,715
Sur. aft. chgs.	150,888	136,248	126,750
Gross, 12 mos.	9,040,812	9,454,349	8,527,944
Net aft. taxes	2,109,827	2,724,216	1,797,477
Sur. aft. chgs.	663,692	1,211,633	473,729

UNION PACIFIC for June—

Mileage	7,651	7,473	7,257
Gross	7,290,390	7,563,761	6,905,927
Net	2,939,031	3,321,135	2,669,281
Taxes	379,170	371,091	309,501
Net income	2,559,860	2,950,044	2,359,780
Gross, 12 mos.	92,115,332	93,638,459	85,977,609
Net	36,705,081	39,008,243	35,588,202
Taxes	5,078,866	4,666,277	4,368,789
Net income	31,626,215	34,341,966	31,219,414

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for June—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	255,055	226,768	28,287
Net after taxes	144,534	91,032	53,502
Sur. after chgs.	77,344	30,881	46,150
12 mos. gross	3,297,579	2,998,584	298,995
Net after taxes	1,705,518	1,435,263	270,255
Sur. after chgs.	869,092	741,175	127,917
Balance after pf. divs	534,092	452,675	81,417

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT for June—

Gross	217,868	200,339	17,529
Net after taxes	98,222	92,295	5,927
Sur. after chgs.	34,623	34,316	307
12 mos. gross	2,447,406	2,213,749	233,657
Net after taxes	1,037,451	988,198	49,253
Sur. after chgs.	284,146	312,899	*28,753
Balance after pf. divs	146,146	202,899	*56,753

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY for June—

Gross	109,413	112,045	*2,632
Net after taxes	38,762	47,189	*8,427
Sur. after chgs.	25,401	31,881	*6,480
12 mos. gross	1,297,010	1,270,291	26,719
Net after taxes	459,217	531,164	*71,947
Sur. after chgs.	301,337	353,723	*52,386
Balance after pf. divs	226,337	278,723	*52,386

*Decrease.

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY for June—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	62,002	63,459	1,457
Net after taxes	21,745	25,439	3,694
Sur. after chgs.	6,166	10,580	4,414
12 mos. gross	677,723	650,004	*27,719
Net after taxes	219,549	248,772	29,223
Sur. after chgs.	34,715	74,638	39,923
Bal. af. pf. dv.	†1,285	38,638	39,923

*Increase. †Deficit.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for June—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	317,780	291,517	26,263
Net after taxes	118,255	113,162	5,093
Sur. after chgs.	67,235	67,949	*714
Bal. af. pf. dv.	52,144	54,557	*2,413
6 mos. gross	1,721,200	1,497,237	223,963
Net after taxes	662,065	568,779	93,286
Sur. after chgs.	360,230	298,055	62,175
Bal. af. pf. dv.	270,113	225,673	44,440

PACIFIC LIGHT AND POWER for June—

Gross	220,932	210,288	9,644
Gross income	148,509	100,238	48,271
Sur. after chgs.	45,540	61,772	*16,232
6 mos. gross	1,274,814	1,262,416	12,398
Gross income	827,965	614,886	213,079
Sur. after chgs.	222,196	379,348	*157,152

PORTLAND RAILROAD for June—

Gross	93,108	93,150	*42
Net after taxes	37,524	30,333	7,191
Sur. after chgs.	17,381	19,119	*1,738
12 mos. gross	1,046,674	1,007,479	39,195
Net after taxes	403,807	296,239	107,568
Sur. after chgs.	156,246	171,236	*14,990

*Decrease.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to Interstate Commerce Commission for April—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Total receipts from oper.	3,766,820	4,058,625	291,805
Exp. privileges	1,874,585	1,951,603	77,017
Total op. rev.	1,892,235	2,107,022	214,787
Total op. exp.	1,862,847	1,928,620	65,772
Net oper. rev.	29,387	178,401	149,014
Taxes	34,454	30,546	*3,907
Oper. deficit	5,066	†147,855	*152,922
Ten months:			
Total receipts from oper.	37,505,598	39,897,996	2,392,398
Exp. privileges	18,461,858	19,196,334	734,476
Total op. rev.	19,043,739	20,701,662	1,657,922
Total op. exp.	19,343,422	19,551,702	208,279
Net oper. rev.	299,683	1,149,959	1,449,642
Taxes	313,282	312,535	*747
Oper. deficit	612,965	†837,424	*1,450,389
Mileage—			
Steam roads	57,782	57,532	*249
Other lines	3,066	3,234	168

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for April—

Total receipts from oper.	1,491,000	1,705,594	214,593
Exp. privileges	764,731	829,227	64,496
Total op. rev.	726,269	876,367	150,097
Total op. exp.	808,029	891,696	83,666
Net op. deficit	81,759	15,328	*66,430
Taxes	11,714	14,203	2,488
Oper. deficit	93,474	29,531	*63,942
Ten months:			
Total receipts from oper.	16,638,146	18,124,057	1,485,911
Exp. privileges	8,094,451	8,743,559	649,167
Total op. rev.	8,543,694	9,380,498	836,804
Total op. exp.	8,681,066	9,351,440	670,373
Net op. deficit	137,372	†29,057	*166,430
Taxes	109,719	118,868	9,148
Oper. deficit	247,091	89,810	*157,281
Mileage—			
Steam roads	28,359	28,981	621
Other lines	3,486	4,027	541

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for April—

T'l rcs. f'm op.	2,583,315	2,793,455	210,139
Exp. privileges	1,273,784	1,367,783	93,998
Total op. rev.	1,309,530	1,425,672	116,141
Total op. exp.	1,183,186	1,292,949	109,763
Net op. rev.	126,344	132,723	6,378
Taxes	35,000	25,000	*10,000
Operating inc.	91,344	107,723	16,378
Ten months:			
T'l rcs. f'm op.	26,555,292	29,257,202	2,701,910
Exp. privileges	13,081,794	14,127,068	1,045,273
Total op. rev.	13,473,497	15,130,134	1,656,636
Total op. exp.	12,234,531	13,426,322	1,191,791
Net op. rev.	1,238,966	1,703,811	464,844
Taxes	333,000	295,000	*38,000
Operating inc.	905,966	1,408,811	502,844
Mileage st. rds	63,660	62,623	*1,037
Mile. oth. lines	36,340	33,884	*455

*Increase. †Surplus.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Incorporated today: Arithograph Corp., novelties, $25,000. E. F. Chandler, DeWitt C. Grey, H. S. North, 366 B'way.

Crossways Holding Corp., Queens, realty, &c., $25,000. Jennie K. Stiefel, J. B. Liberman, F. I. Haber, 44 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Alexander Bevani Opera Co., $25,000. C. H. Walker, L. E. Behyaner, Alexander Bevani, 229 W. 38 St.

Duffs Inc., furniture, express, warehouse, $25,000. Elizabeth, J. C., and Peter Duff, 365 1 St., B'klyn.

Progressive Wine & Liquor Co., $20,000. William Sherman, Solomon Ellin, Julius Margolin, 886 Longwood Ave.

Ryon Milling & Grain Co., Waverly, implements, products, live stock, $30,000. Albert, Alice H., and J. W. Ryon.

Cully Co., plumbing, masonry, $10,000. Hattie, J. A., and O. A. Glasberg, 257 W. 111 St.

Canada Carbide Sales Co., $10,000. W. L. Bush, D. W. Dunn, H. J. Fuller, Dongan Hills, S. I.

Giltrap Trucking & Contracting Co., $10,000. Howard Pendleton, Jr., C. K. Pullen, C. O. Giltrap, 15 DePeyster St., Tarrytown.

Ellenbeck Tire & Supply Co., $5,000. E. E. and E. H. Wilkinson, William Ellenbeck, Jr., 44 Hancock St., B'klyn.

Sunset Town Production Co., theatricals, $25,000; Arthur J. Lamb, Sadie Kaufman, Milton M. Brooke, 149 B'way.

Trade Experience Interchange Bureau, information of financial standing of firms, $15,000; R. M. Wason, E. W. J. Kaysel, S. F. Peavey, Jr., 151 Columbia Hts., B'klyn.

Ellin & Dilworth, N. Y. C., packing house, canning factory, $5,000; W. L. Dilworth, H. J. Miller, C. B. Ellin, Morrisville, Penn.

Capital Increases—Danse De Luxe Amusement Co., Blue Point, $10,000 to $15,000; Archibald Sales Corp'n, N. Y., $10,000 to $25,000; Harper's Weekly Corporation, N. Y., $225,000 to $312,000.

Authorizations — Schwartz-Herrmann Steel Works, Floral Park, N. J., $300,000; rep., Phillip Schwartz, 119 Nassau St.; Stoddard Union Co., Mass., foundry machine shop, $25,000; rep., William H. Stoddard, Lockport.

Voluntary Dissolutions — National Middy Waist Co., N. Y.; Montmagy & South Shore Co., N. Y.; Pyramid Film Co., Bronx; F. C. Knapp Co., Canajoharie; Mackenzie, Quarrier & Ferguson, N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 4.—Charters filed today: Brown & Kingsland Company, Newark, real estate; $50,000. P. A. Kingsland, Keansburg; F. C. Ritger and Oliver A. Brown, Newark. Beaver Realty Company, Newark, real estate; $125,000. Burnett W. Strauss, Lewis Strauss, and Harry S. Sterry, Newark.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position July 31, 1914.

CITY TREASURY—			
Balance July 25		$37,789,208.99	
Receipts—			
Taxes and other revenues	$1,272,493.56		
Temporary loans	1,190,000.00		
		2,462,493.56	
		$40,251,702.55	
Payments—			
General administration	$4,554,940.99		
Redemption of bonds	1,000.00		
Interest on bonds	26,300.39		
		4,582,241.38	
Balance July 31			$35,669,461.17
SINKING FUND—			
Balance uninvested July 25		$11,647,332.74	
Receipts		163,725.71	
		$11,811,058.45	
Payments		1,190,000.00	
Balance uninvested July 31			10,621,058.45
Aggregate balances, July 31			$46,290,519.62

NAMES F. A. DELANO FOR RESERVE BOARD

President Sends Nomination of the Chicago Railroad Man to the Senate.

MAY ACT ON WARBURG TODAY

Senate Too Busy Yesterday for Committee to Vote—Delano Is President of Monon System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Frederic A. Delano of Chicago was nominated today by President Wilson to the Federal Reserve Board. He accepted, and his name was at once sent to the Senate, which referred it to the Banking Committee.

The committee, however, did not succeed in getting action on either his nomination or that of Paul M. Warburg of New York. Votes were coming rapidly on the floor of the Senate and it was impossible to get together a quorum.

The committee will meet tomorrow morning, and the expectation is that Mr. Warburg's name will be reported without much opposition. There may be a little delay before Mr. Delano's appointment reaches the Senate, while members of the committee look into his record. Senator Owen, the Chairman, said tonight a determined effort would be made to pave the way for organization of the Federal Reserve Board tomorrow.

Mr. Delano is a financier and railroad manager. A Harvard graduate, he entered the Burlington Railway shops as a mechanic and became General Manager of the line. Later he was President of the Wabash, and now is President of the Monon system. He served for some time as Consulting Engineer for the War Department in Philippine railway construction.

President Taft nominated him to the Industrial Relations Commission. While his confirmation was held up his appointment lapsed, but President Wilson renominated him, and he was confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Frederic A. Delano today said that he had as yet no official information that he was being considered for the Federal Reserve Board.

"I understand, however, that my name has been under discussion for several days," he said. "If President Wilson should nominate me and my nomination were confirmed by the Senate without quibbling, I should feel it my duty to accept.

"I neither want the place nor have I sought it, and I certainly could not take it if my record were not such as to warrant my confirmation without a personal examination. But if I am appointed without any solicitation on my part, I shall accept it, as I believe it would be my duty to do so."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The exporter of wheat seems to be blocked completely and shipments abroad are practically stopped. Moreover, some steamers which had cleared for Europe and had put to sea have returned to this port and discharged their grain on orders from abroad.

The trade was hopeful, and during the day the market was very feverish with an upward tendency, closing at the best, with net gains of 2½c to 2⅝c. In the local cash market prices were largely nominal, with No. 2 hard Winter quoted at 96c and No. 2 red at 95½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.16¼, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	97½	95⅛	94 7-16
December	..	..	1.02¼	1.00	97½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	90	86¼	89	86⅝	86¼
December	94⅛	91¼	94	91⅝	90⅛
May	1.00	97	1.00	97½	95⅛

CORN.

The corn market was feverish, but the undertone was strong. Prices advanced sharply, with good buying, based on strength in the cash position, and the close was at the top with net gains of 2½c to 2¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	70⅝	68	70⅝	67⅝	69⅛
December	65¼	63	65¼	62⅞	65⅜
May	68	66⅝	68	65⅜	67⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing ⅜c to ⅝c net higher. The local cash market was nominal, standard white quoted at 44@44½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; No. 3, 43½@44c; No. 4, 42½@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 43@45c; fancy clipped white, 44½@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	36	35	35⅞	35¼	41⅝
December	38⅜	37⅝	38⅛	37⅞	44
May	42	40⅝	41⅝	41⅜	47

PROVISIONS.

The provision market developed a steadier tone and prices made moderate rallies from Monday's sharp break on covering, although the undertone was nervous and hog prices were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 8,000, estimated for Wednesday 16,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha, 4,200.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Sept	8.80	8.60	8.77	8.67	11.42
Oct	9.02	8.80	8.95	8.87	11.52
Ribs—					
Sept	11.57	11.32	11.55	11.32	11.25
Oct	11.00	10.72	10.95	10.75	11.20
Pork—					
Sept	18.97	18.40	18.75	18.45	20.50

COTTON.

The work of evening up old commitments made further progress in the cotton market yesterday. The special committee of the New York Exchange appointed for the purpose of facilitating such operations assembled at the usual hour of opening the market and a cable received here from Liverpool announced that a similar committee had been formed there which would co-operate with New York in the effort to close out international commitments.

COFFEE.

While the local Coffee Exchange remained closed trading in the spot market was distinctively active and the volume of business was the largest for any one day for many months. Prices were also strong, with Rio 7c quoted as high as 9@9¼c, while Santos 4s were around 13c. This represented gains of 2@2½c from the low point of last week.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 60,000 packages; last week, 48,280 packages. Exports to other countries, 269 packages; imports, 646 packages. The market continued to advance. Creamery, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 26@29c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds, 22@23c; State, dairy, finest, 28@29c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 21@24½c; process, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 91,715 cases; imports, 110 cases. Arrivals have continued comparatively light, although they are showing some increase toward the close. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@28c; extra firsts, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 20@22c; thirds and poorer, 14@19c; dirties, No. 1, 18@19c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@17c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16@17c; undergrades, 10@15c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26½c; firsts, charges paid, 25@26c; seconds, charges paid, 23½@24½c; undergrades, charges paid, 19@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 31@33c; hennery whites, defective, 27@30c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@30c; Western, gathered whites, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 28@29c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@27c.

MRS. WORTHINGTON'S WILL.

Wife Parted from Ex-Head of International Pump Co. Left $209,631.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Julia H. Worthington, who died on June 8, 1913, was filed in the Controller's office yesterday. The net value is fixed at $209,631. Mrs. Worthington was the wife of Charles C. Worthington, formerly President of the International Pump Company. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington had lived apart since 1898. On April 4, 1905, they made an agreement by which Mrs. Worthington received an annual income of $10,000 and a trust fund was established to guarantee the payments. This fund returns to Mr. Worthington.

Mrs. Worthington lived at Irvington, in Westchester County, where she had two houses, the Shrubberies, worth $28,520, and the Rossiter, worth $38,050. One-quarter of the interest in these homes goes to Mrs. Julia W. Sawtelle, a daughter, who lives in Englewood, N. J. She gets also all her mother's stocks and bonds, worth upward of $60,000, and all the jewelry, books, and furniture, worth more than $10,000. Her sons, Reginald and Henry R. Worthington, receive $22,378 each, and her son Edward receives $24,885. Small bequests are made to her daughters-in-law and one granddaughter. A maid, Virginia Mott, receives $4,691.

The realty left by Mrs. Worthington besides her property in Irvington was a half interest in 73 and 75 Dey Street and 178 Washington Street, worth $40,000. Her bonds and mortgages amounted to $25,000 and cash in bank to $28,117.

MORE IMPORTS LAST YEAR.

But Exports Fell Off with Decrease in Foodstuffs Sold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Imports during the fiscal year ended in June, which included nine months of the new tariff, totalled $1,893,925,657, or $80,917,423 more than in the preceding year. Increased imports of foodstuffs accounted for $69,081,000.

Exports fell off by $98,822,000, which was accounted for largely by a decrease in shipments of foodstuffs. June imports were $137,529,450, compared with $131,245,877 in June, 1913, and exports were $154,105,460, against $160,172,880 last year.

ASKS M., K. & T. RECEIVERS.

Attorney General Dawson of Kansas Says Railroad Is Insolvent.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Aug. 4.—John S. Dawson, Attorney General, yesterday filed in the District Court here an amendment petition asking that receivers be appointed for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company on the ground that it is insolvent and incapable of operating under the State laws.

The proceedings are the outgrowth of a former suit filed by the attorney of Montgomery County, and is intended to prevent a removal from the State of the general offices of the road.

1,411 Failures Reported for July.

There was a considerable increase in the number of failures in the United States during July, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., but the total liabilities were about the same as in 1913. Failed firms numbered 1,411, with a total involved of $20,377,148. A year ago the number of failures was 1,169, involving $20,325,000. The returns for last month do not, however, include the four brokerage firms which suspended last Friday, as figures are not yet obtainable in their case.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 3.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$422,749	$164,343	$24,602,808
Int. rev., ord.	443,617	1,844,071	26,662,351
Cor. & inc. tax.	12,091	48,153	7,181,893
Miscellaneous	281,909	635,594	18,919,381
Total receipts	1,160,367	4,142,161	77,366,335
Expenditures	1,940,636	5,957,422	76,661,918
Surplus	....	....	704,416
Deficit	780,268	1,815,260	....

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Willys-Overland Company have ordered that $250,000 in cash be set aside from earnings to redeem preferred stock. Shareholders desirous of disposing of their stock are requested to make an offer to the Bankers Trust Company before noon on Aug. 20.

The Wolverine Copper Company produced 3,435,459 pounds of copper in the year ended on June 30, a decline of 4,914,853 pounds from the record of the preceding year. Total revenue of $484,061 was $842,439 less than in 1913, and net income aggregating $95,353 showed a decline of $506,151. The year's surplus was $81,076, and the total surplus amounted to $829,034.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, is asking proposals for the sale to itself, at prices not exceeding 110, 6 per cent. first mortgage twenty-year bonds of the National Car Wheel Company to exhaust the sum of $169,400. Offerings may be made until noon on Aug. 27.

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Total Assets, $187,915,000.

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Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st will earn from September 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A, 38 Park Row, New York City.
4½%

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

June 10, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock, payable Sept. 1, to stockholders of record at close of business August 10th. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
58TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
August 5th, 1914.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting, held July 20th, 1914, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company outstanding, payable on September 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. August 21st, 1914.

Checks for the above dividend will be mailed. P. R. ATKINSON, Treasurer.

119TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1st, 1914, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 10th, 1914.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 24, 1914.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable August 15, 1914, to stockholders of record August 10th, 1914, at 3:00 P. M. Checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 29, 1914.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Co.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 35.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors on the Preferred Stock of this Company, for the quarter ended June 30, 1914, payable to all Preferred stockholders of record as of Aug. 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed Sept. 1, 1914. ARTHUR J. RONAGHAN,
New York, August 1, 1914. Treas.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Co.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 19.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors on the Common Stock of this Company, for the quarter ended June 30, 1914, payable to all Common stockholders of record as of Aug. 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed Sept. 1, 1914. ARTHUR J. RONAGHAN,
New York August 1, 1914. Sec'y.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, Aug. 4th, 1914.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) per share for the month of August, 1914, was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable August 20th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1914.

DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., July 22, 1914.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw required in Eastern Department during nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1914, will be received here until 10 A. M. Aug. 7, 1914. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., Aug. 10, 1914, and then opened, for installation of beds and wire equipment for additional story, baggage and dormitory building. For specification apply to Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th, 1914.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Mortgage Twenty-five Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Denver City Tramway Company, Dated November 1st, 1908, Due November 1st, 1933.

The Denver Tramway Company, successor of The Denver City Tramway Company, hereby notifies the holders of the aforesaid bonds that it will pay, pursuant to Article VI. of the mortgage dated November 1st, 1908, securing said bonds, to the Successor Trustee under said mortgage, viz.: Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., on November 1st, 1914, a sum equal to one (1) per cent. of the principal of the bonds issued and outstanding thereunder, amounting to not less than one hundred ten thousand eight hundred thirty dollars ($110,830,) to be used for the redemption of bonds for the Sinking Fund provided for in the mortgage.

The holders of the aforesaid bonds are further notified that sealed proposals for the sale of such number of bonds as may be necessary to exhaust the moneys to be paid into the Sinking Fund, as aforesaid, will be received at Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., the Financial Agency of the Tramway Company, on or before the 24th day of August, A. D. 1914, and that those offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par and accrued interest, with a premium of five (5) per cent., will be accepted and paid for on November 1st, 1914, in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum to be paid, as aforesaid, into the Sinking Fund. In the event of the receipt of two or more proposals for such sale at the same rate, such rate being low enough to warrant acceptance, such proposals will be accepted in pro rata proportions.

Proposals for the sale of bonds shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, and shall be sealed and addressed to Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., with the following notation on the envelope: "Sealed proposal for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds of The Denver City Tramway Company."

Notice of acceptance of offers, or a part thereof, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $110,830 specified in this notice will be mailed on August 25th, 1914, to the makers thereof at the addresses designated by them respectively.

Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons subsequent to November 1st, 1914, attached, must be made at the office of Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y.

THE DENVER TRAMWAY COMPANY,
By THOS. KEELY, Treasurer.

The cause of the
WAR

Events in Europe during the last week have occurred with such bewildering suddenness as to make the war seem of spontaneous origin.

The last two volumes of The New York Times Index show, however, that the nations concerned have been preparing for the conflict for many months past.

The New York Times Index, issued quarterly, contains information regarding every article of importance that has appeared in The New York Times in the preceding three months, and is a guide to every metropolitan newspaper.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
Times Square, New York.

ANTI-FAT 'CURES' BRANDED AS FAKES

Department of Agriculture Tries Them on a Squad and Announces Flat Failure.

SOME EVEN GAINED WEIGHT

Harmful Ingredients in the Remedies — Dieting and Exercise the Only Sure Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Certain members of the clerical force of the Department of Agriculture—men and women—will read with relief in the current issue of the department's Weekly News Letter to Crop Correspondents that their trials and tribulations as members of the Government anti-fat squad are over. It will be announced that anti-fat cures are fakes, and that it is useless to continue experiments with the squad. Here is the department's dictum:

> The only ways that the department's specialists know of safely reducing flesh are rigid dieting and strenuous exercise, and these, to be effective, must be continued over a long period of time. The fat-reducing patient must eliminate from his diet fats, starchy foods, and sugar. In many cases it is not wise, because of other physical conditions, for fat people to attempt any rapid reduction in weight. As a general rule, diet and exercise are best directed by a skilled physician. Loss of flesh is by no means a blessing if accompanied by loss of health, energy, or strength.

It will be made known through the Weekly News Letter that for the last six months the Bureau of Chemistry has been experimenting with anti-fat cures on employes of the Department. The bureau undertook its investigation after it had received many inquiries about anti-fat remedies. The bureau organized a "squad of employes of the Department who wished to lose surplus flesh without injuring their health." The bureau's account of its experiments follows:

"One of the most widely advertised so-called prescriptions for reducing flesh was tried for a period of six months. The result was that two of the subjects under experimentation were obliged to stop after taking the medicine for two or three weeks, because of its injurious effect. The third subject gained 2½ pounds, instead of losing flesh.

"Another of the so-called remedies of a 'great obesity specialist' was tried. The subject scrupulously followed the diet list which accompanied this remedy and faithfully carried out the system of exercises recommended. After six months' treatment there was a reduction of eighteen pounds of flesh, but this the experimenters attribute to the fact that the subject ate no bread, butter, starchy food, pastry, sugar, or candy while under observation. The first month after discontinuing the treatment the subject gained ten pounds, and in three months was back to the original weight recorded at the beginning of the treatment.

"The circulars, letters, and other announcements of these so-called obesity remedies, which are published broadcast, in many cases asserted that a two-cent stamp is the only charge. Those sending the 2 cents to the supposed philanthropist who wishes to help other sufferers to get rid of surplus flesh commonly received a statement that 'the physician' or professor discovered this remedy in the wilds of some foreign country or received it from some famous Indian medicine man on his deathbed. Then after due praise of the effectiveness of the remedy the 'professor' states that he is willing to supply this wonderful treatment for a fee of from $15 to $25 a month. If the prospective patient does not answer immediately he is besieged with a line of follow-up letters, and finally as a great individual favor he is told that he can obtain this marvelous guaranteed flesh reducer for the sum of $2.50. In return for the reduced price, however, the patient must agree to tell all his fat friends about this wonderful means of shedding avoirdupois.

"Judging from the letters received by the department appealing to it to stop this practice under the Food and Drugs act, women are usually the victims of these 'professors.' The strong feature of most of the literature is that no dieting is necessary; the medicine is to do it all and the patient is told that he can eat all he wants and as often as he wishes, which is a strong inducement to most stout people.

"These preparations usually contain thyroids and a laxative. The thyroids may prove very hurtful unless given under the advice of a physician personally familiar with the subject's physical condition. The department has on record an instance where death has followed overdoses of preparations containing the thyroids.

"Other preparations contain poke root, (phytolacca,) a poisonous drug, and others, an analysis shows, contain nothing that could possibly have the slightest effect in reducing flesh.

"The promoters of one preparation assert that it secures most marvelous results by a process of elimination of foods without digestion. These people guarantee the reduction of a pound a day. A preparation of this character, if it did what its makers claim for it, would probably eliminate any need of digestion in the future.

"Another product, examination shows, consists principally of ordinary soap. The idea is to apply this locally with friction, and thus remove the fat wherever it may be in excess. A still more clever scheme provides chemicals to be added to the water in which the patient is to bathe.

"It is practically impossible to prevent the sale of these preparations in interstate commerce under the Food and Drugs act for the reason that the claims upon the packages are purposely so guarded as to evade action. The Post Office Department, however, has been instrumental in silencing some of these promoters by issuing fraud orders against them and denying them the use of the mails."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate, shifting winds, mostly s. over n. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. thunder showers; winds mostly light and variable.

La.—Cloudy Wed.; showers by night or on Thurs.; winds mostly light and variable.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Wed.; probably scattered thunder showers in n. and cen.; Thurs. showers; moderate s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex. and Utah—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Unsettled Wed., probably thunder showers; Thurs. cloudy.

Ark—Cloudy Wed., thunder showers at night or Thurs.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except probably showers Thurs. in w.

Ky.—Fair Wed.; Thurs. fair in e., unsettled in w.

Ohio—Fair Wed., warmer in n.; Thurs. unsettled and probably showers; moderate e. to s. e. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair Wed.; Thurs. unsettled, probably thunder showers; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Wed., warmer in e. and s.; Thurs. unsettled, probably thunder showers and somewhat cooler; moderate e. to s. winds, becoming variable by Thurs.

L. Mich.—Partly cloudy and warmer Wed., thunder showers at night or Thurs.; moderate s. e. to s. winds, shifting to n. w. Thurs.

U. Mich.—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Wed. afternoon or night; Thurs. probably fair; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Wed. night.

Wis.—Thunder showers Wed. afternoon or night; Thurs. probably fair and slightly cooler; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Wed. night.

Minn.—Thunder showers Wed., cooler at night; Thurs. fair; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Ia.—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Wed. or Wed. night; Thurs. fair.

Mo.—Thunder showers Wed. in w., Wed. or Wed. night in e.; Thurs. unsettled, probably showers.

N. Dak and S. Dak.—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Neb.—Fair in w., local thunder showers in e. Wed., somewhat cooler; Thurs. fair.

Kan.—Fair in w., thunder showers and somewhat cooler in e. Wed.; Thurs. fair.

BUSINESS WORLD

Exports Show Good Gains.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from New York last week were valued at $14,670,910, compared with $14,177,228 the week before. The total value of this year's exports to date is $535,210,243, against $546,131,698 in the corresponding period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port last week were valued at $609,881, against $197,769 in the previous week. The greatest amount of these goods shipped to a single country went to the Philippines.

* * *

Ask Postponement of Trust Bills.

On behalf of the Merchants' Association of New York, William A. Marble, its President, has telegraphed to both Senator O'Gorman and Senator Root of this State, and to Senator Francis G. Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, urging that, in view of the effect of the European situation upon our industry and commerce, further consideration of the pending anti-trust bills be postponed to a later session of Congress.

* * *

Comment on Dress Goods Prices.

The prices made for the Spring by a prominent dress goods corporation were the subject of comment in the market yesterday. It was said that the cut probably was made for competitive reasons. Selling agents expressed surprise that, with the complications abroad and the expected shortage of goods here, the corporation should institute such radical changes in quotations for Spring. The impression prevailed in some quarters that the quotations were based on the expectation of doing more than the usual volume of business, and other factors were inclined to the belief that the prices were made with the idea that there would be a further weakening of the raw material market.

* * *

Fighting Hurts Coal Trade.

According to what The Coal Trade Journal will say today, the war in Europe promises to have an unsettling effect on the local bituminous market for a while, owing to the necessity of absorbing a large quantity of coal intended for steamship use. The present demand for bunker coal is at a low ebb.

"The possibility of a labor shortage in the anthracite region arising from the exodus of mine workers to Europe has been thrust on the attention of the trade in the last ten days," it continues, "and, while it is too early to tell how serious this will be, retailers would do well not to ignore the matter when making their plans for Fall and Winter."

* * *

Children's Wash Suits Sell Freely.

Initial orders for the Fall received on children's wash suits are considered good, and there is more activity in the trade than was the case a short time ago. Manufacturers are looking forward to doing considerable business the coming season, and it is generally believed that the war abroad, which will tie up imports of these goods, will help a great deal in this respect. Because of this the American manufacturers are making preparations for an unusually strong demand and counseling the early placing of orders. Some anxiety is expressed on the score of the trimming and fabric ends, for a good part of the materials used, such as laces and embroideries for infants' wear, is purchased abroad.

* * *

Showcase Not "Usual Covering."

In denying a claim by C. A. Clark, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday held that an elaborate showcase containing pipes was not to be regarded under the tariff law as a "usual" covering. Collector Malone decided that the case was unusual, and accordingly took duty at the rate provided for such containers. The importer went before the board with the contention that free entry should be granted. It developed that the showcases were loaned to retail merchants by the owners for the purpose of exhibiting the pipes. As the latter are sold, new pipes are inserted in the holders in the cases. Judge Hay affirms the Collector, with the remark that the importer's claim is a "subterfuge."

* * *

Gray Goods Show Little Life.

Aside from some good purchases on the part of the bag manufacturers, business was limited in the local gray goods market yesterday. The bag purchases consisted of sheetings, they being taken in anticipation of a shortage of burlap as a result of the war and because of advancing prices on stock already held here. The bulk of the buying was done on 40-inch, 4.25-yard sheetings, and on 36-inch, 4-yard goods of the same construction. There are signs of a revival of the demand for fancy goods in the gray, which is attributed to the possibility of the removal of competition with foreign goods in the finished state. Staples were quiet, the bulk of the business done on them, which was small, being put through on goods offered by second hands. Prices are largely nominal.

* * *

Cotton Goods Curtailment.

Fault is being found in the local dry goods market with the way in which fine and fancy cottons in the finished state are being taken for the 1915 Spring season. The more novel effects in the new printed goods and in yarn-dyed merchandise have been fairly active, particularly clipped-figure effects in the latter goods, and some small business has been placed lately on plain fine cottons for use in domestic embroideries.

On the whole, however, the situation is unsatisfactory, and, unless there is a noticeable improvement in the demand in the near future, it is said, sharp curtailment of production will be the rule until cheaper cotton is available. The possibility of lower cotton as a result of the European situation and the present good crop is about the only rift in the clouds the manufacturers can see just now.

* * *

Effects of War on Piece Goods.

The effect of the European war on the piece goods market is awaited with considerable interest by selling agents here, as complications are bound to arise if the conflict lasts long. There is little doubt expressed that, with the transfer of the business placed with foreign mills to the domestic producers, prices will be advanced immediately. It is reported already that prices on foreign stocks are being put up.

On the other hand, domestic mills will have some troublesome factors to contend with in the limiting of the raw material and dyestuff supply. Makers of women's garments will be confronted with a difficult situation where large orders of foreign fabrics have been given, and in the state of uncertainty that now prevails they find it rather hard to predict the outcome. In the men's wear lines, conditions are not quite so unsettled and fabric sellers look forward to increased business as a result of the war.

* * *

Embroideries Sell Well.

Excellent business in laces and embroideries has been booked since the beginning of the European trouble, and wholesalers of embroideries say this is the first time in months that they have seen anything like a real demand. Some buyers were reported to be taking entire lots of favored laces and embroideries wherever they can get them, for stocks are everywhere lighter than for a long time and a scarcity of this merchandise is imminent.

Everywhere there was talk of higher prices, but it was difficult to find any importer yesterday who would give definite information on this point. One rumor heard was that the Lace and Embroidery Association had declared for a general advance of 10 per cent., but this report was denied by an officer of that body. He would not deny that individual houses were raising the prices asked for their goods, nor would he say definitely that the association in question would not take the action rumored.

"EAGLET'S" TOMB.

Suggestion to Move Body of Napoleon II. to France.

The question of the burial place of the poor little King of Rome, son of the great Napoleon, has been raised again in the Paris press. The Echo de Paris prints a letter from a correspondent in Vienna, in the course of which he writes:

"This morning, like every French visitor to Vienna, I thought I would go and see the tomb of the 'Eaglet.' It is a pitiful sight. There, amid so many beautiful tombs in bronze, richly decorated and decked with flowers, that of Napoleon II. was a melancholy spectacle. It is a plain tomb, without ornamentation, without a flower, (though there were plenty on the resting place of the Eaglet's mother—but, then, she was an Austrian,) and a copper plate alone tells the visitor that there lies the son of the Emperor of the French.

"In the presence of this desolation I was unable to restrain my emotion, and I bought some flowers and piously decked with them the tomb of the son of Napoleon the Great."

In comment on the subject The Echo remarks: "Is the 'Eaglet' always to be in exile, always a prisoner of the Austrians? His rightful place is under the dome of the Invalides, beside the father who cherished him so dearly. The Government would do well to ask for the return of this Frenchman to France. In a question of this kind politics have no place."

The "Eaglet's" life, it will be recalled, was a brief one, and mostly spent in exile. Born four years before the downfall of his great father, he was proclaimed King of Rome in his cradle. On the first abdication of the Emperor he was taken to Vienna by his mother, Marie Louise of Austria, and there he died at the age of twenty-one—an eaglet that never spread its wings.—Paris Correspondence London Times.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The annual entertainment and outing of the Southern Travelers' Association will be held at College Point on Saturday. The programme includes athletic contests, among which is a baseball game. In the evening there will be a Rhode Island clambake, and there will be dancing both in the afternoon and evening. The boat for the Point will leave East Twenty-fourth Street at 10:30 A. M.

Buyers were active yesterday at the clearance sale of embroideries held by Arnold B. Heine & Co., 11 East Twenty-sixth Street. Oriental nets, voiles, crepes, and organdies were freely taken. The terms of the sale, which will continue for two weeks, are net cash, with Jan. 1, 1915, dating.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.

AKRON—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. T. Tobin, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 87 West 26th.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.

ALLIANCE, O.—Spring, Holzworth Co.; J. S. Spring, ready-to-wear; Arlington.

AMSTERDAM—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Ferber, dresses, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

ARKANSAS CITY—Newman Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Stewart, dress goods, silks; Miss K. Greene, ladies' wear; E. G. Newman, domestics; Great Northern.

ASHEVILLE—Bon Marche; G. Lipinsky, dry goods; 17 W. 23d.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; Miss E. Mahoney, dry goods; G. W. Andrews, domestics, ribbons, notions; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Moritz Witz & Co.; M. Witz, & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, suits, skirts; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses', infants' wear, corsets; Gregorian. Cohen, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,199 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Miss B. Dooley, laces, trimmings; Breslin.

BILLINGS, Mon.—Hart Albin Co.; Mr. Albin, ready to wear; 1,133 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss B.

BERWICK—Berwick Stores Co.; L. M. Elder, furnishing goods; C. E. Ferris, muslin underwear, hosiery; Breslin.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Pesits; A. I. Abkowitz, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; York.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Finn, jobs, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Walters, jobs, skirts; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons' Co.; Miss Lyon, handkerchiefs; Miss Milliken, toys; Mr. Eaton, misses' skirts; Miss Buckley, leather goods; Miss Gillespie, jewelry; Mr. McCurdy, kid fabric gloves; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; F. M. Spear and Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' dresses; Miss Wolesky, ladies' neckwear; basement buyers—Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Tully, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, underwear, petticoats; H. E. Rust, embroideries, umbrellas; Miss C. Towns, hdkfs.; Miss A. McConnell, representing; 55 White.

BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; H. Norwell, silks, dress goods; J. Shepard, hosiery; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; 417 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, cloaks, suits; 60 West 33d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Bonnell, cottons, blankets; F. A. Fuller, Mr. Norris, furs; G. Papkee, underwear, petticoats, sweaters; A. Sanborn, ribbons; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; B. E. Taylor, housefurn. goods; P. J. Kiefe, ladies' coats, skirts; E. Lahty, laces, embroideries; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods, cutlery; Mr. Candler, Mr. Ruggles, representing; Miss Snelling, laces, (basement;) Miss Murphy, art goods, (basement;) Miss Mahoney, ladies' coats, skirts; Miss Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; Mrs. Gurney, infants' wear, (basement;) Miss D. Feeley, misses' waists; Miss Maynard, dresses; Miss Nugent, white goods; Mrs. Thurlow, misses' cotton underwear; Mrs. A.

DALLAS—Harris-Lipsitz Co.; J. H. Armstrong, dress goods, silks; 75 Leonard.

DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; Miss H. Wolff, muslin, knit underwear; 148 West 22d.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; N. S. Fechenbach, mfg. dept.; 19 East 24th.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Straus & Louis Co.; J. Straus, cloaks, suits; 1,170 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; A. Meiss, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; R. Elder, general mdse.; J. W. Scott, laces, hdkfs., gloves, umbrellas, ladies' neckwear; C. A. Buhl, cloaks, suits, furs; 2 Walker.

DAYTON—Adler-Childs D. G. Co.; C. C. Adler, cloaks, suits, millinery; McAlpin.

DAYTON—L. Traxler Co.; B. L. Bobbs, cloaks, suits; D. E. Bigelow, furniture; 116 W. 32d.

DENVER—May Co.; W. H. Whitfield, men's furnishing goods; 37 W. 26th.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss J. Tompkins, hosiery; E. H. Collins, house dresses, aprons, petticoats; 214 Church.

DES MOINES—B. Weinberg, jobs suits, silk dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

DETROIT—Hersey-Brennan Co.; T. A. Brennan, children's wear; Brostel.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furn. goods; 50 Union Square.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, knit goods, muslin underwear, gents' furnishings, kimonos; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—E. J. Hickey Co.; Miss K. L. Tracy, misses', infants' wear; Breslin.

DETROIT—E. Kern Co.; Miss A. Walker, cloaks, suits; Marie Antoinette.

EAUFAULA—Berringer Bros.; A. B. Berringer, millinery, ready to wear; Wallick's.

ELKHART—H. B. Sykes Co.; Mrs. M. Desmond, cloaks, suits; Somerset.

FARGO—Moody D. G. Co.; A. L. Moody, general mdse.; Park Avenue.

FAYETTEVILLE—P. J. Carney Co.; P. J. Carney, general mdse; Great Northern.

FREMONT—J. Joseph Sons; B. Joseph, cloaks, suits, furn. goods; 1,161 B'way.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—Trierke Merc. Co.; F. J. Klindt, women's ready to wear; 470 4th Av.

FORT SMITH—Boston Store; Mrs. K. Fink, millinery; 71 West 23d.

FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss A. Bellamy, cloaks, suits; H. H. Grattendick, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.; Flanders.

GADSDEN—Herzberg, Loveman D. G. Co.; L. Loveman, dry goods; Collingwood.

GALESBURG—Kellogg, Drake & Co.; J. C. Hart, cloaks, waists; Wellington.

GALESBURG—C. J. Larson, general mdse; Wellington.

GALVESTON, Texas—Garbade, Eiband & Co.; Mrs. F. Garrison, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.

GLOVERSVILLE—M. Lurie Co.; J. Lurie, dresses, waists; Room 823, 1,183 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; Miss O. B. Lynch, laces, neckwear, embroideries, gloves; 214 Church.

GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. J. Goodman, dress goods, silks; D. W. Hammacher, domestics; 1,170 B'way; Hoffman House.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss T. Rumsey, muslin underwear, corsets; 55 White.

GREENVILLE—Graham, Fagg & Co.; Miss V. Stovall, women's garments; 39 W. 32d.

GREENVILLE—J. Romonsky & Co.; J. Romonsky, general merchandise; Broadway Central.

HAMILTON—Mathes, Sohngen Co.; L. Sohngren, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.

HARRISBURG — Kaufman's underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, children's dresses, waists, petticoats; 15 East 26.

ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER — Duffy-Powers Co.; F. M. Thomas, cloaks, suits, dresses; 19 E. 22d.

ROCHESTER—Hickey-Freeman Co.; J. G. Hickey, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsey & Curr Co.; E. A. Fitzgerald, silk waists; F. H. Jones, pictures; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; E. Reeb, boys' clothing; 353 4th Av.; Aberdeen.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; M. Ehrlick, Fall dresses; 15 East 26th.

SCRANTON—J. Long Sons; Miss N. Ryan, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.

SEATTLE—Rhodes Co.; Mrs. A. Oden, millinery; 39 West 32d.

SEDALIA—Pupkin-Sals D. G. Co.; K. C. Solz, general mdse.; Cumberland.

SEDALIA—Pupkin-Solz Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. C. Solz, ladies' wear; Breslin.

SHREVEPORT—Hearne D. G. Co.; C. H. Ray, cloaks, suits, skirts; 114 5th Av.

SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive; D. L. Billings, notions, laces, ribbons; 1,133 Broadway; Longacre.

SIOUX CITY—Pelletier Co.; L. S. Meares, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 417 5th Av.

TALLAHASSEE—Levy Bros.; W. Levy, cloaks, suits; 212 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

TAMPA—Maas Bros.; A. Maas, millinery, carpets; 148 W. 23d; Collingwood.

TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz D. G. Co.; L. Uffenheimer, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

TIPTON—Shortle Dept. Store; G. Shortle, dry goods; Navarre.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; J. R. Fairley, carpets, rugs; Wallick's.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. N. Drummond, domestics, linens; 214 Church; McAlpin.

TOLEDO—New Ideal Shop; Miss F. Morgan, waists, costumes, dresses; Breslin.

TROY—W. P. Herbert, ready to wear; 6th floor, 60 West 33d.

JOBBERS, DEPARTMENT STORES AND CUTTING-UP TRADE

Pursuant to Our Business Policy of Long Standing to Hold an Annual Sale for the Purpose of Quickly Unloading Our Surplus Stock We Announce Our 1914

Annual
EMBROIDERY CLEARANCE SALE

From Tuesday, August 4th, to Tuesday, August 18th, inc.

Sale Will include Embroidered Voiles, Crepes, and Other Fancy Cloths,
TRANSPARENT ORGANDIES
AND
ORIENTAL NET TOP LACES from 2½ Inches to 36 Inches
At Extraordinarily Reduced Prices.

Sale takes place at our Salesroom,
11-13 East 26th Street, Madison Square North

Arnold B. Heine & Co.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Announce for Tomorrow August 6th
The First Presentation for the Trade of
Model Hats for Autumn
The Season's Innovations of Paris Are Reproduced
At $18, $22, $25 and Upwards
Third Floor

FOR YOUR COSTUME DEPARTMENT

we are now displaying a variance of Redingote, Basque and Russian Tunic models, such as your townswomen have been educated to demand.

Among them are many "special values," practically profitless to us, but created to help you in the opening of new accounts.

Largest assortment of Silk dresses to retail at $25.

PROPP & GERRICK,
115 West 30th St.

To the Trade Only—

Nickel Clutch Pencil, with clip, (as cut.) 5 inches in length, $7.00 per gross in 5-gross lots; $7.50 per gross in gross lots. Engraved, $1 per gross extra. Supply being limited, order early.

ARONSON BROTHERS,
170 Broadway.
Phone Cort. 3871.

Phil Gill Says:—

Buyers in doubt about their Fall line should come to my showrooms and see my three hundred models, from $8.50 to $35.00. All styles of fabrics and all sure sellers.

Phil S. Gill, Dress Value Creator.
39 W. 32d St. In the heart of the Trade.

Girdles Belts Sashes
Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of New York," 43-53 E. 21st St.
It will pay you to see our line.

WAR-WAR-WAR
IN EUROPE,
BUT NOT HERE

We are keeping cool and pursuing the even tenor of our business. Come in to see us. We have a big stock to select from.

Laces, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Neckwear

KROWER-TYNBERG CO., Inc.
Broadway, Corner 29th

MERCHANDISE 5 cents to $1.00

Everything for the 5 and 10c. Store.
Everything for the Bargain Basement.
Everything for the low price end of the department store.

300 SELECTED LINES.

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange,
10-16 West 20th Street, New York

Edwin P. Gleason's Son
Cotton Goods. Staples and Novelties.
75 and 77 Worth Street.

1915 Spring Lines in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics are now open for inspection by Jobbers and Manufacturers.

SEED VOILE—The season's newest fabric.
For Delivery Oct 1st-15th.

Panard NEW YORK

IF you are looking for
Quality
Style
Value
in Coats

We invite you to inspect our Lines.

THE PANARD COMPANY,
37-39 West 28th St.
Just Off Broadway.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
TELEPHONE 2436-2437 FRANKLIN, 13-15 LISPENARD ST.
Today, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale,
LARGE AND HIGH-CLASS STOCK OF
CLOTHING
CONSISTING OF
MEN'S, YOUTHS' & CHILDREN'S SUITS,
Made by Prominent Out-of-Town Manufacturers.
ALSO A VERY FINE LINE OF
PANTS and OVERCOATS

MARGULIES & MAAS,
26 West 20th St.
SKIRTS
The HIGHEST degree of INDIVIDUALITY in design—FINEST WORKMANSHIP. PRICES MODERATE.
MERCHANDISE OF MERIT

The Tivoli Coat
Sets the Pace in Style.
SEE IT TODAY.
H. SAMUELS & SONS,
33-35-37-39 West 34th Street,
(Oppenheim-Collins Bldg.)

500 WHITE DRESSES,
ALL NEW, LONG TUNICS,
To close very cheap.
PROPP & GERRICK,
115 West 30th St.

600 Assorted Sample Skirts in
RATINES, PIQUES AND LINENS,
to close out at $4.50 per dozen.
HIRSH BROS., 1161 Broadway.

Dresses in All Conceivable Fabrics and the Latest Styles,
For Immediate Delivery.
J. GLOCKNER & CO.,
115 WEST 30TH STREET.

HOSIERY SECONDS and JOBS
BEST MAKES ONLY.
EDWIN A. MAYERS, 229 4th Ave.
Telephone Gramercy 2355.

PATTERN HATS FOR THE TRADE
PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE.
ARTHUR LINDAU,
500 Fifth Avenue, at 42d Street.

CONTRACTORS ON SKIRTS.
BRING SAMPLES OF POPULAR STYLES AND PRICES. THE CONNECTICUT RAINCOAT CO.,
15 WEST 24TH ST.

A LABOR SAVER
FOR MANUFACTURERS
who lay up cloth in big lots.
Shuttle Machine Co., 18 E. 17th St.

AUTOS FOR HIRE.
Open and closed cars, 7 passengers.
Special Rates for July and August.
Col. 2893. Peerless Rental Service. 350 W. 50th.

ROBBINS BROTHERS
Wholesale Distributors
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Mattings.
427-429 Broadway, New York.

APRONS Dean's "Lockstitched"
Retail 25c to $3
W. H. DEAN CO., 45 East 17th St.

DO YOU
desire WAISTS that combine style, quality with real value? Call and see
PETER SAMUELS,
157 West 27th St.
Silks, Chiffons, from $3.00 to $6.75.

MISSES' and JUNIOR BASQUE SUITS.
JUNIOR SUITS $6.75 to $12.50.
Weinrib & Meirowitz,
112 W. 18th St.

The age of miracles has not passed! This can be demonstrated if you call on
KAHN & FRANK 573-575 Broadway, New York City.

SEE "JUMBO," The Biggest 50c. Tie in the Market,
at our Uptown Showroom, Between 25th and 26th Sts.
Jesse M. Weissman & Co.,
1131 B'way

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

An Unparalleled Opportunity for the Wallpaper Trade
ONE MILLION ROLLS OF
SUPERLATIVE WALLPAPER

to be disposed of in the greatest wallpaper auction sale ever held in this country. The Robert Griffin Wallpaper Company, whose name is a synonym and a guarantee for the finest products of the wallpaper maker's art, both as to texture and design, desire to dispose of the surplus stock, stored in their former warehouse at 11th Avenue and 38th Street, New York City, so as to permit them to carry only fresh stock in their new quarters in Jersey City. The stock to be sold consists of the regular stock-on-hand, a remarkably extensive and beautiful selection of papers in perfect condition. A few of the special designs are as follows: Japanese Leathers and Grasscloths, Special 30-inch Sanitary Washable Blends, including Aero-chromes, Grasscloth effects, etc., Hand-printed Cut-out Borders and Binders, Oatmeals, Imported English Cretonne Material, and a general line of their exclusive Novelty cut-out treatments of friezes and wallpapers. The property will be sold by Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at The Robert Griffin Wallpaper Warehouse, 437 Eleventh Ave., near 38th St., N. Y. City. The trade, both city and out-of-town, is cordially invited to attend. Goods will be sold absolutely without reserve, and will be ready for delivery immediately after the sale.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$1,500 note of A. L. Stone Manufacturing Co. dated February 11, 1914, payable 4 months after date.
$1,500 A. L. Stone Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds.

FEDERAL INQUIRY FOR FISH POUNDS

Navigation Along New Jersey Coast Menaced by Abandoned and Unlighted Piling.

RIVALRY WITH LINE MEN

Major Johnston, U. S. A., Taking Testimony at Hearing—State Commission Co-operating.

Major Edward N. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, representing the War Department in all matters affecting the navigable waters on the Atlantic Coast from Toms River, New Jersey, to Cape Charles, Virginia, has been sitting in a semi-judicial capacity at various places along the New Jersey coast, taking testimony in a dispute which may lead to a long-drawn-out fight in the courts.

In his capacity as engineer in charge of the navigable waters in an extensive district on the Atlantic Coast he had brought to his attention by navigators a year ago the menace to shipping caused by the failure of fish pound owners to light properly the piling of their fish pounds and their habit of abandoning disused pounds and leaving the piles in the water where they would wreck the hulls of vessels which might be driven upon them in rough weather or foul them while taking an inside course along the coast. The pounds were not charted for the information of navigators, and complaint was made that some of them were set even in recognized thoroughfares for ocean-going schooners and steam vessels, as in the passage through Five Fathom Bank, off Cape May County.

Major Johnston has since obtained ample evidence to sustain all these charges and has gleaned other information of a startling nature.

At a recent hearing held at Anglesea, Cape May County, Martin Long, a fish pound proprietor, admitted that he had built a pound in the recognized channel for vessels through the Five Fathom Bank because the "fish were running there" this year. Augustus Hilton of the Hilton Fish Company told Major Johnston that the charges made that there were hundreds of abandoned piles left standing in the waters of the Atlantic off the New Jersey shore, three or four feet below the surface of the ocean, was undoubtedly true, as until last year, when Major Johnston began to take measures to protect commerce, no pound owner had ever deemed it necessary to withdraw or destroy the pilings of abandoned pounds.

While Major Johnston developed much testimony as to the injury done to schooners and tramp steamers by the fish pound obstructions, the bulk of the testimony came from hook-and-line fishermen and purse-net fishers who ply the waters along the coast. They complained that the dangers from the pounds had made sailing at night too risky to be profitable, and that the pound fishermen had practically ruined hook-and-line and purse-net fishing.

To Protect Navigation.

Major Johnston began his investigations solely with a view of recommending to the War Department for adoption and enforcing such regulations as would further the pound fishing industry, which yields in revenue millions of dollars annually to citizens of New Jersey alone, and at the same time protect navigation along the coast. All permits for the location of fish pounds granted by him this year along the New Jersey coast contained the proviso that the pounds should be built under the supervision of an Inspector from his office, at Wilmington, and in a manner satisfactory to him, and that until Dec. 1, the end of the season, the pound should be kept lighted at each end at the expense of its owner, with lights at least equal to an eight-inch ship's anchor light, the offshore light being white and the inshore light red. All piling must be removed by Dec. 1 unless a month prior to that date an extension of the permit shall have been obtained, such extension of permit being conditioned upon provision being made for the proper lighting of the pounds throughout the Winter season. Major Johnston has determined that for Winter lighting thirty-day acetylene lights, such as are used upon Government buoys, shall be employed.

The regulations in force this year also contain a provision that failure to do any one of the things required shall act as a bar to the pound owner ever getting another permit to build a pound and shall forthwith revoke the existing license.

The Legislature of New Jersey at its last session created the New Jersey Harbor Commission and gave it authority to pass upon all plans for the erection of any structure in, or bounding upon, any navigable water within the limits of the State, and, therefore, pounds hereafter erected will have to be approved by the Harbor Commission when their location shall have been authorized by the Government Engineer.

The New Jersey Harbor Commission, through Commissioner Charles S. Boyer of Camden, has taken part in the fish pound hearings, and the commission has adopted resolutions indorsing the action of Major Johnson in insisting upon the guarding of navigation by the removal of pounds or the lighting of them through the Winter months.

Bitter Rivalry Exists.

These are the things which are upon the surface involved in the investigations, but the enginer had not gone far into the matter before he found that all along the coast, wherever pound net fishing was engaged in, there was being waged a bitter war between the pound-net men and the hook-and-line fishermen, and that in some sections, notably in the vicinity of the Five Fathom Beach fishing grounds, the fight was a three-cornered one. The pound-net men alleged that the reason they failed to keep lights burning upon their pounds was that the hook-and-line men would deliberately destroy them in order to make them lose their permits and throw open the fishing ground for general use. The purse-net fishermen contended on their part that in waters where the fish were running freely and they were wont to troll their purse nets, the hook-and-line men dumped sheet tin, packing cases, cement barrels, wire, and other refuse which fouled their nets.

The hook-and-line men, more than a score testifying at one hearing, alleged that the pound proprietors left piling stumps standing in the water so that smack fishing was unsafe along the shore, and that they interlaced the piles with wire cables instead of rope, so that if a small boat was driven in a fog or gale into the pound it would be upended upon the wire obstruction.

To this the pound men, through Augustus Hilton, head of one of the biggest fishing companies on the coast, asserted that wire was used between piles to fasten the pound nets upon, but that it was tied by ropes to the piles. Mr. Hilton charged that the hook-and-line fishermen who came to grief upon the piles were those who were trying to fish in the areas impounded.

"What possible objection could there be to any one catching fish in the pounds with hook and line?" asked Major Johnston, and then arose the question which involves the momentous questions of the public rights in fisheries.

Mr. Hilton replied to Major Johnston that the pound owners considered that they owned all the fish in the waters which they had staked off with their pound barriers, and that if he caught any person fishing in one of his pounds he would certainly prosecute him, and would expect the courts to sustain him and find the trespasser guilty of stealing his fish.

Major Johnston said he did not understand that the right to erect a pound gave any person a right of exclusive ownership over fish that were swimming in the ocean.

"I enjoy hook and line fishing," said Major Johnston, "and it has never occurred to me that I couldn't catch fish in any part of the ocean, without regard to whether pound nets were set beneath the waters or not."

"Major Johnston is right," said Secretary Ransom of the New Jersey Commission, who represented the State at the hearing. "The very question raised by Mr. Hilton was raised in the case of Arnold against Mundy, which was decided by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1821 and is the leading case in the State upon riparian rights. In that case it was decided that in all navigable streams, the coasts of the sea and the arms of the sea where the tide ebbs and flows, the right of fishery is common to all the people and that as the King of England, under the provisions of Magna Charta, could not grant several fisheries and exclude the whole people from the enjoyment of the waters and their products, neither could the State which succeeded to the royal rights upon the Revolution."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE DALE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Dale Company, manufacturer of electrical fixtures, 107 West Thirteenth Street, by Joseph Sapinsky, for these creditors: Steele & Johnson, $1,003; Royal Eastern Electrical Supply Company, $134, and J. H. White Manufacturing Company, $2,243. In 1910 the company had a strike which lasted for several months, and it was said to have lost $40,000. About a year ago the company gave up part of its manufacturing and opened a retail store at Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. Mr. Sapinsky said that the liabilities were $160,000, with nominal assets about the same, and actual assets probably $60,000.

THE BYRON COMPANY, INC.—A petition has been filed against the Byron Company, commercial photographer, 126 West Forty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Defender Photo Supply Company, $151; George Murphy, Inc., $249; G. Gennert, $62, and Herbert & Huesgen Company, $54. The liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,500.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.—Judge Grubb of the United States District Court yesterday appointed three receivers—Theodore H. Brice, Arthur R. Marsh, and Joseph M. Hartfield—for S. H. P. Pell & Co., cotton and stock brokers, of 43 Exchange Place, under a bond of $50,000, and authorized them to carry on business for twenty days. It was stated that the liabilities on the Cotton Exchange exceed $1,000,000. Besides the assets in the hands of the assignees, the firm has pledged collateral for loans exceeding $3,000,000.

CHARLES KRUMWIEDE.—Judge Grubb has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Charles Krumwiede, grocer, of 501 Columbus Avenue; bond, $3,000.

ABRAM L. CANFIELD.—William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, has recommended that a discharge from bankruptcy be denied to Abram L. Canfield, wholesale dealer in stoves and refrigerators, 97 Beekman Street, against whom a petition was filed on Jan. 28, 1911, on the ground that he made a false oath in verifying his schedules. Specifications alleging concealment of $10,000 assets, obtaining money by a false statement, failure to keep books, and false oaths regarding matters set forth in other specifications, have not been sustained. Mr. Canfield's schedules showed liabilities of $103,413 and assets of $67,229. Creditors who opposed the discharge were the Roseville Trust Company and Myer Berman. Mr. Canfield, it was asserted when the petition was filed, was caught by note sharps.

PATRICK J. HEALY.—Judge Grubb has vacated the discharge from bankruptcy heretofore granted to Patrick J. Healy of Hartsdale, N. Y., who formerly kept a restaurant and saloon at 2,463 Broadway, and the specifications and objections of eight creditors, with claims of $22,000, have been referred to Stephen H. Thayer, referee in bankruptcy, at Yonkers, for a hearing. Mr. Healy filed a petition on Feb. 24, with liabilities of $33,856 and assets of $10,237.

ISAAC CHAVES, shoe dealer, 817 and 893 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Modie Harris. He has been in business about four years.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt. The Smith Brothers' Granite Company of Barre; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $39,415.79; assets, $31,365.28.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allsop Heating Co.—McElravy & Hauck Co., $532.
Allen, James L.—I. Spector, $131.
Astra Painting Co.—Mathewson Lead Co., $356.
Birckhead, George E., Jr., and John M. Coleman—A. B. Aldrich, $542.
Booth, Ralph H.—W. H. Litchfield et al., $679.
Blitz, Benjamin—M. Veit, $172.
Butterfield, Joan—A. Diament, $104.
Carpenter, Orland F.—C. L. M. Greig, $814.
Convent Park Construction Co.—Mark Rafalsky & Co., $5,151.
Dym, Samuel—L. Tinfer et al., $127.
Eckhardt, Peter C., executor—S. A. Singerman, $1,323.
E. J. Conlin Co.—H. P. Hall, $191.
Hoffman, Edward—H. Heine, $2,448.
Hamill, James E.—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $113.
Hirsch, Morris—I. Levinsen et al., $826.
Himpler, Frank N.—Joseph Beck & Son, $218.
Hill, Flora E. and Thomas J.—Same, $129.
Herbst, George W.—Mecca Feature Film Co., Inc., $144.
Harrington, May—E. K. Stalle, costs, $120.
Kenny, Michael—National Surety Co., $138.
Keeley, John J.—S. B. Hoffman, $269.
Lichtenberg, Joseph—Barclay Realty Co., $186.
Martin, Cornelius—E. Hall, $174.
Minsker Realty Co. and Louis Minsky—Marcus Contracting Co., $497.
Mondscheim, Louis—Joseph Beck & Sons, $261.
Maskell, Edward A.—S. B. Hoffman, $299.
Same—S. Hoffman, $300.
Murphy, James T.—Sweet, Orr & Co., $206.
Partridge, Frank J., Jr.—C. W. Simpkinson, $162.
Richardson, Harold A.—C. I. Williams, $204.
Rafael, Henry—S. F. Rubbs, $719.
Robert Carter & Co., Inc.—Simplex Valve and Meter Co., $722.
Sewing Machine Salesmen and Collectors' Union, Naum Light, Nathan Kessler, Soloman Chess, Nathan Ralsky, Jacob Baronowsky, Alex Cubett, Max Oberlander, Aaron Lackowitz, Abraham Berman, Henry Thau, Emanuel Chimkas, and Abe Rosenbaum—Bank of the United States, $818.
Simon, Kaufman—Dartt & Co., $501.
Scollons, James L.—Samuel Wildes Sons Co., $112.
Skinner, Laura A.—E. G. Olmstead, $162.
Tucker, Lucia P.—R. McDonald, $2,519.
Volkmar, Joseph D.—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $451.
White, Edward M.—Charles & Co., $130.

In Bronx County.

Berg, Micke, and Violet Gardner—People of the State of New York, $2,000.
Braunstein, Abraham, and Leipsig Fur Co.—W. Hampel, $1,076.
De Filippo, Domenico, and Giuseppe Zibelli—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $174.
Wenigman, Ernest—C. P. Hallock, $222.
Zibelli, Gaetano and Giuseppe—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $249.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

A. C. & H. H. Hall Realty Co.—J. Kenny, May 23, 1914, $292.
Levy, Jacob—S. Constantine, July 9, 1914, $170.
Ozias, Blake—Burnham & Phillips, Inc., May 26, 1914, $10[illegible].
Swan, Kinsley—H. Nowak, May 16, 1913, $173.
Walter, Eugene—"Joseph," Nov. 23, 1912, $223.
White Fireproof Construction Co.—J. Jakob, June 22, 1914, $7,651.

In Bronx County.

Leicht, Adolph F., and Lillian I. Williams—S. W. Kain, Feb. 17, 1914, $41[illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

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AMERICA IS WORLD'S WEALTHIEST NATION

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SEVEN BILLIONS MORE A YEAR

This Country's Fabulous Strides Dwarfing Every Other Land's Growth, Sir George Paish Finds.

Bankers and students of finance every where are much interested just now in an article on the progress of banking throughout the world, contributed by Sir George Paish to his paper The Statist of London, extracts from Sir George's review of the banking situation have been made by the Department of Commerce at Washington and sent broadcast throughout the country in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

At no time in history, Sir George says, has the economic condition of the world improved as rapidly or as much as in the last hundred years. Progress has not been confined to one or two nations, the writer points out, but has extended around the world. While all countries have not advanced at an equal rate, all have progressed. Sir George finds that the United States has easily made greater advancement in wealth and population in the last century than any other nation, and is now nearly twice as rich as any other country in the world. The United Kingdom's wealth is estimated at $85,000,000,000, that of Germany at $80,000,000,000, while the accumulated riches of the American people reach the inconceivable figure $150,000,000,000.

"The wealth of the United Kingdom in 1814," writes Sir George, "was computed at about $12,500,000,000, while a conservative estimate would place it now at about $85,000,000,000, an increase of 580 per cent., while population has grown 130 per cent. The income of the British people in this period has increased 700 per cent.—from $1,500,000,000 to $12,000,000,000.

"The wealth of France has expanded 400 per cent.—from under $10,000,000,000 to nearly $50,000,000,000—while the country's income has risen from $1,250,000,000 to about $6,000,000,000, or 380 per cent., with only a 33 per cent. increase in population.

"The progress of Germany has been equally remarkable. A century ago there was no German Empire—only a number of German States whose aggregate wealth and income were probably less than those of France. Now United Germany is estimated to possess an income of nearly $10,000,000,000 and accumulated wealth of about $80,000,000,000. During the century Germany's population has grown from 24,000,000 to over 67,000,000, or 180 per cent.

"But if the economic welfare of the older countries has improved in this remarkable manner, the progress of the new countries is still more noteworthy. For the most part, the persons who migrated to them were inconceivably poor and destitute, and these have attained incomes and wealth much greater on the average than persons who elected to remain in the older countries. During the last 100 years the wealth of the United States has increased from about $1,750,000,000 to something like $150,000,000,000, or nearly 8,500 per cent.; and the income has risen from less than $500,000,000 to about $35,000,000,000 a year (6,900 per cent.), while population has grown from 8,000,000 to 98,000,000, an expansion of 1,125 per cent. The progress of the other young countries has been small in comparison with the growth of wealth in the United States; nevertheless, when one remembers the meagreness of the populations of Canada, of Australia, of the Cope of Good Hope, and of South America, and the smallness of their incomes in the early part of last century, the really wonderful advance in their economic well-being becomes apparent."

Writing of the comparative investments of nations and the extension of the international credit system, particularly the credit systems put in operation by Great Britain, France, and Germany, Sir George says:

"No group of countries has derived greater advantage from the credit system than the various agricultural States of the New World, which have obtained vast supplies of capital from Europe. It is evident that the young countries would have developed very slowly if they had been unable to borrow the capital needed by immigrants to place them on the land and in the mines, and thus to gain access to the inexhaustible supplies of natural wealth which these countries contain. The amount of capital obtained by the United States from abroad is calculated to reach $6,000,000,000, while the amount of foreign capital invested in Canada is about $3,500,000,000. In Argentina foreign investments of capital now exceed $2,500,000,000 and in Brazil about $1,500,000,000. In the whole of North and South America the investments of foreign countries are not far short of $20,000,000,000, including investments of the United States in Mexico, Canada, and other countries.

"Of this total, Great Britain has furnished about $11,500,000,000. Australia and New Zealand have been supplied with nearly $2,500,000,000 of foreign capital, almost entirely British, and South Africa with about $2,250,000,000. The capital intrusted to Russia, largely by France, but also by Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Great Britain is about $4,000,000,000.

"In the early part of last century the United States depended on Europe, and especially on Great Britain, for most of the new capital needed for its development. Today the accumulations of the American people are greater than those of any other nation. It is true that additional amounts of foreign capital are still invested in the United States, but the amount is insignificant in comparison with the country's own savings. The wealth of the United States is growing at the rate of about $7,000,000,000 per annum, whereas the investments of Europe in the country rarely exceed $300,000,000 in a single year, and in some years are nothing at all on balance.

"The annual growth of banking deposits in the United States in normal years is about $1,000,000,000; the issues of new capital by subscription, so far as the amounts are ascertainable, about $3,000,000,000; and the sums spent on buildings in the leading cities of the country alone reach $1,000,000,000. Allowing for a certain amount of duplication in these totals on the one hand and on the other for the large sums spent in buildings in all the small cities and villages, upon farm improvements, new factories, mines, lumber propositions, additional stock and machinery, etc., the rapidty with which the wealth of the United States is growing will be evident."

SOLD DEAD BABY'S BODY.

Undertaker Held in $1,000 Bail on Father's Charge.

Officials of the Charities Department and the Board of Health are watching the outcome of the case against Samuel Winter of 1,814 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, who was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday on the charge of selling the body of a child for anatomical study. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination today.

According to the information given the police by Isaac Muss of 605 East 189th Street, father of the child, he paid Winter, then an undertaker, $12.50 in November, 1912, for interring the body in a Hebrew cemetery, but Winter took it to the Harlem Morgue and there sold it for 50 cents for anatomical purposes, after which it was buried in Potter's Field.

E. S. Rothchild Operated On.

It was announced last night at the Public Bank of New York City that Edward S. Rothchild, President of the bank, was recovering from an operation for appendicitis at Mount Sinai Hospital.

TOO WORRIED FOR JURY DUTY

Judge Excuses Marine Underwriter with Many Cargoes at Sea.

E. J. F. Coleman, a marine underwriter, of 73 East 128th Street, told Judge Swann in General Sessions, where he was summoned for jury duty yesterday, that he was so worried over the risks on cargoes now on the seas that he would be unable to serve on a jury. Coleman, who is a member of the firm of William H. McGee & Co., agents for several marine insurance companes, at 77 Beaver Street, said that he had insurance on the cargo of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and on other cargoes carried by ships of belligerent nations.

"Every minute I spend away from the office means agony to me," he said. "I could not serve on a jury with my mind in its present condition."

Judge Swann excused Coleman from duty.

Verdict $100, Settlement $700.

McDermott & Hanigan of 108 Park Avenue were erecting a large building in Brentwood, L. I., when, on Nov. 18, 1912, an elevator collapsed and Ignatz Maczak was killed. Maczak's administrator brought suit and the jury gave a verdict of $100. Supreme Court Justice Jaycox set aside the verdict and was upheld by the Appellate Division. Yesterday it was announced that McDermott & Hanigan had agreed to give $700 in settlement for the accident. The money, which Surrogate Nicoll, sitting at Riverhead, decided to permit the administrator to accept in settlement, will be sent to Maczak's father, an Austrian, when it is safe to ship it.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

In re SS Titanic.
Ostenbridges<Erie RR.
USA<Wiener.
Motion P P Co<Thanhouser Co.
Sen Sen Chiclet Co<Ponselle.
Bronco<De Anebri.
Eames<H B Claflin.
Deiches<Bischof.
McBean<CNY.
Barry<Harpoon Sales.
Siegel Stores< Simpson Crawford.
Dodson<Hildebrant.
Schopflocher<Raspe.
Solinske<P & R Coal.
Farrell<Mendelsohn.
Parker<Societe Francaise.
Crown Cork<Gutman.
Siegel Stores<Simpson Crawford.
Douglass<Press Pub.
Arnica<German Consul
Wilhelmsen<Canadian V O.
Actreselskabet<Same.
Keystone Type Fdy<Wynkoop.
Goodwin Film<Lumiere Co.
Moseley<Monument Plaster.
Autopiano Co< Winter.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hazard<Horton.
McArdle<Reilly, (2 acts.)
Keith<Cowen.
McConnell<Barrett.
McCarthy<Domino M P Corp, (3 acts.)
Bayliss<Eberhardt.
In re CNY<Fieldstone Road.
Harper<Curlette.
In re Conrad.
Letwin<Levine.
In re Hearn.
Von Drann<Nathan.
Lawyers Surety<Ayrault.
Lorraine Am<Bell.
McNally<Bastine
Weinrib<NY Rys, (2 acts.)
Schmitt<Wolf Bread.
Sheridan< Greeley Sq Hotel.
Factor<Custen.
Harrison-Walker Ref<Kramer Imp.
Ocipowitz<L I Baron Co.
People<Thomas.
Cunningham<Blake.
Salka<Forest B & L.
Pesk<Merrill-Ruckgaber Co.
Glotzer<Burt R'lty.
Higbee<Higbee.
Greenbaum<Greenbaum.
Cohn<Cohn.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Marsh<Ward.
Peltyn<Fainsky.
Ladd<Un Royalties.
Lowenstein<Gimbel.
Anagast<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Torrens<Torrens.
Lowenstein<Gimbel Bros.
Lodwick<Du Jardin.
Gill Soap<Davidson.
Nahabedian<Ind. Con. Ice.
Phillips<Stone, (2 acts.)
Austin<Greeley Sq. Hotel.
Botts<Mercantile B'k.
Amend<Wolfram Wire
Casey<House & Home
Same<Same.
Macklowitz<Ellner.
Sullivan<Sullivan.
People ex rel Rosenberg<Waldo.
Strogahtz<Strogahtz.
Fox<Mulligan.
Lowenstein<Schnell R'ty.
NY Orthopaedic, &c, Hosp<Cohn.
Progressive Circuit<Baker.
Werbiwsky<Penn. Cement.
Fuchs<Greenfeld.
In re Walton.
Titus<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Allison<Heinze.
In re Vinguet.
De Tonnay<Van Dyke.
Buzley<Dalrymple.
Kaiser<Gormley.
Freese<Malnick.
Pike<Am Credit Ind.
Titus<Titus.
In re Lotito, (Rofrano.)
People ex rel Importers<Schneider.
Golden<Golden.
Pante<C Jacobs F & C Co.
Reid<Wuerfel.
Robb<Errett.
Stewart<Franchetti.
Sullivan<Roth.
Yanowitz<Yanowitz.
Stewart<Avenella.
In re Washington Sav Bank.
In re Kalt Lumber Co.
Flasterstein<Molir S P P Assn.
Humphrey<Humphrey

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

William H Taylor,
Fannie Brogan,
John Reilly,
Philip I Mickelman,
Minnie Hertz,
Sarah E Hawks,
Julia Levy,
Madelina Husser,
Simon B Sigesmond,

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Stillman<Fridiger.
Silberfeld<Klein.
Weitzman<Landau.
Ball Realty<Enos Co.
Silverstadt<Levison.
Horn<Neckar.
Ffucci<Mandelman.
Corcoran<Symonds.
Viscuso<French Line.
Egan<Maxwell.
Raff<Senfert.
Morgenthau Co<D'Annunzio.
West Side<Price.
Cadillac Hotel<And'ws
Kleppel<Greenberg.
Coffey<Thompson.
Smith<McCormick.
Mendelson<Wills.
Weinberg<Siegel.
Bilsky<No Am Films.
Citizens Bk<Eisenb'g.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Morris<Cohn, (2 cases)—Charles H. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Shurman<Shurman—Percival H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Davidson<Diamond—John Z. Lowe, Jr. Central Trust Co.<Rosson—Phoenix Ingraham. Mutual Life Ins. Co.<Hoadley—Wm. G. Brown. Corn Exchange Bank<Ensign Realty Co.—James A. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—In re Hyatt<Thomas Gilleran. Weisman<Arch Realty & Const. Co.—John Reilly. Lewisohn<McClellan—John H. Rogan. In re Gavin—Thomas J. Meehan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Arnold Thayer<Irving Cohen—H. C. S. Stimpson.

SUPREME COURT — Ford, J.—Fernando Wood<Nellie E. Peck—Lloyd Paul Stryker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Nolan<Hoffman.
Bausch<Gr N Shores.
In re Fairview Av.
Tweedale<Delatour.
Conroy<McEwen.
Gannon<McNulty et al
Brown<Brown.
In re 48th St.
Mansfield, G<Fromm.
Mansfield, N<same.
Carroll<McNaul Boiler
Aquino<Ten H Dept.
Hagarty<Moyka et al.
North<Wilcox.
Warschauer<McNulty et al.
In re Geiss.
In re Cunningh'm Rlty
In re Amer Mfg Co.
Recardt<Armour.
Cohen<Cohen.
Breschard<Breschard.
Peo of SNY<Cippoletti
Leonard<Menendez et al.
Walsh<Herschman et al.
Grant<Woodruff.
Sharke<McNulty, Inc.
In re Borough Bank.
In re Brandon<Sylv'tre
Bruce<Safe Realty Co. (2 acts.)
Jackatt<Shadbolt Mfg.
Vivo<Sweeny Mfg.
Shea<Dunne et al.
Murray<Mauceri.
Ressner<Wiloughby Con Co et al.
Gilson<Gilson.
Baldwin, &c<Norton et al.
Arcanum Cafe Co<Farley.
Tweedale<Delatour.
In re 81st St.
Morgan<Morgan.
Mendez<Farrell.
Am Tax Lien Co<Van Name et al.
Carroll<McNoull Boiler
In re So Flatbush Av RR et al.
Gladden<Archb'd & an
In re Brandish.
Mansfield<Fromm.
Miller<Miller.
Arm<Arm.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 11.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

HEROIN SELLER SENTENCED.

M. J. Sandor, Druggist, Gets Year in the Penitentiary.

Maurice K. Sandor, a druggist, of 890 Eighth Avenue, was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary yesterday by Justices Collins, Kernochon and McInerney for selling heroin without a license. Sandor was arrested on July 9 after he had sold 300 heroin tablets to May Morgan, an investigator in the drug crusade.

Sandor worked in collusion with Dr. W. A. Schock, who was convicted last week of a similar offense. Schock, it was asserted, would be in the rear of the store and would make out prescriptions for persons who entered to buy drugs. Schock was out on July 9 when the investigator called and Sandor, it was charged, made out the prescription himself.

Probation Officer Mullins told the court that he had found in Sandor's store in compliance with the Boylan anti-drug law a register, in which were recorded 195 patients for the first five days of July to whom 19,000 heroin tablests had been supplied.

BURGLARS AT CREMATORY.

Watchman Wins Fight for Mortuary Urns Worth $100,000.

Gold and silver mortuary urns in which were the ashes of bodies cremated at the Fresh Pond crematory were sought by two burglars who late Monday night assaulted David Mandau, night watchman at the crematory.

Mandau was making his rounds when he was confronted suddenly by two masked men. One of them leveled a revolver at the watchman's head and ordered "Hands up." Mandau complied until the men demanded the keys of the urn repository, when he rushed at them and with a small club struck the man with the revolver. The three men fought desperately, but under the watchman's blows with the club the two assailants finally retreated. A surgeon from the German Hospital attended Mandau.

The value of the urns is estimated at more than $100,000.

FINE YACHT STOLEN.

River Pirates Get $2,500 Craft of F. P. Dudgeon at Whitestone.

River pirates have become very bold in their operations along the Long Island shore, and last night two of them stole the yacht Beulah, belonging to Frank P. Dudgeon of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Whitestone. Mr. Dudgeon is a manager in a department store in this city, and recently went to Whitestone to live. His yacht, which is valued at $2,500, was moored near the Merritt dock.

Edward Reilly, a boatkeeper near the Merritt dock, saw two strange men aboard the boat, and when he made an investigation the men asked him how to start the engine. They showed him an alleged bill of sale. After this Reilly went aboard the boat and gave the men the information. Some time later Mr. Dudgeon learned of the disappearance of the boat, and a general alarm was sent out, but up to late last evening nothing had been heard of her.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

LAUREL HOUSE,
LAUREL HOUSE STATION,
Haines Falls P. O., N. Y.; famous Kaaterskill Falls; boating, tennis, rathskeller; daily dansant; lady and gentleman instructors; modern society dancing; accommodates 300; garage; booklets. A. C. INGLESSI.

NEW YORK—Millbrook.

MILLBROOK INN
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
SPECIAL RATES JULY AND AUGUST
Also Hotel Hawthorne, 70 W. 49th St.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

THE MAPLE DALE, Kiamesha, N. Y.—Every modern improvement; high elevation; Kosher cuisine; booklet. Wm. Coleman, Prop.

SUMMER CAMPS.

CAMP ANNUNG FOR GIRLS AND ADULTS.
North Water Gap, Penn.
Summer colony sports and out-of-door life; reasonable rates.
Miss Anna E. Sigafus, Head Guardian.

FOR SALE.

Army-Navy Auction Bargains

COTS, . . $ .95 up
Shoes, pr. 1.85 "
Team Harness, . 21.85 "
Leggins, pr. . . . . . .18 "
SADDLES, ... 9.00 "
Dunnage Bags. . . .95 "
Mess Kits, . . $ .45 up
HAVERSACKS, .10 "
New Uniforms, 1.50 "
Revolvers, . . . 1.65 "
Swords, ...85 "
7 Shot Carbines, . 2.95
Colts Cal. 45 Revolvers, $7.45 up Cart. 1c. ea.
Mauser Sporting Rifle, $11.85 Cart. 2c. ea.
Army Breech Loading Rifle, 98c. Cart. 2c. ea.
Army Tents to Hire. Free Circular
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'dway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form a corporation "for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom; and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby;) also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps, or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes, and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, including insurances upon automobiles whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect re-insurance of any risks taken by it," as expressed in Section 110 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 29th, 1914.

M. A. Stone,
L. R. Bowden,
John J. Kline,
C. V. Meserole,
J. S. Frelinghuysen,
J. A. Mets, Jr.,
C. A. Garthwaite,
E. C. Ochs,
A. P. Kortheuer,
A. Whelpley,
G. F. Hutchings,
Louis C. Habig,
Garrett W. Van Cleef.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT STERLING STABLE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to STERLING GARAGE & STABLE CO., INC.

Dated New York, July 16th, 1914.

STERLING STABLE CO.,
By C. P. KIMMEY, President.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS F. O'BRIEN, deceased:

Please take notice that the undersigned intends to apply for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Thomas F. O'Brien, deceased, late of the City of Albany, New York, and

You are hereby notified, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Newton B. Van Derzee, Surrogate of the County of Albany, dated July 20, 1914, to present your claims against the estate of the said decedent to the Honorable Surrogate of the County of Albany on or before the 31st day of August, 1914.

ELLEN CALLAHAN, Petitioner.
DENIS R. O'BRIEN, 165 Broadway, New York City, Attorney for Petitioner.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WORMSER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISIDOR WORMSER, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, No. 22 William St., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of August, 1914. ANGIE L. WORMSER, Executrix.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attys. for Executrix, 22 William St., N. Y. Co.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

FOREST HILLS INN
New Fireproof Hotel
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City.
Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.
FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

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"New York's Popular Resort-by-the-Sea"
Half hour by train, hour by auto.
THES DANSANTS Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 6 and evening dances under the personal direction of MISS EMILY J. SEMPLE.
Special Music for all the modern dances.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
Now Open. *European Plan.*
ALL SEASHORE ATTRACTIONS.
FAMOUS OUTDOOR RESTAURANT.
TENNIS, BATHING, FISHING.
Joseph P. Greaves, Mgr.
TELEPHONE CONEY ISLAND 1000.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found.
Every outdoor and indoor amusement. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service, 35 minutes to Penn. Station.
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HUNTINGTON BAY LODGE
—ON—
HUNTINGTON BAY, L. I.
ACCOMMODATION, 100.
American Plan, $21 to $25 weekly.
BATHING, TENNIS, GOLF, DANCING.
COMMUTING DISTANCE.
TEL. 200 HUNTINGTON.
N. Y. Office, 18 East 34th Street. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

WHY STAY IN TOWN THESE HOT DAYS?
The Gramatan is the ideal Summer home for New York business men. 28 minutes from Grand Central. Coolest spot near New York. Special rates for bachelors during August. Golf, tennis, and every outdoor sport.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Situated 300 feet above sea level, 22 miles from New York; fast electric train service. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Salt Water Bathing. Swimming pool, billiards, bowling, ballroom, grill. Rates and booklet on request.
Under personal direction of
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.
Telephone White Plains 2300.

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Travelers Held in New York Will Find the
Helderberg Inn
ALTAMONT, N. Y.,
Less than 5 hours from New York City.
Cool, Comfortable and Convenient for a Few Weeks.
Rates Reasonable. Address the Inn.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 *Ft. Elevation.* 100 *miles from city.*
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
Season June 10 to October 1. Address C. D. Curtis, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Orange County.

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.
HILLCREST HALL
HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
HOTEL, COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS.
Altitude 1,200 feet; 49 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; Cottages, housekeeping or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long distance 'phone. Booklet. HARRY A. GOFF.

NEW YORK—Pawling.

SPEND YOUR VACATION on the links of the
DUTCHER HOUSE PAWLING N.Y. GOLF
LELAND W. BLANKINSHIP, Manager.
Mr. Ward G. Foster, Lord & Taylor Building, New York Representative.

NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO N. Y.
MIZZEN TOP
Hotel and Cottages.
ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL,
SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, PAWLING, N. Y.
90 minutes from N. Y. City; 1,200 feet elevation.
A PICTURESQUE NINE-HOLE GOLF COURSE.
The best stop on the most direct route from New York to the Berkshires.
W. P. CHASE.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

Sanitary Saranac Lake, (Adirondack Mts., N. Y.) Information, Sec. Board of Trade.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps. G. FRANK COPE.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Coolest Location in Atlantic City
OSTEND
Occupying entire block of ocean front and connected with the famous Boardwalk; in the popular Chelsea section; capacity 500; unusually large, cool rooms, with unobstructed view of ocean from all; every appointment and comfort; sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel; notable cuisine and service; orchestra of soloists; dancing twice daily; social diversions; special, $17.50 up weekly; illustrated booklet mailed; auto meets trains; entirely new management by owners. John C. Gossler, Manager.

KROWER - TYNBERG CO., INC.,
BROADWAY AT 29TH STREET.
Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600
INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL
TENNIS · BOATING · SURF-BATHING
NEW ARBOR DANSANT.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING DANCING, DIRECTED BY HARRY SIMONS STUDIO

ELBERON
AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

NEW HOTEL MERION FIREPROOF
Vermont Av. and beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Unexcelled cuisine. Special terms—$17.50 up weekly. Bus at trains. C. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

New Monterey
North Asbury Park, N. J.
Will Remain Open Until After Labor Day.
250 rooms with private bath and hot and cold sea water connection.
100 rooms with hot and cold running water. Long-distance telephones in all rooms. Surf Bathing—Sailing—Fishing. Daily concerts and dancing.
S. O. Dennis, Asst. Manager. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Telephone 1600 Asbury Park.

OCEAN SPRAY HOTEL Unobstructed view of Ocean and Lake. 211 Lake Ave. Cool, Comfortable, Commodious. Cuisine Unsurpassed. Booklet. E. Foley, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

Essex & Sussex
Modern and Beautiful
Cottage System and New Hotel Now Open.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Mgr.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

Elmwood Hotel
43-45 So. Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE,
35 minutes from Broadway, will give you room with private bath and first-class board, for two people, $18.00 to $30.00; for one, $10.00 to $15.00. Call or 'phone 2085 Orange.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

The Edgewood
At Greenwich, Conn.
To those who have postponed leaving town and who desire to remain close by we would suggest an inquiry in regard to special and attractive inducements at
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"
From Now Until October 1st
Ownership Management insures highest standard of service throughout.
The Edgewood Motor will make daily trips from Hotel Vanderbilt. Bookings taken at Hotel Office.
FINE AUTO RUN OF 28 MILES.
Golf Links. Modern Dancing and all outdoor and indoor amusements provided.
The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners
Also
The St. Charles, New Orleans
"FINEST ALL YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

In the Berkshires
RED LION INN
Stockbridge, Mass.
Fine 18-hole Golf Course.
Splendid Roads.
Good Tennis.
Allen T. Treadway, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

SOUTHFIELD POINT CLUB STAMFORD, CONN.
Designed for an exclusive patronage. A new house with every modern convenience. 5 minutes by trolley to station, 50 minutes to N. Y. Directly on the water, with white sandy beach. Golf, tennis; excellent boating. Garage. W. B. Stubbs, Noreco Hall, 114 West 79th St. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

Passaconaway Inn
York Cliffs Maine
Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool, picturesque Summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden. Excellent Orchestra. Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Cottages For Rent. State road now completed to this hotel.
W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

Dirigo House, Long Island, Casco Bay, Me
MRS. J. PERRY, Prop. Booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

Elevation 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Three hours from N. Y., on D., L. & W. Autos from station. In 2,000-acre Park. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Tennis, and Baseball. Dancing. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelors' rates. Ideal motor trip.
ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa.
37 B'way, Tuesdays, 11-1. Rector 2550.

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Greatly enlarged; finest location in Pocono Mountains; rooms en suite, with bath; electric lights, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage; illustrated booklet; Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco station. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mount Pocono.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. Open All Year. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

PENNSYLVANIA—Northampton County.

Manunka Chunk House.—Modern; cool, comfortable; beautiful island farm, Delaware River, below Water Gap; excellent table; large rooms; also private bungalow; fine fishing, bathing, dancing, tennis; moderate terms. Mrs. Brisbane, Mt. Bethel, Penn.

CANADA.

Royal Muskoka Hotel, Muskoka Lakes, Canada
Rest, comfort and beautiful surroundings in the heart of Ontario's magnificent lake and pine-clad island region — Muskoka. Over night from Broadway. Golf, tennis, boating, fishing, DANCING. How to get there, rates, from B. E. Laciar, Mgr., Royal Muskoka P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ontario.

What the War Means To Us.

FROM this distance, sheltered by neutrality, the people of the United States seem to be merely lookers-on in the greatest struggle in history.

But we are intimately interwoven in the effects of the war. Just how is told in a striking interview with Prof. Alvin S. Johnson of Cornell University, one of the leading economists in the United States. Every one should read this important and exceedingly interesting article.

Germany's Campaign Foretold.

A short time ago Gen. Friedrich von Bernardi of the German Army, an expert writer on military affairs, wrote a book about Germany's next war. He told what the Kaiser's army would do. How much of a prophet he was is shown in an article in

Next Sunday's Times

IMPORTANT—The Pictorial Section will contain several pages of reproductions of photographs bearing upon the European situation. Order next Sunday's Times in advance to be sure of getting it.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of Croton St, 90.5x49.9; Isaac Weil to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 136th St, 99.11x100; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Realty Mortgage Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $180,000,) June 27; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

LEWIS ST, 82 and 84, e s, 185 ft s of Stanton St, 40x100; Frances M. Scott to Theresa Lemmon, 319 West 94th St, (mtg $4,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 22.5 ft n of 44th St, 19.8x75; Hattie L., wife of George W. Chamberlain, Hinsdale, Mass., (mtg $21,000,) B. & S., Aug. 3; attorneys, Hastings & Lyon, 141 Broadway....$1

NAGLE AV, n e corner of Arden St, 110x134; Hensle Construction Co. to F. Monroe Dyer, Closter, N. J., (mtg $160,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100

PARK AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x90; Morris Heimerdinger to Operating Realty Co., 1,064 Lexington Av, Aug. 3, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

ROOSEVELT ST, 62, e s, 25x50; Anna M. Paris, heir of Mary E. and John D. Paris, to Thomas H. Messenger, Glen Ridge, N. J., and William M. Huekel, Manhasset, L. I., executors of Matilda McLean, quitclaim, May 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna M. Paris and Mary A Green, heirs of Mary E. and John D. Paris, to same, quitclaim, May 23; attorney, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas H. Messenger and another, executors of Matilda McLean, to Bernard Golden, 4,820 18th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Aug. 3; attorney, same....$7,000

WATER ST, 152, s w corner of Maiden Lane, (180-82,) 21.6x62x21.3x62; Cronella Realty Co. to Henry C. Hallenbeck, 97 Gates Av, Montclair, N. J., (mtg $26,000) Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

WAVERLEY PLACE, 156, s s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.2x97; Maybell B., wife of Frank J. Titus, to Mary G. Beeker, 533 West 152d St, July 24; attorney, G. Reynolds Gibbons, 156 Broadway....Gift

WEST END AV, 510, e s, 62.2 ft s of 85th St, 20x80; Simon Uhlmann to Mayer & Mayer, Inc., 120 West 86th St, Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mayer & Mayer, Inc., to Paterno Investing Corporation, 272 West 84th St, (mtg $23,000,) Aug. 3; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

3D AV, s w corner of 108th St, 25.10x75; Gussie Rosenberg to Benjamin Abraham, New York City, all liens, Oct. 4, 1909; address, 116 Nassau St....$1

10TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Joseph B. Adler and others to Partola Manufacturing Co., 160 2d Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, I. Dobroczynski, 309 Broadway....$100

11TH ST, s s, 197.7 ft w of Broadway, 21.3x—; Charles L. Taylor and another, trustee, and executor, to Catherine L. T. Whittemore, 305 West 84th St, July 31; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$1

21ST ST, s e corner of Marginal St or 11th Av, 84x84 to avenue x93; William W. McLaughlin to John J. Halpin, 56 Clark Av, Far Rockaway, L. I., quitclaim, July 25; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$1

21ST ST, s e corner of Marginal St or 11th Av, (widened,) 33.9x87.4 to e s of avenue x98.8, gore; Hy. Halpin to John J. Halpin, 56 Clark Av, Far Rockaway, L. I., b. and s., July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Halpin to same, b. and s., July 31; attorneys, same....$1

25TH ST, 308 West, s s, 122.6 ft w of 8th Av, 40x98.9; L. J. Kreshover, Inc., to Reliant Holding Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $36,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

28TH ST, 129 West, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; 130 West 29th Street Co. to L. J. Kreshover, Inc., 112 West 28th St, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

62D ST, 22 East, s s, 58 ft w of Madison Av, 21x100.5; Isaac Adler to Robert H. Gay, 30 West 44th St, all liens, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

82D ST, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Josepha B. Hitze to Julius Steger, 16 Gramercy Park, (mtg $19,500,) Aug. 4.$1

88TH ST, s s 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.8; Charles L. Taylor and another, individually and as executors, to Louisa T. McCutcheon, Edgeworth, Penn., July 31; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$1

97TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.11; Rosa A. C. Maher to Edward S. Frith, 1,373 President St, Brooklyn, July 31, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, W. H. Hagen, 49 Wall St....$1

100TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 78.3x25.11; Jonas Weil and others to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, July 31; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St....$100

121ST ST, s s, 320 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Jonas Weil to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, July 30; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, July 30; attorney, same....$100

123D ST, 402 and 404 East, s s, 88 ft e of 1st Av, 36x100.11; Diedrich Meyer to James R. Clarke, Ludlow, N. Y., and William H. Clarke, Great Neck L. I., (mtg $10,072,) Aug. 4; attorney Albert L. Phillips, 99 Nassau St....$1

140TH ST, 235 West, n s, 547 ft w of 7th Av, 28x99.11; Hans J. Widness to David Weingarten, 185 Central Park West, (mtg $2,000,) all liens, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, 50x105; Eberhardt & Podgur to Patrick H. J. Daly, 939 President St, Brooklyn, Aug. 3, (mtg $77,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

BRIGGS AV, w s, Lots 220 and 221, map of J. S. Woods, Williamsbridge, 50x91.6x50x92.6; Vincenzo Gallo to Francesco Gallo, 311 East 60th St, Feb. 11; attorney, E. M. Vicker, 192 Broadway....$1

DECATUR AV, w s, 225 ft n of 209th St, 25x100; Peter Grakas to Nicholas Grakas, 515 East Tremont Av, Jan. 4, (mtg $4,000;) attorneys, Martin & H., 265 Broadway..$100

EAGLE AV, w s, 128 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.2; Daniel E. Seybel to James S. Segrave, 713 Eagle Av, March 6, (mtg $6,000;) attorneys, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row....$1

GRAND AV, e s, 100 ft n of North St, 25x100; James J. Ryan to Agnes K. Ryan, 65 Fort Washington Av, July 2; attorney, James J. Ryan, 65 Fort Washington Av..$1

LIEBIG AV, e s, 150 ft s of 260th St, 50x95; Frederick P. Hummel to Sophie Hummel, 22 Marble Hill Av, June 28; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av....$100

LOT 590, map of Gleason property; Robert Anger, individually and as executor, to Margaret Feitner, 2,349 Waterbury Av, June 4; attorney, M. Rembaugh, 1 Broadway....$1

LOTS 417 and 418, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Bruno W. Kirschner to Katie B. Kirschner, 151 West 129th St, July 31, (mtg $2,587.50;) attorneys, Hamburger, G. & F., 132 Nassau St....$1

LOTS 682, 683, and 701, map of Gleason property; Mary Bonn to River Realty Co., 1,005 East 180th St, Oct. 4, 13 mtgs, $735; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St....$100

LOTS 649 to 654 and 684 and 685, map of Gleason property; William Heinrich to River Realty Co., 1,005 East 180th St, July 14; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St....$100

MADISON AV, s s, 50 ft w of Williams Av, 25x100; James J. Ryan to Agnes K. Ryan, 65 Fort Washington Av, July 2; attorney, James J. Ryan, 65 Fort Washington Av..$1

MOTT AV, e s, at dividing lone of land of Henry K. Morris and land of J. L. Mott, 50x108; also 138th St, s s, 175 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; also Washington Av, w s, being Lot 420, map of Unionport, 100x216; Charles R. Lawson to Charles F. Minor, 26 East 120th St, July 29, (mtg $21,500;) attorney, H. A. Knox, 233 Broadway....$1

PARK AV, n e corner of 216th St, 100x150; Josephine A. Stewart to Adelia M. Valentine, West Orange, N. J., July 30, (mtg $16,000;) attorneys, D. Stewart, 203 Broadway....$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,069, w s, 37.6x100; Peter Freess to Harry Weinstein, 1,371 3d Av, July 30, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,200, e s, 16.8x116.3; James J. Ryan to Patrick J. Ryan, 2,200 Valentine Av, July 2; attorney, James J. Ryan, 65 Fort Washington Av....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 444 ft s of 171st St, 21x150; Peter C. Ritchie to Annie C. Ritchie, 1,451 Washington Av, June 29; attorney, Theodore Maumeister, 35 Nassau St....$1

WILKINS AV, w s, 271.10 ft s of Intervale Av, 80.7x101.11x73.11x80; Utility Realty Co. to Isaac Weil, 204 West 110th St, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

TH ST, w s, extends from 15th to 16th Av, Wakefield; Hattie L. Chamberlain to George W. Chamberlain, Hinsdale, Mass., Aug. 3; attorney, Hastings Lyon, 141 Broadway. $1

108; part of Lot 236, map of Unionport; also TH ST, w s, extends from 16th to 17th Av, 228x205; Hattie L. Chamberlain to George W. Chamberlain, Hinsdale, Mass., Aug. 3; attorney, Hastings Lyon, 141 Broadway...$1

TH ST, s s, at n w corner, Lot 235, 25x108, part of lot 236, map of Unionport; also 10th St, s s, 25 West, n w corner, Lot 235, 25x108, part Lot 236, same map; also Pelham Road, e s, 100 ft n of Lee St, 75x100; Otto R. Burger to Marie E. Brupbacher, 2,011 Mapes Av, July 7, mtge $2,500; attorney, J. J. Spett, 56 Liberty St....$1

4TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 25x99.9; Sadie Weinstein to Peter Freess, 1,148 Brook Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $15,000;) attorneys, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av....$100

D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Webster Av, 42x8.8x41.11x95.10; Lombardy Realty Co. to Frederick H. Levey, 323 North Broad St, Elizabeth, N. J., May 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

TH ST, n s, 19.10 ft e of Belmont Av 40.2x irregular; Rosina Cavaliere to Vincent Giammattasio, 225 East 110th St, July 30, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 129.7 ft s of 151st St, 26x100; Adolf Eckstein to N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, 5 years, 4½ p. c....$16,000

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 113.11 ft w of Market St, 24.11x—; Lewis Adelson to Benjamin Rinaldo, 509 Cathedral Parkway, Aug. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$10,000

LEWIS ST, e s, 185 ft s of Stanton St, 40x100; Theresa Demmon to Thomas S. Ollive, 23 West 74th St, 3 years, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$12,000

MAIDEN LANE, s e corner of Nassau St, 16x41.4; Henry Rubinstruck to Samuel R. Weiser and ano., trustees, 330 West 57th St, 5 years, Aug. 3; attorney, Charles Benner, 100 Broadway....$30,000

PARK AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x90; Operating Realty Co. to Morris Heimerdinger, 81 East 79th St, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$14,000

ROOSEVELT ST, 62, e s, 25x50; Bernard Golden to Samuel Miller, 35 Catharine St, Aug. 3, due July 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

WEST END AV, e s, 62.2x55.5x20x80; Mayer & Mayer, Inc., to Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, 416 Lafayette St., 3 years, Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$23,000

10TH AV, s e corner of 18th St, 25x—; 10th Av, 124, e s, 22.4x100; Lycon Realty Co. to Alicia A. Hentze, 428 East 58th St, July 31, prior mtg $37,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James A. Lynch, 51 Chambers St....$3,000

10TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Partola Mfg. Co. to Joseph B. Adler, 752 East 19th St, prior mtg $16,000, due Feb. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; Aug. 1....$2,000

21ST ST, s e corner of Marginal St, 33.9x—; John J. Halpin to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Aug. 3, 3 years; attorney, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$9,000

25TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft w of 8th Av, 40x98.9; Reliant Holding Co. to L. J. Kreshover, Inc., 112 West 28th St, prior mtg $25,000, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $5,000

40TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of 6th Av, 30x98.2; Fannie D. Wylie to Metropolitan Museum of Art, 5th Av. and 82d St, July 30, prior mtg $90,000, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$30,000

62D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.5; Sixty-second Street Co. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c....$300,000

62D ST, s s, 58 ft w of Madison Av, 27x100.5; Robert H. Gay to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 3, due as per bond....$50,000

68TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Thomas F. Devine to John J. Dietz, 155 East 88th St, July 24, 3 months; attorney, H. B. Goodstein, 38 Park Row. $40,000

Bronx.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 873, n s, 25x100; Anna Atte and another to Samuel J. Ashley and another, 747 St. Nicholas Av, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,500

FOX AV, w s, 200 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Louis Pugliese to Mary Anderson, 1,847 Bathgate Av, Aug. 3, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. F. Matthies, 506 East 175th St. $2,000

LOTS 649 to 654, map of Gleason property; River Realty Co. to Katie W. Schunk, Great Kills, N. Y., July 14, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St....$3,000

LOT 336, Block 10, map of Tremont Terrace; Poplar Realty Co. to Margaret Wilson, 111 West 76th St, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$500

LOT 336, Block 10, same map; same to Miriam Wilson, 111 West 29th St, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney same....$500

RAILROAD AV, n w corner of Jefferson St, 125x122.6x265.6x358; Empire State Woodworking Co. to Vincent S. Lippe, 560 West 165th St, July 27, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Vincent S. Lippe, 150 Nassau St. $3,000

SIMPSON ST, w s, 367.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 43x106.5; Freeman Street Co., Inc., to Elsie C. Rohmann, 27 Webster Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, M. Mayer, 27 Cedar St....$5,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of 178th St, 25x90.11; Patrick J. Cleary to Phebe S. Peters, 109 West 86th St, July 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

VYSE AV, e s, 75 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church, N. Y. City, to Royal Bronx Realty Co., Inc., 1,126 Walker Av, Aug. 1, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av....$3,000

WILKINS AV, w s, 271.10 ft s of Intervale Av, 80.7x101.11; Isaac Weil to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, prior mtg $49,000, July 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$9,000

160TH ST, n s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100.8; Robert J. Moorehead to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Aug. 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$30,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MADISON AV, 620, all; 59th Street and Madison Avenue Co. to S. Cushman's Sons Corporation, 2 years from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Gordon & Rogers, 141 Broadway....$9,750

WARREN ST, n s, Lot 438, map of Church Farm, 25x100; Ambrose E. Barnes and another to Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, 187 Fulton St, all title to buildings on leasehold; attorneys, Jay & C., 48 Wall St..$6,434

3D AV, 940, store and basement; Katherine C. O'Keeffe to Jacob Greenwald, 940 3d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1914....$1,000

3D AV, 1,484, store and front basement; Martha B. Kallman to David Steigerwald, 1,126 Madison Av, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..$2,750

9TH ST, 621 East, all; Abraham Stadtmann to David Kieselman, 118 Essex St, 2 years from March 1, 1913....$3,674

41ST ST and North River with wharfage, rights, &c.; City of New York to Eben E. Olcott, 322 West 75th St, 10 years from Nov. 18, 1914; attorney, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records....$8,800

109TH ST, at Harlem River, bulkhead space, &c.; City of New York to Bunke & Meyer, Inc., 110th St and Harlem River, 5 years from June 1, 1914; attorney, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records....$2,033

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 172d St, corner store; Bathgate Realty Corporation to David L. Shmulovitz, 1,178 Washington Av, 7 years from June 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St....$3,300

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Jerome Av, store; Eva F. Jung, individually and as trustee, et al to Patrick Farrell, 250 Manhattan Av, 5 years from June 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.. $2,400 and $3,600

180TH ST, 615 East, n w corner of Hughes Av, all; Charles Reinecke et al to Giovanna Madonna, 317 Pleasant Av, 3 years from July 1; attorney, Giovanni Madonna, 615 East 189th St....$2,700

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 175th St, 106.3x100; Tony F. Carfagno against 175th Street Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor; Valtnine Contracting Co., contractor....$4,400

BROADWAY, 1,482; George W. Lithgow & Son against Mary Fitzgerald, owner; 1,482 Broadway Corp., lessee and contractor.. $3,268

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 175th St, 134x140x irregular; Tony F. Carfagno against 175th St. Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$1,860

THOMPSON ST, n e corner of 3d St, 50x75; Albert G. Richter against Elena Realty Corp., owner and contractor....$495

36TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Robert F. Ludwig against Edward W. Browning, owner and contractor....$30

Jackson Realty Co., owner and contractor. $250

183D ST, 553 West; Alfonso Cummaro against John N. Springer, owner; J. W. Springer, contractor....$35

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 25 ft n of 187th St, 50x106; Antonio Carella against Pasqualina Sessa, owner; Michael Defeo, contractor.. $275

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 190th St; Consolidated Chandelier Co. against 190th Street Holding Co. and others, Feb. 28, 1914....$650

29TH ST, 39 and 41 West; Barnet Schacht against Rockbridge Realty Co. and others, April 27, 1914....$1,290

42D ST, 403 West; Stanley & Patterson, Inc., against William Daniel and others, May 5, 1914....$131

48TH ST, 317 East; Aaron Udow against Philip Finmefreddo and others, Aug. 20, 1913....$35

149TH ST, s s, 216 ft w of Brook Av; Ideal Gas and Electric Fixture Co. against Bronx-149th Street Co. and others, Dec. 3, 1913. $404

171ST ST, 505 West; Lewis Smith against Louis Weiss and others, July 23, 1913..$143

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Patrick J. McSherry against Lena Clark, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Swain.

MOTT ST, 278; Bronx Investment Co. against Rosa Marasco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

WEST BROADWAY, s s, 99 ft n of Spring St, 51x100; New York Life Insurance Co. against Benjamin I. [illegible] and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

128TH ST, n s, 199.4 ft e of 5th Av, 19.4x99.11; Frank H. Tuthill and others against Margaret E. Forbes, (action to test validity of will;) attorneys, Kilroe & Swarts.

139TH ST, 511 West; Louis Flatau against Mary A. Dempsey and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Brinn.

163D ST, 465 West; Louis Flatau against Mary A. Dempsey and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Brinn.

Bronx.

COSTER ST, 642; Kate L. Bower against Hunts Point estate and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck.

COSTER ST, 644; Kate L. Bower against Hunts Point estate and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck.

LOT 73, map of property of William Ogden Giles, Kingsbridge Heights; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Ellsworth L. Mills and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. Crandall.

MORRIS AV, e s, 281.3 ft n of 179th St, 18.9x100; Anna C. Stephens against Maria Balschun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. F. Keough.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 169.3 ft n of 180th St, 18.6x89.2; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Bertha Steinschneider and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 359, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x140, to South St, (382,) two six-story tenements and stores; J. E. Carpenter against B. J. Storza and others; W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, attorneys; Maxwell Davidson, referee; due, $25,180.83.

East Broadway, 311, s s, 240.3 ft e of Scammel St, 25.1x78.10x24.10x79.3, five-story clubhouse; E. S. Hopkins against Young Men's Benevolent Association and others; Verplanck, P. & F., attorneys; J. S. Regan, referee; due, $26,165.82; taxes, &c., $604.88.

102d St, 108 East, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Marie Robert against Timothy Murphy and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; David Tim, referee; due, $11,865.05; taxes, &c., $320.10.

By Henry Brady.

93d St, 167 West, n s, 151 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x88.6x17x89.3, three-story dwelling; A. W. Kiddle, executor, against H. C. Senior and others; Kiddle & M., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $17,027.14; taxes, &c., $670.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

237th St, n s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, 100x100, vacant; John McGonegal against Wesley Construction Co. and others; Reed & P., attorneys; Allen Carruthers, referee; due, $3,904.38; taxes, &c., $187.58.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers—Lieuts., to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 6: R. E. Enright, Comr.'s office to 167 prect.; F. J. Finn, 167, to 22d Prect. Patrolman, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 4: William Daly, 5 Insp. Dist., to 43 Prect.

Assignments.—Act. Det. Sergts. (second grade) H. B. Winant, D. J. Glavin, and W. C. McKay, Det. Bu., assigned as Act. Lts. for desk duty at 9 Branch, from 6 P. M. Aug. 3. Patrol. Bartholomew Driscoll, Det. Bureau, as house attendant in 6 Branch, designation as Act. Det. Sergt. revoked, from midnight Aug. 3.

Temporary Assignments—Lieut. W. A. J. Koenig, 162, to 278 Prect., for 16 days, from 9 A. M., July 31: Sergs. Daniel Kelleher, 40 Prect., to Det. Bureau, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 3, detailed to Dist. Attys. office, N. Y. County; Herbert Perigo, 164 Prect., to 160 Prect., for 15 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 3; Acting Det. Serg. Michael Batto, Det. Bureau, to District Attys. office, Bronx, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 3; Mounted Patrol. C. A. Hill, 33 Prect., to C. O., for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4; Patrol. Richard Fitzpatrick, 151 Prect., and Edward R. Friel, 156 Prect., to 9th Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from noon, Aug. 1.

To Detective Bureau: M. H. Crowley, 4, and Thomas J. Martin, 18, from 4 P. M. Aug. 3 to 8 A. M. Aug. 4, detailed to District Att'y's office, N. Y. County; C. B. Koerbacher, 17 Prect., for 10 days from 9 A. M. Aug. 7; F. A. Doherty, 152 Prect., for 10 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 7. For 8 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 1 and detailed to District Att'y's office, N. Y. County: James McManus, 21; Henry Sommers, 25; Abraham Snydecker, 156. For 5 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 3 to same: John F. Rotchford, 21; Frank J. Allen, 62. For 10 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 4: Michael H. Crowley, 4; Thomas J. Martin, 18; John J. Wilson, 39. For 10 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 5: Morris Grossman, 35; Samuel Dribben, 143; Julius Cohen, 145.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 5: John Dondero, 36; John Giba, 63; William C. Hilderbrandt, 81; Joseph N. Gassman, 146; Louis Ross, 170.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 6: Earl J. Mayo, 4; John Watson, 36; Nathaniel Snydecker, 68; Angelo Trezza, 151.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 7: Stanislaus F. Mazurkiewicz, 28; Stanislaus Kieturkiewicz, Jr., 28; Francis D. J. Pickett, 63; George H. Cole, 99; Michele Imbraile, 149; Raymond Studwell, 152; Albert T. Hill, 165; Christian R. Wakerly, 167; John P. Werle, 283.

Det. Bureau.—To 6 Branch, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 3; Act. Det. Sergts (first grade) James E. Murphy, Squad 3; John P. M. Griffith, Squad 3; Ralph Micelli, 1st Branch; Gustavus Riley, 1st Branch; James F. Shevlin, 1st Branch; Stanislaus J. Taczkowski, 1st Branch.

Leaves, with Pay.—Lieut. E. C. Casey, 1st Prect., for 1 day, from 1 A. M., Aug. 6, deducted from vacation. Without pay: Sergt. W. F. Reich, 25th Prect., for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4; Patrol. Erastus Belchert, 23d Prect., for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4; J. J. O'Connor, Jr., 145 Prect., for 1 day from 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

Sick Leave—Lieut. A. J. McNulty, 42 Prect, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Advancement to Grade—To $1,250 grade: George G. Beyer, School for Recruits, July 25.

Relieved from Suspension—Patrol. A. A. Terra, 29 Prect., from 5:50 P. M., Aug. 3; Alexis Kleinmeier, 42 Prect., from 10:02 A. M., Aug. 3; J. F. McAuliffe, 154 Prect., from 12:56 P. M., Aug. 1.

Suspended from Duty—Patrol. Alexis Kleinmeier, 42 Prect., to take effect 10:04 A. M., Aug. 3; J. F. McAuliffe, 154 Prect., to take effect 12:58 P. M., Aug. 1.

Dismissed from the Force—Patrol. W. J. Ryan, 1 Prect.; Neglect of duty; violation of rules, and conduct unbecoming an officer, intoxicated.

Fire Department.

The following named members of the department will report at the 7th Regt. Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Thursday: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; John T. Foote, Eng. 18; Edward J. Donovan, Eng. 28; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; Joseph J. D'Assevedo, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; Ernest A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; William F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; William F. Hickey, Eng. 214; Charles Charous, Eng. 221; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; Frank Munn, Eng. 244; Charles A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287; Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; Julius A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; Arthur T. Cole, H. & L. 107; August M. Forster, H. & L. 108; Joseph Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; William H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; George Olsen, H. & L. 128; Charles G. Brown, H. & L. 137; John J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; Joseph Stack, H. & L. 148.

Leaves without pay: J. J. Tierney, Eng. 26, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 5; Capt. Peter Benson, Eng. 56, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 6; Peter Behrmann, Jr., H. & L. 123, for 48 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 4; George Miller, No. 2, Eng. 216, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 6; John E. Wren, Eng. 234, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 5; Lieut. E. W. R. Gerard, Eng. 258, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Aug. 6.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,515.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES KLING, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated August 3rd, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 14, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 4th, 1914.

NO. 19,884.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE KOBRICK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 30, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 14, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 4th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,437.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS FRANKEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Frankel are hereby given notice that on Jan. 30, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, Aug. 21st, 1914, at 11:30. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, Aug. 4, 1914.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:59 | Sun sets..7:12 | Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:12	7:20	1:02	1:08
Governors Island	7:40	7:44	1:32	1:41
Hell Gate	9:30	9:34	3:12	3:21

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 4.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp, July 25.
SS Tenadores, Colon, July 29.
SS Seguranca, Havana, July 28.
SS Saramacca, Puerto Barrios, July 27.
SS Mexico, Havana, Aug. 1.
SS Josef Frederik, Trinidad, July 24.
SS Concho, Galveston, July 29.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 1.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 1.
SS Chippewa, Brunswick, Aug. 1.
SS Carolyn, Bocas Grande, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.			
Olympic	Southampton	July	29
Venezia	Palermo	July	23
Ancona	Naples	July	22
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	July	29
Chicago City	Swansea	July	22
Pannonia	Gibraltar	July	25
Beacon Light	Shields	July	21
Hubert	Para	July	24
Gregory	Barbados	July	28
Comal	Mobile	July	28
El Alba	Galveston	July	30
DUE TOMORROW.			
President Lincoln	Hamburg	July	25
Meppen	Oporto	July	23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug.	1
Metapan	Kingston	Aug.	1
Momus	New Orleans	Aug.	1
DUE FRIDAY.			
Mauretania	Liverpool	Aug.	1
Cedric	Liverpool	Aug.	1
Caserta	Genoa	July	23
American	Antwerp	July	24
Jupiter	Hamburg	July	24
Flora	Palermo	July	14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug.	4
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug.	4
El Rio	Galveston	Aug.	1
DUE SATURDAY.			
New York	Southampton	Aug.	1
Eupion	Antwerp	July	25
Brilliant	Shields	July	28
Nickerie	Trinidad	Aug.	1
Santiago	Galveston	Aug.	1

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Lusitania, Liverpool	—	1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nunwood, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Bramley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Belize	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Nassau	—	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	—	10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London	—	10:30 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Europa, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	—	3:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Progreso, Nassau	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Alliança, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 4.

SS Olympic, Southampton to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 5th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Pannonia, Trieste to New York, was 392 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 5th, afternoon. Cunard Line.

SS Venezia, Marseilles to New York, was 378 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 5th, afternoon. Fabre Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 65 miles S. of Jupiter at noon 3d.

SS John D. Archbold, Baton Rouge to New York, was 60 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 238 miles S. at noon.

SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 208 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, passed Martin's Industry at 8 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 29 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Russia, at Libau, July 28.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, at Amsterdam, Aug. 1.
SS Lissa, at Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
SS San Giorgio, at Naples, July 29.
SS Caledonia, at Glasgow, Aug. 2.
SS Krohprinzessin Cecilie, (H.-A.,) at Falmouth, Aug. 4.
SS Kursk, at Plymouth, Aug. 4.
SS American, at Bahia, Aug. 2.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, Aug. 3.

Sailed.

SS Vauban, from Barbados, July 31.
SS Indra, from Singapore, Aug. 1.

Passed.

SS Savoie, New York for Havre, signaled Brow Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 7, SS Vaderland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 17, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	Aug.	6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Aug.	7
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Aug.	10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru	Aug.	13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana	Aug.	14

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER
LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3:00. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

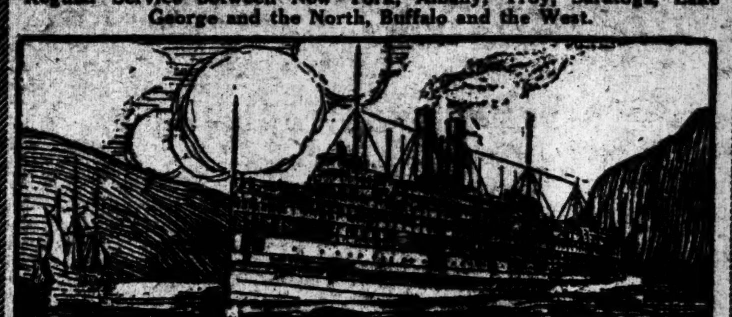
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEX STONE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 5th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 954½ Freeman St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a retail stock of gent's furnishings, hats, showcases, fixtures, &c. Inspection Aug. 3d and 4th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SOL LEVI, attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SHAPIRO, ROTMAN & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Aug. 5th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 32 W. 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' silk waists, petticoats, men's shirts, sewing machines, fixtures, &c.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver,
1 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Above sale is adjourned to Monday, August 10th, 1914, at same time and place.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Regular Service between New York, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.



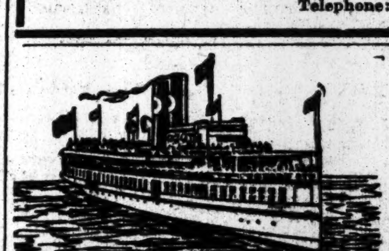
Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."
Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.
DAYLIGHT SERVICE SUNDAYS
Yonkers, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany and Troy. "RENSSELAER," Pier 32, N. R., 8:45 A. M.; W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M. "Adirondack," Poughkeepsie and return $1.00. Pier 32, N. R., 10 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.
THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

SUNDAY SAIL
"ADIRONDACK"
YONKERS, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE & Return
$1.00 Round Trip
The Pleasantest way to spend the day. Orchestra. Dinner a la carte. Cafe.
Pier 32 N. R., Foot of Canal St. 10:00 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.
Phone Day or Night Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

DANCING CUP
Beautiful Silver Cups will be given away each night to the successful couple in the new "*Elimination Dance.*" That is only one of the good features on the Moonlight Sails of the favorite
ADIRONDACK
AUGUST 5-6-7
Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 8.00 P. M. W. 132d St. Pier, 8.45 P. M.
Fare 50 Cents
Phone day or night Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

One Day's Outing On the Hudson
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
Also Through Service to Albany
Fastest and finest river steamers in the world, built and operated exclusively for Daylight Passenger Service.
ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS. Daily except Sunday. Strs. Washington Irving and Hendrick Hudson leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

SARATOGA week ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Also Str. Robert Fulton, Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 10 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return the same day in sunset and twilight.
STEAMER ALBANY
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Robert Fulton, $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line DESBROSSES ST. PIER NEW YORK
Telephone: Spring 4141.



Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Belmar, Point Pleasant, etc.,
is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An ideal way to see New York Harbor
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45, p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 6.35 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45, *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.00 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except Sept. 7th.
First-class Meals at Popular Prices.
Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00.
Round trip can be made except on Steamers leaving W. 42d St., week days, 5.25, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 5.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 11.10 p.m.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 131st St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Stbt. Co.

MANDALAY
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM.
MANDALAY CUP Contest Wed. Evening. DANCING FREE.
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN
*Day trip omitted Monday.
Regular Stops at West Point daily; Highland Falls Sunday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 181st Street.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
MORNING. Leave Battery, 9 A.M. W. 131st St., 10 A.M. Yonkers, 10:30 A.M.
EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M. W. 131st St., 8:30 P.M.
Tel. 179 and 8263 Broad and 3384 Morningside

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

TO ATLANTIC CITY BY STEAMSHIP
Daylight ocean voyage. Marconi Wireless.
"*Never out o' sight o' land*"
Season Round Trip, $3.50. One Way, $2.50
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE
New York—Brooklyn Bridge Pier, foot of Roosevelt St., Phone, Beekman 2404; Uptown Office, S. E. Cor. Broadway & 23d St.; Downtown Office, 396 Broadway. Brooklyn Office, 359 Fulton St. Atlantic City—Head of New Jersey Ave. Phones, Bell, 3241; Coast, 787.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25. Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH & FISHING BANKS
Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 3336 Spring.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th, ½ hour later; E. 138th, one hour later than at Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 3372.

AN AMERICAN gentleman, proceeding to London on the American liner St. Paul this Friday, will undertake to deliver gold anywhere in England on a 3 per cent. commission; references on demand. Address E. E., 30 Church St., Room 1,522. Telephone Cortlandt 1704.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

Boston
AND
NEW ENGLAND POINTS
FALL RIVER LINE
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. daily. Due Boston 8:22 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, at 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 6:00 P. M., daily, except Sundays. Due Boston 7:15 A. M., or 9:29 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, at 6:06 P. M., daily, except Saturday. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.
Tickets, Staterooms and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices and at Piers.
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

OLD DOMINION LINE
Most delightful short sea trip out of any American port, affording week-end vacations in Historical Virginia
OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK and RICHMOND
Special 4-Day, All-Water Tour 888 miles of all-water travel $18.00 Including all expenses afloat and ashore.
Every week day at 3 P. M. from Pier 25, N. R., New York. Send for illustrated pamphlet No. 18. Phone 3900 Franklin.
W. L. Woodrow, Traf. Mgr. J. J. Brown, Gen. Pass. Agt.

WHITE STAR PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.
"OLYMPIC"
LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER
For London AUG. 8 10 A. M.
AUG. 29, SEPT. 19, OCT. 10, OCT. 31.
Via Plymouth and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
OCEANIC....Aug. 22, noon; Sept. 12, Oct. 3
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
ADRIATIC AUG. 8 NOON
Suites de Luxe, Electric Elevator Service, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, Swimming Pool.
CEDRIC......Aug. 13 | BALTIC......Aug. 27
CELTIC......Aug. 20 | ADRIATIC......Sept. 3
Mediterranean—Italy.
Canopic, from Boston Aug. 20, from N.Y. Aug. 21
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
New York—Plymouth—Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 7 | PHILAD'PHIA.Aug. 21
NEW YORK...Aug. 14 | ST. LOUIS....Aug. 28
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N.R., 16th St.
Min'haha. Aug. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis. Aug. 22
Minnetonka. Aug. 15, 11:30 AM | Minnewaska. Aug. 29
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND.Aug. 15 | LAPLAND....Aug. 29
FINLAND.......Aug. 22 | VADERLAND...Sept. 5
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
BOSTON
And All New England Points
COLONIAL LINE
Via BOAT and RAIL $2.75 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
Providence Direct..........$1.75
Round Trip $3.30
Fall River (boat and rail)..$2.00
Worcester (boat and rail)..$2.65
PALATIAL SCREW STEAMERS
WEEK DAYS & SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, Foot West Houston St.
FINEST CUISINE AND SERVICE.
Equipped with Wireless Telegraph.
Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. 'Phones 9491 and 9492 Spring.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Columbia..............Aug. 8, noon
*Ausonia...Aug. 15, noon | Cameronia..Aug. 29, noon
Caledonia...Aug. 22, noon | Columbia...Sept. 5, noon
**Carries second cabin and third class ONLY.*
FIRST CABIN, $75 and Upward.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

AUSTRO AMERICAN LINE
Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I.
MARTHA WASHINGTON
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G.A., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
†Rotterdam.......Aug. 11 | †New Amsterdam.Aug. 25
*Potsdam........Aug. 18 | *Noordam..Sept. 1, 10 AM
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. See Parade, Museum, Public Buildings, etc.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

20-day TOUR including
Glacier & Yellowstone Parks, $188 and up.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

Popular [illegible] Yacht Clifton
Around [illegible] Isle; Lv. ft. W. 42d St., daily & Sun. [illegible] Music. Lecturer. Tks. & folders [illegible] offices. Tel. 3411 Gramercy.

VACATION Tours and tickets. Send for [illegible] page booklet, mailed free.
[illegible] Tours, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. City.

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To Boston
METROPOLITAN LINE
S. S. MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M.
To Portland, Me.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
S. S. OLD COLONY and NORTHLAND
Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, also at 10:30 A. M. Mondays. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Tickets, etc., at the Piers, or 290 Broadway, New York Transfer Co., or Tourist offices throughout the city.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

MEXICO
Use the Water Route. Direct passenger and freight service.
Weekly sailings on Thursdays from
New York
(Calling at HAVANA)
to
Progreso, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico.
Schedules, rates, etc., promptly furnished on application to
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
General Office—Pier 14 E. R., New York

CUNARD
Established 1840
Owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe, the sailings of our steamers have been indefinitely postponed.
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (FRANCE.) Departures from New York Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Lorraine...Aug. 5 | *La Lorraine...Sept. 2
†France (new)..Aug. 12 | †France (new)..Sept. 9
*La Savoie....Aug. 26 | *La Provence..Sept. 16
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II.) & 3d Class Pass'rs Only.
†Rochambeau.....Aug. 8 | *Chicago.....Aug. 29
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

$45.00 & UP TO EUROPE
New York to Rotterdam
ONE CLASS CABIN, OUTSIDE ROOMS
Uranium.....Aug. 13 | Campanello..Sept. 10
Principello.......Aug. 27 | Uranium......Sept. 24
Send for an Interesting Booklet
Uranium Line, 13 Broadway, New York

BERMUDA All Expenses
8 DAYS $38 AND UP
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THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Nine Lots in the Bronx for Improvement—Maiden Lane Corner Transferred—Irving Brokaw Buys 100-Acre Estate on Long Island—Suburban Sales.

A large investment deal for apartment house improvement in the Bronx was the leading feature of activity in the realty market yesterday. The Casey Construction Company, of which James Casey is President, purchased nine lots, including the southeast corner of College Avenue and 170th Street, fronting 50 feet on 170th Street by 109 on College Avenue, also the adjoining plot, 100 by 100, on College Avenue, and the plot in the rear, fronting 75 feet on Findlay Avenue by 100 deep. The property was held at $30,000. The buyers are having plans prepared for erecting on the lots five five-story apartment houses. The brokers in the transaction were Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

Takes Title to Maiden Lane Corner.

The six-story commercial building, at 130 to 134 Maiden Lane, being the southwest corner of Water Street, has been purchased by Harry C. Hallenbeck of the Hallenbeck-Wynkoop-Crawford Company, and title passed to the new owner yesterday. The property, which fronts 62 feet on Maiden Lane by 21.6 on Water Street was bought from the Cronella Realty Company, which bought it a year ago and remodeled the building. Title was taken subject to a mortgage of $28,000.

Quick Resale on East Side.

A quick resale of lower east side property was reported yesterday by Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, who purchased 82 and 84 Lewis Street from Justice Francis M. Scott, and immediately resold them to an investor. The property consists of two old frame buildings, on a plot 40 by 100, between Rivington and Stanton Streets.

Tenement Property Sales.

Anna A. Bade purchased from M. Waldenberg, 18 St. Mark's Place, a five-story tenement on a plot 26 by 120 feet. In part payment 340 Hart Street, Brooklyn, a three-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100 feet.

Anna Wetzel sold the five-story flat at 54 West Ninety-third Street, located between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The house occupies a lot 26 by 100.8, and was acquired by the seller in 1907. It has been bought by operators.

Brooklyn.

Joseph P. Day has sold the northeast corner of Hinsdale Street and Liberty Avenue, a four-story brick tenement on a lot 20 by 75, to a client for investment. The property was held at $18,000.

Brooklyn Theatre Leased.

The Kingston Amusement Company has leased from the Brooklyn Terminal Realty Company the new Kingston Theatre on St. John's Place, near Kingston Avenue, a 600-seat house, with 1,000-seat open-air annex for a term of years. The property comprises over eight lots. Ames & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Irving Brokaw Buys Estate.

Irving Brokaw has purchased as a site for a country residence the Mill Neck Club property near Oyster Bay, Long Island. The property contains about 100 acres of land and includes a chain of lakes which have been used for many years past for fishing by the club members. It has been held at $250,000. E. S. Willard & Co. negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has resold for Henry S. White the four lots on Leverich Street, Ingraham Estates, Hempstead, recently taken in exchange for 228 Pearl Street. The buyer is Joseph Chapman, and Flatbush property figured in the transaction.

Suburban Deals.

Two farms aggregating about 440 acres at Garrison, N. Y., have been purchased by Stuyvesant Fish. The property, which was owned by Frank Couch of Peekskill and Charles Briggs of Garrison, adjoins the country estate of Mr. Fish.

William Church Osborn has added to his estate known as Forest Farm at Garrison, N. Y., by the purchase of two adjoining parcels containing about 500 acres.

$300,000 Building Loan.

A building loan for $300,000 has been obtained by the Sixty-second Street Company from the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company on the apartment house to be erected on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, on a plot 75 by 100.5.

$35,000 Loan on West Fifty-first St.

Lowenfeld & Prager have secured through E. H. Ludlow & Co. a loan of $35,000, covering the church property at 355 to 359 West Fifty-first Street. They bought the property for $43,000 last June from the St. James Presbyterian Church, a colored congregation, which bought a site for a new church in Harlem.

Their old propery was resold, with a loan by Lowenfeld & Prager, to the Forty-eighth Street Company, which is to erect a six-story elevator apartment from plans by Gronenberg & Leuchtag.

Improve Varick Street Building.

Plans have been filed in the Department of Buildings by C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, for the alterations to the eight-story building, 30 and 32 Varick Street, owned by Seth M. Milliken. The plans call for a new brick and limestone front. The contract for the building operations has been awarded to C. T. Wills, Inc., and work will be begun immediately.

Real Estate Notes.

On a bid of $135,000 the Barney Court apartments on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 177th Street were sold at auction by Henry Brady yesterday. The property was knocked down on one bid made in behalf of the Middletown Savings Bank, the plaintiff in a foreclosure action brought against the New York Real Estate Security Company to recover a judgment of $145,627.28 and back taxes, amounting to $4,017.78.

Joseph F. A. O'Connell was the broker in the sale of the five-story business building at 31 West 125th Street, 20 by 100, for Patrick H. McNulty, announced yesterday.

The Ninety-eighth Street lot given by Maurice Brill in part payment to Louis B. and H. E. Gawtry for their Mount Kisco farm was on the north side of the street, 45 feet west of Madison Avenue. Seaman Lowerre & Co. were the brokers.

Plans have been filed for a four-story parish house and chapel for the Franciscan Fathers on the south side of Thirty-sixth Street, 349.5 feet east of Tenth Avenue. It will have a frontage of 25.5 feet. Matthew Del Claudio is the architect, and has placed the cost at $20,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Audubon Av, 240-6, n w corner 177th St, 94.11x100; six-story apartment house; Middletown Savings Bank against New York Real Estate Security Co. and others; Foster & T., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $145,827.28; taxes, &c., $4,017.78; to the plaintiff for $135,000.

125th St, 58 East, s s, 98 ft e of Madison Av, 17x76, three-story dwelling; E. L. Chadwick against James Shea and others; Stoddard & M., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $11,260.68; taxes, &c., $288.20; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beck St, 841, w s, 310 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100, five-story tenement; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund against McIntee & Kelly Co. and others; Hillquit & L., attorneys; J. J. Griffin, referee; due, $29,599.45; taxes, &c., $994.80; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

145th St, East, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24.6x98.11, vacant; C. M. Behnken against Andrew Kitchen Realty Co., Incorporated, and others; Elfers & A., attorneys; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $2,826.67; taxes, &c., $223.11; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

BOLLER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Burke Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 24x24; Fred L. Schmidt, Reed's Mill Lane, owner and architect; cost....$300

BRIGGS AV, w s, 144.85 ft s of 196th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.2x94.11; Mitchell & McDermatt, P. J. Mitchell, 1,922 East 177th St, President, owners; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost....$50,000

KELLY ST, n s, 90.54 ft s of Intervale Av, for a two-story brick store and factory, 27.9x irregular; Joseph A. Meyer, 1,051 Kelly St, owner; Emanuel Manheimer, 1,260 Clay Av, architect; cost....$5,000

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 207.28 ft n of 167th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88; William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost....$104,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 85th St, for a one-story garage, 16.9x16; M. C. Rosenbaum, 30 East 85th St, owner; S. L. Waller, 154 Nassau St, architect; cost....$250

SEAMAN AV, n w corner of 207th St, for a five-story tenement, 50x90; Seaman Construction Co., 612 West 207th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost....$50,000

3D AV, 3,763, for an open-air theatre, size irregular; John L. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av, owner; Charles C. Thain, 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost....$2,000

36TH ST, s s, 349.5 ft e of 10th Av, for a four-story parish house and chapel, 25.5x98.9; Franciscan Fathers, 151 Thompson St., owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect; cost....$20,000

188TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Belmont Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x83; Maiche Marino, 2,450 Belmont Av, owner; Loranz F. J. Weiher, 271 West 125th St, architects; cost....$40,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

VARICK ST, 30 and 32 to an eight-story loft; S. M. Milliken, 390 Madison Av, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost....$40,000

WORTH ST, 35 and 37, to a four-story warehouse; New York Real Estate Association, 309 Broadway, owner; R. Berger, 309 Broadway, architect; cost....$6,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP
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MONDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1914,

at which time bids received will be publicly opened. There shall be one bid for each parcel. Lists and bid forms will be furnished upon request by mail or in person.

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100 Broadway, New York.

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12 rooms, 3 baths 7 open fireplaces; 2½ acres; garage; all modern improvements; cold storage. Cost $24,000; first mortgage $7,000, at 5%. If bought by Aug. 15, 1914, will sell for $11,500. Owner has had business reverses. Apply

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Bungalows, Cottages and Plots on easy terms.
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TWO KEW HOUSES FOR SALE in best restricted section, five minutes station; ten rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, large living room, open fireplace, parquet floors, white enameled woodwork, mahoganyized doors—copper weather stripping, bronzed window screens, shades, decorations, etc., $8,900 and up. Apply Builder, John K. Turton, 261 Abingdon Road. Phone 89 Richmond Hill; or 101 Park Av., N. Y. Phone 6028 Murray Hill.

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FACING THE PARK
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
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10 Rooms, 3 bath rooms
$2,700 to $3,000
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All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

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Eight rooms and bath, $960.
All-night elevator service.

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Six rooms and bath, $690-$900.
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601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station).
Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths.
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Apartments of 2, 3 or 4 Rooms and Bath
Furnished or Unfurnished
Service and Appointments of Highest Order
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Apply on premises, or
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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

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Ideal Refined Location.
New Elevator Apartments.
One Block West of B'way Car Line.
Short Walk from West 181 St. Subway Station. To lease from Oct. 1, 1914.
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SECURE YOUR APARTMENT NOW.
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Inspection invited.
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Facing Hudson River
The Mira Mar
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10 Rooms & 3 Baths (Being Renovated)
$1,800—$2,000
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Eton Hall
29 Claremont Avenue
7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,600
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33 Claremont Avenue
7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
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The Waramaug
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7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,300
The Amidon
233 West 83rd Street
N. W. Corner Broadway
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000—$1,350
For further information inquire on premises or at our offices
14 Wall Street 2277 Broadway
Tel. Rector 9040 Tel. Schuyler 3773

Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
Nos. 640
and 644
Riverside
Drive
141st to 142d
Street

This building is designed to fulfil every requirement of the most exacting tenant. It embodies all the comforts and conveniences to be found in residences of the higher class.

The location is unexcelled, being convenient to Subway and surface transit lines.

4, 5, 6 & 7 unusually large and light rooms, with 1, 2 & 3 baths. Chambers are separate from living rooms. Service quarters are apart from the Master's Rooms.

RENTS VERY MODERATE
Efficient Day and Night Service Assured.

NEWMARK & DAVIS, Inc., Owners and Builders,
3,470 Broadway, Between 141st and 142d Sts.
RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.
APARTMENTS CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

Spencer Arms
Southeast Cor. of Broadway & 69th St.
12-Story Modern Fireproof Building,
convenient to Subway express and elevated stations and all street car lines.
Under New Management.
9 to 13 Room Housekeeping Apartments
with 3 bathrooms and having permanent light on all sides.
ALSO
1 Apartment of 6 Rooms
Suitable for a physician or a dentist.
Rental $2,200 & upward.
A few apartments ready for immediate occupancy.
C. F. DE CASANOVA, Agent on Premises, TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3396.
Or Your Own Broker.

Is It Luxury, at Moderate Cost, That You Want?
Apartments in "The Belnord" provide, in the highest degree, *luxurious* living rooms—*luxurious* dining rooms—*luxurious* sleeping rooms. Inspection invited.
For full particulars agent on premises, or inquire
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Agents.
Broadway, cor. 80th St.
The BELNORD
The world's largest and most luxurious apartment home.
Broadway, 86th to 87th Street

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW—11 STORIES.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,
Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.
Many New Features
Rental Representative on premises daily.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
Broadway & 156th St.
PHONE AUDUBON 870.

Two Exceptional
BARGAINS

A 12 Room Apartment, with 4 baths and 17 closets, occupying an entire floor, in a High Class Building on Riverside Drive, very exclusive section, at a very attractive rental to a responsible tenant.

ALSO A
10 Room Duplex, with 3 baths and extra toilet, on the same basis.

Apply to Owner,
Address UNUSUAL, Box 37
Times Downtown.

BRYN MAWR Opp. Columbia University, Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
420 West 121st St.
Large, light corner apartments, 6 & 7 rooms; exceptionally low rents, $60-$65.
Apply Superintendent or
L. SCHLECHTER, 217 West 110th St.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University,
400 West 118th St., Cor. Morningside Drive.
7 Large Rooms, $900-$1000
Unusually large, light rooms, beautifully decorated; two toilets; undesirable tenants excluded; dogs not allowed; concessions and immediate possession for limited number.
W. Alanson Alexander,
503 5th Av., Phone 2718 Murray Hill.

SMITHSONIAN
60 West 129th St.
Apartments of 6-7-8 large, light rooms, with every improvement, including elevator service, rents $50 to $60. Inquire on premises or
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,
Entire Block Front 179th to
180th Street & Fort Washington Ave.
Largest rooms and best built high-class elevator apartment on Heights; resident owner's attention insures perfect service and attention; leases for suites four to nine rooms now being made; neighborhood most refined. Express station Subway 181st Street. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV.
AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.
EWING, BACON & HENRY.
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

BROOKLYN.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.
6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$45; central; select; booklet furnished. Apply on premises.
Golden Realty Co., Owners.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A Northwestern Canadian disturbance has moved eastward to the Dakotas and Manitoba, attended by scattered thunder showers in the former section. Pressure has fallen generally throughout central, Southwestern, and extreme Western portions of the country, with scattered thunder showers in Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas. Thunder showers also continued in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, but elsewhere over the Eastern half of the country the weather was generally fair.

The Northwest disturbances are followed by a moderate high pressure area, with a decided relief from the high temperatures that have prevailed for several days over the extreme Northwest and the Canadian Northwest.

Elsewhere over the country temperatures have generally risen except along the Atlantic Coast, but are only moderately high, as a rule.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

There will be scattered thunder showers Wednesday in the Plains States and the Missouri Valley, extending Wednesday night and Thursday into the Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and the region of the great lakes. Scattered thunder showers will also continue Wednesday and Thursday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and probably in various localities in the West Gulf States.

In the East and Far West fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday, and it will also be generally fair Thursday in the Missouri Valley, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain regions.

It will be warmer in the East and somewhat cooler in the Northwest. Elsewhere temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Wednesday and Thursday will be moderate east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, except variable off the Florida Coast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	71	68	4 P. M.	79	71
6 A. M.	68	66	6 P. M.	73	69
9 A. M.	72	69	9 P. M.	72	67
12 M.	76	75	11 P. M.	69	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 96 degrees at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—Walker, near Protectory Av.; Mulheim & Dressler	$3,000
12:45—820 E. 168 St.; Albert Kynes	None
4:15—119 Bowery; Max Himmel	Slight
9:30—236 W. 37 St.; McCall Publ'g Co.	Slight
10:20—105 E. 111 St.; Philip Kaplan	Slight
11:30—980 Freeman St.; not given	None
P. M.	
12:45—476 Water St.; not given	None
1:30—708 E. 176 St.; Isaac Rothman	Slight
7:20—227 W. 83 St.; not given	Slight
8:25—56 King St.; not given	Slight
8:35—565 9 Av.; L. tSerber	Slight
9:30—69 E. 12 St.; H. W. Koch & Co.	Slight
9:30—117 E. 71 St.; Mrs. Wellington.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—1st Lt. S. D. Maize, 12 Cav., to Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo., as commanding officer and Q. M. of that post, relieving Capt. P. T. Hayne, Jr., 12 Cav., who goes to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Army Service Schools for duty.

Col. A. C. Sharpe, Inf., to fill a vacancy in the Insp. General's Dept. Aug. 4.

Lt. Col. A. W. Brewster, Inf., relieved from Porto Rico Regt. Aug. 3 and detailed for service in Insp. General's Dept., vice Lt. Col. D. C. Shanks, Insp. Gen. Lt. Col. Shanks will remain on his present duties until further orders. Lt. Col. Brewster will report in person to the Insp. Gen. of the army for duty in his office.

Col. E. F. Glenn, Gen. Staff, to detached Aug. 4; Maj. G. B. Duncan, 9 Inf., to detached Aug. 5, and Maj. B. A. Poore, Inf., from detached Aug. 4.

Capt. R. J. Maxey, 18 Inf., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the line, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report Aug. 20 to the commandant A. S. Schools for duty.

Orders of July 20 as to Capt. C. C. Allen, 30 Inf., revoked.

Changes in Signal Corps—Maj. L. D. Wildman from duty in Panama, effective on completion of his duties pertaining to the preparation of estimates of Signal Corps material for fire control installation in the coast defenses of Balboa and Cristobal, then to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., as director of Army Signal School; Capt. P. Hitt, duty as commanding officer, Telegraph Co. H., and to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as instructor at the A. S. School; 1st Lt. F. E. Overholzer, Telegraph Co. B, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty as instructor at the A. S. School.

Officers detailed for service in the Adjutant General's Department, Sept. 1: Majors P. C. Harris, 13 Inf., and J. P. Tracy, C. A. C. Maj. Harris will report to Phpn. Dept. for duty; Maj. Tracy to Chicago and Central Dept. for duty as Acting Dept. Adjutant.

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Inspector General's Dept., Sept. 1, and will report on that date as specified: Lt. Col. D. Skerrett, C. A. C., to Eastern Dept., as asst. to the Dept. Inspector; Maj. J. C. Johnson, C. A. C., Phpn. Dept.; Maj. J. S. Winn, 2 Cav., to Central Dept. as asst. to the Dept. Inspr.; Maj. W. O. Johnson, 8 Inf., to Phpn. Dept.; Maj. W. H. Simons, 20 Inf., to Southern Dept. as assistant to the Dept. Inspr., and Maj. R. H. Van Deman, 21 Inf., to Central Dept. as asst. to the Dept. Inspr.

Officers relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Dept., Aug. 31, and assigned as indicated, to take effect Sept. 1: Maj. C. H. MacNeil, Insp Gen., to Ft. Mills, P. I.; Maj. J. H. Frier, Insp. Gen., to the 8 Inf.; Maj. E. A. Helmick, Insp. Gen., to the 27 Inf., and Maj. M. S. Jarvis, Insp. Gen., to the 20 Inf.

Each of these officers relieved from his present duties Aug. 31, and is assigned as indicated, Sept. 1: Lt. Cols. W. E. Ayer, to the 1 Inf., and W. H. Sage, to 23 Inf.; and Majors W. J. Snow to 3 F. A., E. R. Chrisman to 16 Inf., S. A. Cloman to 21 Inf., P. C. Croston to 5 Inf., I. C. Jenks to 9 Inf., P. Murray to 3 Inf., G. C. Saffarrans to the 17 Inf.

Maj. Snow, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to join the regt. to which he is assigned. Each of the other officers named will proceed at the proper time to join the regt. to which he is assigned.

Major H. G. Learnard, 14 Inf., is relieved Aug. 31, and to join his regt.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty as assistant chiefs of the Phpn. Constabulary Aug. 31: Majors J. B. Bennett, Inf., and M. L. Hersey, 18 Inf. Major Hersey will proceed at the proper time to join his regt. Major Bennett is assigned to the 12 Inf. and will proceed at the proper time to join that regt.

Major E. C. Carnahan, Q. M. C., to the 27 Inf. Sept. 1, and will then proceed to join that regt.

Major C. P. Summerall, 3d F. A., will repair to this city at the proper time and report Sept. 1 to the Chief, Div. of Military Affairs, for duty in his office.

Major W. C. Rivers, 1 Cav., to 2 Cav. Sept. 1, and on expiration of leave will join that regt.

1st Lt. R. H. Bagby, 6 Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regt.

Col. S. W. Miller, 10 Inf., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff Aug. 31, and to Ft. Sill, Okla., for temp. duty, then join his regt.

The following-named officers detailed as inspectors-instructors of the organized militia of the States indicated Sept. 1, and will proceed at the proper time to the place specified and enter on duty on or about Aug. 15, reporting arrival to Governors of States: Lt. Cols. R. L. Hirst, 1 Inf., St. Paul, Minn.; H. D. Styer, 17 Inf., Trenton, N. J., and A. P. Buffington, 8 Inf., New York City, and Major W. Wallace, 11 Inf., Charleston, West Va., and Capts. W. E. Welsh, 30 Inf., Topeka, Kan.; C. Stacy, 21 Inf., Phoenix, Ariz.; R. M. McCoy, 5 Inf., Boston, Mass., and H. Tebbetts, 10 Inf., Columbus, Ohio.

The names of the officers hereinafter specified are placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 1: Lt. Cols. R. L. Hirst, 1 Inf.; H. D. Styer, 17 Inf., and W. F. Martin, Inf., and Majors W. Weigel, Inf.; E. Wittenmyer, 27 Inf.; M. McFarland, E. A. Shuttleworth both Inf.; W. Wallace, 11 Inf., and C. P. Summerall, 3 F. A.

Lt. Col. A. M. Hunter, Insp. Gen., upon the completion of the duty in New York City assigned to him July 22, to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., Coast Defense of San Fran. to command Ft. Winfield Scott.

Orders of July 20 relating to Capt. W. A. Carleton, 30 Inf., revoked.

Maj. W. S. Graves, 20 Inf. to this city and report Aug. 20 to Chief of Staff for duty.

1st Lt. D. D. Gregory, 5 Cav., to Army Service Schools Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty as instructor.

Maj. M. G. Spinks, C. A. C., to Ft. Caswell, N. C., about Aug. 8 for duty as observer of the joint coast defense exercises at that post; then to his station.

These are removed from the list of detached officers, Aug 31: Lts. Col. W. E. Ayer, W. H. Sage, Infantry, and H. C. Hodges, Jr., gen. staff; and Majors W. J. Snow, F. A., J. B. Bennett, E. R. Christman, R. C. Croston, I. C. Jenks, P. Murray, and G. C. Saffarrans, Inf.

These are relieved from detail in the Adj. Gen. Dept., Aug. 31: Majs. E. H. Whitney and I. T. Dean, Adjutants General. Maj. Whitney will report Sept. 1 to the commanding officer, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty; Maj. Dean is assigned to 13 Inf., effective Sept. 1 and will join that regiment at the proper time. Leaves: Capt. L. B. Farrar, 3 F. A., 6 days ext'n.

Navy Orders.

Jr. E. Guthrie, Truxton, to Navy Recrg. Station, Salt Lake City.

Ens. R. H. Grayson, the Michigan, to temp. duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Ens. R. B. Simons, the Petrel, to the Florida.

Ens. R. S. Wentworth, Training Station, Newport, R. I., to the Petrel.

Surg. J. D. Halleck, Mare Island Yard, to the Maryland.

Surg. L. Martin, Phila. Yard, to the Arkansas.

Surg. E. H. Tennent, Norfolk Yard, to the Dixie.

Ch. Bosn. E. J. Dunon, the Vestal, to Solace, sick.

Bosn. J. E. Armstrong, the North Carolina, to the Vestal.

Bosn. W. R. Spear, the Potomac, to the North Carolina.

Ch. Mach. D. C. Beach, to Charleston Yard.

Ch. Mach. R. Iversen, the Florida, to Naval Hospital at N. Y., sick.

Mch. C. M. Baldwin, rcv. ship at Boston, Mass., to the Florida.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Tonopah, K-1 and K-2, at Provincetown; Bainbridge, at Chefoo; Glacier, at Mazatlan; Rhode Island, at Gardiners Bay; Walke and Sterrett, at Napeague Bay; Panther and Monoghan, at Fort Pond Bay; Perkins and Drayton, at Gardiners Bay; Caesar, at Guantanamo; Wilmington, at Hongkong, and the Terry, at Gardiners Bay.

Sailed—Brutus, Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads, and the Prairie, Port au Prince for Guantanamo.

The Jason ordered placed in reserve at the Norfolk Yard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following requests that certification from the eligible lists specified be withheld have been approved:

Charles Zeman, fireman; George Meade, attendant; Sarah Kamrass, stenographer; Maud Wagner, nurse; P. O'B. Montgomery, Inspector, Board of Water Supply; Joseph G. Huttman, fireman; L. L. Minogue, stenographer; Alfred H. Redding, Engineer Inspector, Grade C; Oliver E. Hanson, fireman; Olive H. Wilde, school farm attendant; Edward Peterson, clerk, second grade.

The following declinations of appointment from the eligible lists specified on account of temporary inability, have been approved:

D. F. Kenney, typewriter-accountant; James S. Fowler, laborer; Solon B. Mandell, Inspector, Board of Water Supply; Allen E. Hoethaus, laborer; Selma M. Gustafson, nurse; S. Swartz, nurse; George Reif, stenographer; James J. Stack, Engineer Inspector, Grade C.

United States.

An examination for marine engine and boiler draughtsman will be held today to fill two vacancies at $2.80 a day each in the N. Y. Navy Yard. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, drawing and details of construction, education, training, and experience. The minimum age is 18 years.

There will also be examinations today for woman teacher of housekeeping in the Indian Service and male inspector of musical instruments to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year in the Quartermaster's Corps, Philadelphia. The pay for female teacher of housekeeping ranges from $600 to $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling and copying, sanitation, and hygiene, general household management, food and its preparation, home nursing, elementary sewing, education, training and experience. The age limits are twenty to fifty years. Competitors for inspection of musical instruments will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter-writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, training and experience. The minimum age is twenty years.

There will be an examination tomorrow and Friday for female domestic science teacher to fill vacancies in the Indian Service at salaries ranging from $600 to $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, pedagogy, spelling and copying, English grammar and analysis, physiology and hygiene, cookery, household management, and sanitation, education, training, and experience. They must be twenty, but not more than fifty years of age.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GREHMANN, CAROLINE, (July 31, 1913,) net estate $21,431; equity in 541 E. 145th St., $11,000; 539 E. 145th St., $7,000; 537 E. 145th St., $4,500; all to family.

HOROWITZ, JACOB, (Feb. 28,) net estate, $81,800; all to family. Realty, 31 Catharine St., equity $4,657; 8 Ludlow St., equity $5,994; 56 E. 106th St., equity $5,492; 1,321 5th Av., equity $6,666; bank, $3,540; mtgs., $11,121; insurance, $16,121; interest in business of Jacob Horowitz & Son, $14,853; stock, 9 shs. Catharine and Water Sts. Construction and Realty Co., $6,604.

IMHOF, ROSA, (Dec. 2, 1913,) net estate, $28,790. Emil and Adolph Imhof, sons, income from residue; Theo Dreibold, nephew, $500; Mary Schmerbach, cousin, $150; Rosa Imhof, granddaughter, $185. Realty, 201 W. 104th St., val. $50,000, equity $30,000; bank and cash, $343; 100 shs. Ontario Sil. M. Co., $250.

KENNARD, ARTHUR CHALLIS, (Oct. 23, 1903,) resident of London, England, 55 shs. Amer. Estates Asso., $18,713; no other property in this country.

KENNARD, JOHN HOWARD, (Aug. 3, 1896,) resident of London, England, 55 shs. American Estates Asso., $19,511; no other property in this country.

PIERCE, SAMUEL BLAKE, (Aug. 28, 1913,) net estate $11,163; all to family; bank, $11,920.

RUSSHON, MARY, (April 10, 1913;) net estate $21,664, divided between husband and 5 children; realty, 1,703 and 1,705 Montgomery Av., equity, $5,899; 170th St. and Inwood Av., equity, $1,945; 170th St., between Inwood and Cromwell Avs., equity, $9,705; bank, $523; mtgs., $5,072.

SHARP, HENRY PARKINSON, (Feb. 14, 1894;) resident of London, Eng.; 15 shs. Amer. Estates Asso., $6,556; no other property in this country.

SILVESTER, LIZZIE, (April 4;) net estate $13,403, to Mary S. Harris, sister, furniture, books, and paintings, and life estate in residue of $9,996, $4,854; Marjorie, Helen F., and Elsie Harris, nieces, $1,000 each; Greenwood Cemetery, $300; bank, $499; mtgs., $10,000; stocks, 5 shs. Amer. Cot. Oil pf., $485; 10 Erie pf, $450; 12 Pressed Steel Car, $1,236; 10 R'y Steel Spring pf., $960; 10 Remington Typewriter, $850; 200 Union Cop. Mine, (nominal.)

STERLING, GEO. L., (Aug. 8, 1913;) net estate $11,480, all to two sisters; bank, $3,233; insurance, $1,844; 10 shs. Term. Warehouse Co., $900; 3 1st Bridgeport Nat'l. B'k, $645; 103 Mo. Pacif. R'y, $3,296; 500 Kerbee M. & Devel. Co., (nominal;) 10 Bridgeport Land & Imp. Co., (nominal;) bonds, $950 Term. Warehouse Co., $550 U. S., $3,430 Wabash R. R. Co.

STUETZLE, JOSEPH, (Mch. 10;) net estate $14,596, all to Xavier Stuetzle, brother; bank, $1,580; 30 shs. Kessel & Co. pf., $1,500; interest in Stuetzle Bros. restaurant at 1 and 2 Hanover Sq., $9,664.

WORTHINGTON, JULIA, H., details printed elsewhere.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

89th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

95th, 636 West.—Lady will rent six sunny rooms, well furnished, overlooking Hudson; high-class house; references.

95th, near Riverside.—5 outside rooms; piano; $55. Information, telephone 1026 Riverside.

East Side.

45th St., 19 East.—Handsomely furnished two and three rooms; bath; kitchenette.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Apartments of nine or ten rooms; two bathrooms, to lease, northwest corner of 5th Avenue and 58th Street; one with southern exposure of 119 feet and 37½ feet on 5th Avenue. Inquire on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS, LARGE FOYER HALL, IN THE GRAMANT, 215 W. 98TH ST. APPLY ON PREMISES OR
N. H. BACHMANN, 257 4TH AV.

$1,100 to $1,800 for 8 rooms and bath, 13-16 Central Park West, cor. 61st St. CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

Entire floor for business or living purposes, or both, 26 West 43d St., $75 per month. Apply D. R. Jamieson, 500 5th Av.

57th St., 140 West.—3 rooms and bath, $960 to $1,200; studios, north light, $720 to $840.

68th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath, $900 to $1,320. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St., or Superintendent, on premises.

19th St., 354 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $40.

New Apartments, 115 and 123 East 53d St. 6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,560 to $2,500.

Brooklyn.

572-58 Prospect Pl., near St. James, Brighton Beach and Franklin Av. lines, several nice steam-heated apartment, finely located; rents $25-$29.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Isadore M. Levy, member of the Board of Education, will offer a plan at its meeting on Aug. 12 to lessen, if not eliminate, the danger to P. S. teachers and pupils from handling old textbooks. Miss Moraff, one of the teachers, went through a serious illness from handling old textbooks, and this plan was evolved by her to prevent others suffering in the same way. Her plan is that a textbook once lent to be taken home shall become the pupil's property. The life history of a textbook under this plan, she says, would be four terms, and that of a dictionary eight terms. Their life history at present averages three terms each.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

EDDY, MARY L., (July 21,) more than $10,000; Marie S. Eddy Vonkula, daughter, $28,000, including cancellation of a debt of $18,000 given her when she married; $1,000 and a parish house at Lanesboro, Mass., to the Trustees of the Diocese of the West Mass. P. E. Church; Katherine Williams and Nathaniel Kearney, servants, $250 each; Titus E. Eddy, husband, all the jewelry he gave her.

ENGLESON, PETER A., (July 28,) realty, more than $10,000; personal, more than $1,000, all to widow, Annie, in trust for children, Joseph E. and Anna M.

PHILLIPS, GUY, (July 2,) less than $1,000, all to widow, Elisabeth C., 1 W. 64 St.; nothing to Elise.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Six-story double tenement in 112th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., plot 40x100; a bargain. E. M. Vickers, owner, 192-4 Bowery.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Detached house, plot 40x120, 17 rooms, 3 baths, pantries, laundry, 5 porches, steam heat and hot water supply; vegetable and flower garden and fruit trees; everything in very best condition; nicest part of Flatbush; suitable for 2 or 3 families; all rented. 424 E. 8th St., 2d floor, near Cortelyou Road.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Price less than assessed value; fine business corner; centre of Jamaica. Nagle, 384 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

15-17 West 58th St., adjacent to Plaza Hotel, two 4-story houses, 40 feet wide, connected on parlor floor, $7,200. Inquire C. H. Dugro, Main Office, Hotel Savoy, 761 Fifth Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Sale—Furnished room house; very cheap. 350 West 35th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A rare opportunity to purchase pretty country home, 35 minutes out, in big business town; banks, schools, stores, churches, &c.; at a sacrifice; new house of six rooms, with improvements; magnificent, large piece of garden land; big road frontage; the whole place for $2,700; $125 cash, balance $15 a month; if you don't want to come to the city, plenty of work to be had in this big town. Carson, Box 140 Times Downtown.

A Very Big Bargain.—Elegant piece of land, 100x170; very fine location at Huntington, L. I.; two blocks from trolley; ten minutes from harbor; for $280; $15 cash; balance in five years; very high land; near school, church, and lake stores; title guaranteed. C. Morton, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Can be seen until 8 P. M.

Manhasset.—29 minutes electric trains; acre plot; $250 down, balance easy; water, electricity, gas, trolley. Malia, Bayside, L. I.

Great Neck, near depot, plot 5½ lots; $2,000; high ground; high-class colony. "Bargain," 106 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach; golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent. C 70 Times.

Mount Vernon.

Price reduced to $8,000, formerly $10,000; 11-room house, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; close to station; in very choice neighborhood; possession. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

White Plains.—95 acres; 2 miles out; 1,300 feet lake frontage; $850 per acre; suitable for development, building site, &c. Wm. Kell, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—$7,500; very easy terms; Colonial country home near the water; fine plot, 100 feet by 237 feet, in healthiest section near N. Y.; select neighborhood; established social centre; an unusually well built house of 10 rooms designed to suit the high ground which it occupies; very large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace; ceilings are beamed; walls panelled; large central hall; spacious dining room; butler's pantry; kitchen; front and back stairway on first floor.

Four large master bed chambers, two tiled baths, and sleeping porch on second.

Two bed chambers, sewing room, bath, and trunk room on third floor.

Large veranda; open terrace; electric light, steam heat; floors parqueted; laundry; all conveniences; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; very convenient to express station; schools, churches, country club, large lake; boating, bathing; best of outdoor sports Summer and Winter. Address OWNER, A. F. R., Box 165 Times.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Recalled to Europe, must sacrifice beautifully situated 3-acre commuting country residence; worth $12,000; mortgage $6,000; make offer; might rent. M 218 Times Downtown.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Beautiful house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; latest improvements; best section of town; sell on satisfactory terms. S. R. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Beautiful house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; latest improvements; best section of Cranford; sell on satisfactory terms. S. R. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Three-room bungalow; open fireplace, large porch; overlooking river; $645; terms; commutation 13c. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—$100,000 estate in Stamford, Conn., at less than two-thirds its value because owner must live in Europe; 18-room house, gardener's house, large garage, dairy and outhouses; all modern and in perfect condition; about six acres ground, highly cultivated; finest neighborhood in New England; principals only. Address F. S., Box 125 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house, White Plains; one month; 8 rooms, improvements; 1-3 acre; good shade; ten minutes to station. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

206 West 53d, Near 8th Av.—Four-story building; store first floor; suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Sauervein, 582 8th Av.

Fine light lofts;
6th Av., at 21st St.;
$35 and $45.
Mercer, 266 West 23d St.

Furnished office, in Whitehall Building, available Sept. 1, unexpired lease until May 1, 1916. M 201 Times Downtown.

53d St., 121 West.—Parlor floor, suitable dressmaker, milliner, or similar business.

Parlor floor, 24 East 49th St.; suitable any business; $85; will divide.

Doctor's office, parlor floor; private bath; large closets; electricity. 151 West 95th St.

Brooklyn.

Lofts, 51x45; steam heat, electric elevator; 780 Madison St., corner Patchen, Brooklyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—To rent for one year or longer, from Oct. 1, low parlor-floor store, with show window; about 1,500 square feet, with basement or basement privilege, south side of street, between 38th and 50th Sts. and 6th and Madison Avs.; no rental of more than $1,500 considered. Immediate. L 139 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; references.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent cuisine; convenient residential location.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (Near 70th.)—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Opportunity secure airy, attractive rooms, home cooking; references.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable, quiet house; good table; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Exceptional value, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; suite two rooms, complete service, $8 week; Southerners, transients.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; "L," Subway; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional table board.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single rooms; excellent table.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; homelike; refined environment; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; ref.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, excellent table; Summer rates; references exchanged; subway.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; Southerners; table guests.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large second-floor room; bath; gentlemen; meals; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Large room, private family; few boarders, table guests; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful second floor room; private baths; superior table; references.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; medium-sized room; first-class house; American family; references; telephone.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class cuisine; telephone; reference.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

160TH, WEST, (Broadway.)—South room; reasonable. Apt. 4, 25 Fort Washington Av.

Attractive, outside room, adjoining bath; suitable for one or two; good home; family two; elevator, 'phone; house opposite park. Bachrach, corner 139th St., 574 St. Nicholas Av.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN desires room and board with strictly private family; 85th to 110th St., west side; state full particulars. L 133 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Superior accommodations; private family; spring water; electric lights; convenient to depot. Address F. G., Box 85.

New York State.

If you are looking for rest and fine scenery, with home comforts; terms $7-$8. Louis Westbrook, Kysinko, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
"30 Minutes from Broadway"
Corner Arlington Av. and Williams St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Why live in a stuffy, hot, dark room and share a bath with several others, when you can come to beautiful East Orange and have large, airy parlor and bedroom and your own private bath, and take your meals in a dining room seating 150, all for $25 per week for yourself and wife.

Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

33D ST., 243 EAST.—Newly furnished, clean, light, airy rooms; gentlemen; respectable couples; conveniences.

34TH ST., 56 EAST, (also 13 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, $4 up.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive; Summer rates; references.

38TH, 12 EAST.—Attractive rooms; suites, private baths; elevator, electricity; Summer rates.

38TH ST., 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms, en suite; elevator; Summer rates.

41ST ST., 339 EAST.—Large and small rooms; cool, light, and airy; select private house; $1.50 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

64TH ST., Madison Av., 733-735.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $8, $9, $10.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; gentlemen; permanent only; electricity, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large front room; running water; medium-sized room; private; references.

35TH ST., 350 WEST.—Very cheap rent; all conveniences; telephone.

39TH, 9 and 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $6, $7.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; board optional; every convenience; telephone.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; phone; also desirable single rooms; moderate.

49TH ST., 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $7, $9.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

50TH ST., 35 and 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; excellent location; $5, $6, $8, $10.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms, private baths; $4, $6, $8, $10; telephone.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive rooms; some private baths; electricity, telephone; front parlor.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

72D ST., 246 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; finest appointments; hot water; telephone; references.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D, 255 WEST.—Rooms little different from the average; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large or small; private baths; reasonable; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms; electric light, telephone; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; conveniences; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished room; also small room; references.

78TH ST., 212 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, twin beds; subway; references; Summer rates.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; electricity, phone; small room.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; use of parlor; breakfast optional; references.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large and small, private baths, electricity; Summer rates.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity, private bath; Summer rates.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

89TH, 316 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool room, with private bath; also single; electricity.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone, $2.50 up.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $3; other rooms reasonable; telephone.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; single or en suite; southern exposure, high-class; elevator. Apt. 1W.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, bright, attractively furnished room, southern exposure, in elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 35.

114TH ST., 611 WEST.—Attractive room in private family. Apt. 7.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

115TH, 630 WEST.—Room or suite; Hudson view; Subway, surface, bus; bargain.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

135TH ST., 629 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room, adjoining bath; elevator, 'phone; family two; no other roomers; door Riverside Drive; permanent party; references. Apt. 45.

139TH ST., 610 WEST.—Large, handsome room in high-class elevator apartment; private lavatory; shower bath; exceptional. Apt. 3A.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, 66th St.—Lovely room, overlooking Park; homelike surroundings. Railling.

LARGE, light, clean, private apartment; telephone; Subway and L; gentleman; references. L 137 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; reference.

WEST END AV., 543, (86th Subway.)—Large or small rooms; reasonable; references.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

Gentleman, room, private family, between 23d, 57th. Kains, 605 West 144th St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 W.—Floor, private house; rooms, bath, single, en suite; bachelors; references.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Experienced, A1. Apply 10 to 12, 506, 1,416 Broadway.

FANCY FEATHERS.—Experienced hands on fancy feathers; also improvers and learners; steady work; good pay. Zucker & Josephy, 715-719 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, first-class laundress in country; must help in kitchen; wages $30. Telephone 1261 Plaza between 8 and 6.

MILLINERY APPRENTICES. — Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of millinery apprentices. Apply at Trimmed Millinery workroom, sixth floor.

MODELS.
SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE MODELS. CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, 36 BUST, 42 SKIRT; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
L. ROSENSCHEIN,
54 WEST 21ST ST.

MODEL—Dresses; size 16; must have references. A. Traina & Co., 158 West 23d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; German or French; children age 2 and 4; highest references required. Address Country, P. O. Box 822.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be high school graduate; must be under 22, willing, refined, at least three years' experience in advertising, for position with best sort of opportunity, if capable. In application state fully age, experience, religion, education, if at present employed, salary. Address Publisher, L 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; high school graduate; beginner preferred; must be neat; law office; answer by letter only, giving age and school graduated from. Room 1,239, 346 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, must be accurate and a good writer; salary $8 to start. Farley, 147 4th Av., cor. 14th St.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; Summer session; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

YOUNG LADIES, 3 wanted to complete class just commencing; several positions open for our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—High-class position; exceptional opportunity; $18. Gahagan's Agency, 256 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ADVERTISING MAN, between 30 and 50 years; only one who had experience in marketing high-class merchandise need apply; must be aggressive and original; requirements, handling of crews or other means and methods decided upon in campaigns to be inaugurated; good position for first-class man. L 143 Times.

LAPIDISTS.—Wanted, two first-class all-around lapidists to go to Chicago. L 135 Times.

OUTDOOR employment for any one suffering from weak lungs in city or country. Address T. B., Room 506, 189 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN. — Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

SALESMAN.
We would like to get in touch with one or two young men who have had experience in selling high-grade subscription books; to such we can make a most attractive proposition; commission. Brentwood Realty Co., 1 West 34th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $5 to $20 a day while you learn. National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Sq.

SALESMAN WANTED to sell raincoats in city to office trade; only experienced men commanding good trade need apply; salary. S 136 Times.

SALESMAN, industrious, to sell rice, dried fruit, oils, to wholesaler, on commission basis; state particulars. M 217 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman on commission basis; exceptional line dresses and skirts. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

SALESMEN, experienced, wanted for all territories for popular line skirts and coats; commission. Jersey Cloak Co., 10 West 18th.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS wanted to sell Baum adding machines. Mueller & Co., Fairhaven, N. J.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. S 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; typist; knowledge of shorthand; 17; conscientious and accurate; will start for $6. C. C., 111 East Houston St. Phone 8276 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Exceptional qualifications; wide awake; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; knowledge of typewriting; A1 reference; salary moderate. M 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, desires position of responsibility. R., 848 Dawson St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; exp. trial bal.; mod. methods; contr. accts.; $18. B 104 Times.

CLEANING.—Colored girl wishes morning work cleaning; reference. Butt, 47 W. 66th.

COMPANION.—Young English lady wishes position as companion, governess, or tutor; excellent teaching experience; good references. Write "London," Y 208 Times Annex.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes position, day, week; reference. 241 East 35th St., care Cox.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes lady patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3198 Chelsea.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer; well educated; presenting good appearance; capable of filling a position requiring exercise of judgment and initiative and influence of personality; willing to substitute. Celia Machson, 54 Avenue C.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' commercial experience, very rapid, accurate, anxious to locate with large law firm; will accept moderate salary to begin. L 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, will accept small salary with future advancement. Gertrude Rosenberg, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer desires to place his efficient young lady in good position immediately. 1,123 Broadway, 304. Farragut 9870.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; experienced young woman of refinement; references ability, trustworthiness. Permanent, P. O. 137.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, conscientious stenographer seeks position where brains and tact are essential; $15; no agencies. M 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience brokerage, commercial; quick, neat, accurate; present employed; high school education; A1 references. D 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator, assistant bookkeeping; thoroughly familiar with all office details. M 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST—Knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent correspondent; four years' experience. Address Miss S. Spieler, 135-137 Eldridge St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, refined; several years' experience; good appearance; salary, $10. Apply M. Gibson, 49 East 21st St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert stenographer, exceptionally rapid typewriter, wishes evening work. M 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, capable business school graduate; refined American; $6. M 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, businesslike; miscellaneous dictation; charge correspondence; hard worker; $12-$15. G 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—French, German, English; $8. Room 506, 1,123 B'way. Telephone Farragut 9895.

STENOGRAPHER. — Sensible, natty, good grammarian, speller, accurate transcriber; $8-$10. K 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, well experienced, conscientious. Miss M., 532 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; familiar filing, billing, &c.; $10. M 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, active, thoroughly competent; small salary. S., 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; rapid typist; assist office duties. M 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' experience; reasonable salary. A. C., 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, understanding all office details; experience. C. E. 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, limited experience, assist office routine; $6; reference. M 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) two years' practical experience; references, $8. M 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Well-trained beginner; understands office work; $6. F. K., 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; refined, experience limited; $8. B. D., 92 Times.

THREE FINNISH GIRLS, experienced, wish positions, chambermaid and waitress, cooks and laundresses. Widee, 246 West 144th St.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COOK, WAITRESS together; sisters; willing, obliging; excellent reference; wages, $30, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting for efficient help; have select list white, colored; city, country. Mrs. Noel, 101 West 95th St., near Columbus Av. Riverside—5062.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

DURANT'S AGENCY, 176 West 135th St. Best colored help. Call any time. 9564 Morningside.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2860.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2860.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; labor-saving systems installed; investigations, confidential work a specialty. Bondy, 317 East 23d. Gramercy 5485.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 303 John. Room 508.

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Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

PACKARDS ONLY.
'14 "6-38," sedan body.
'12 "30" 7 pass. touring & lim.
'11 "30" 7 pass. touring & lim.
'11 "30" runabout.
'10 "18" touring.
'09 "30" touring and limousine.
All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled.
PACKARD AUTO EXCH'NGE, Inc., 1,876 B'way. Col. 5078.

ACCOUNT OF FINANCIAL REVERSES, WILL SACRIFICE NATIONAL 6-PASSENGER TOURING CAR, FOREDOOR TYPE, SELF-STARTER; COST $3,400; ONLY USED 6 MONTHS; FULLY EQUIPPED, INCLUDING EXTRAS; ANY REASONABLE OFFER ACCEPTED. PHONE 47 WILLIAMSBURG FOR APPOINTMENT.

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.
Pope-Hartford 1912 touring car; looks like new; excellent running condition; good tires and fully equipped; bargain; $700.
COLT-STRATTON CO. Used Car Department.
W. H. BARNARD, Manager,
87 West End Av., 64th. Col. 6000.

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.
Cole, 1913, four-cylinder, roomy, 5-passenger car, mechanically sound; newly painted; full equipment, with electric starter.
Mr. BARNARD,
87 West End Av. Phone 6000 Col.

BUICK LIGHT ROADSTER.
Up-to-date, stylish model, in the very best mechanical condition; every equipment; all new tires; extra demountable, inflated tire; sacrifice $375; any demonstration. Miss Warren, 126 Riverside Drive, near 85th St.

Garage 50x60 ground floor; low rental; near river, adjoining new long piers; electric current available; ideal location for storage or repairs. Smith Metal Bed Co., 609 West 43d St.

Owner will sacrifice 1913 Velie touring car; guaranteed in excellent condition; electric starter, lights, &c.; bargain worth while. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

1914 King runabout; absolutely new car; electric starter, lights, &c.; will sell less than wholesale price. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Hupmobile touring car, 1914 model, electric equipment; slightly used for demonstrating; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Will sell my 1910 Packard touring car, which is guaranteed to be in first-class condition. 112 East 75th St. Lenox—5206.

Brand-new Hupmobiles.—Roadster, $825; specially painted touring car, $860. Koehler's, 1,709 Broadway.

Pullman, 5-passenger touring, fine appearing car; first-class condition; price $350. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Packard cars; beautiful fore-door; seven passenger; $3 hour up. Murray Hill 181.

New Packards, $3 per HOUR. 7 passengers. 'Phone 8324 R. Riverside.

Automobile Supplies.

Fine-appearing, smooth-running, 7-passenger touring cars; hour, day, week, month, or flat rate. Telephone 4854 Bedford. Chester Wells, 493 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 5 West 61st St., near Broadway.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, executive, desires responsible position requiring competent man. M 219 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT shipping room, drive, single or double; five years' reference. L 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 28 years old, 12 years' experience; able correspondent, general office manager; at present employed and taking care of 3,000 accounts; wishes to make change, where good man is appreciated; member of Frank Brookers Alumni of Accountants. D. B., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER TYPEWRITER.—General office work; three years' experience; good education; employed; seeks change, prospects for advancement; $15. L 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, eight years' experience; take complete charge, corporate or partnership books; financial statements; correspondent; university student; conscientious worker. L 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Up-to-date bookkeeper and accountant, speaking English and German, wishes position in a first-class house; prefer metal goods trade or factory. L 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, experienced, executive ability; highest references. M 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable of taking full charge; excellent figurer. H 194 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; accurate knowledge shorthand, typewriting; good references. L 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, (22,) experienced, good education, desires position. S 131 Times.

BOY desires office position; experienced filing, copying, &c.; references. M 203 Times Downtown.

BOY, honest, neat, willing to work; school graduate. Thomas, L 248 Times Downtown.

BOY, 18, wishes to learn printing trade; some experience. M 215 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
28; single; eight years' experience in driving and repairing several makes of cars, desires position with private family. M. Zelner, 2,064 7th Av. Tel. 3380 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ex-coachman, single; competent driver; personal references; useful. L 181 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Japanese young man of refinement and culture desires position as companion and secretary for elderly gentleman. L 141 Times.

COMPANION, SECRETARY.—Will undertake entire work of small bachelor apartment. L 136 Times.

DESIGNER and PATTERN MAKER on children's dresses; could take charge of cutting department; wishes position. L 138 Times.

EDUCATED MAN, speaking English, German, French, having salesman experience, wants position with good mercantile house. L 140 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 18, neat, accurate, desires permanent position. M 228 Times Downtown.

POSITION wanted where absolute honesty, punctuality, ability to keep mouth shut, are essentials; good correspondent, typewriter. L 146 Times.

SALESMAN.—Manager, 32 years old, desires connection with progressive retail, wholesale, or manufacturing concern; seven years' experience; excellent references. Y 209 Times Annex.

SILK SALESMAN.—ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES MAKING CHANGE WITH RELIABLE HOUSE FOR CUTTING-UP TRADE. M 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; expert; thorough double entry bookkeeper; long experience; best references; moderate salary. M 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-educated, experienced, intelligent stenographer, correspondent; office assistant; $20. M 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, experienced stenographer, correspondent, &c., wants situation. Falk, 339 East 69th St.

TO ALL BUSINESS MEN.
I am 22, and desire to start a selling career. Possess appearance, courage, and determination. Concern advocating the development of the embryo salesman preferred. Would appreciate an interview. L 126 Times.

UPHOLSTERER wants hotel or private work. Klein, 89 Theodore St., Steinway, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) good penman, quick and accurate at figures, seven years' general office experience, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position at anything; best references. A., 1,435 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, excellent education, 4 years in one woman's apparel house, still employed, wishes to change to any position where there is a future. Y 207 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 30, first-class references, seeks steady inside position of any kind. George Krey, 130 Jefferson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wishes to take care of invalid or elderly gentleman; city or country; salary reasonable. Shanley, 419 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, willing, desires position; handy anything. Sullivan, 159 East 109th.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

Small collection good paintings, including Inness, to close estate. Administrator, L 87 Times.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

STOLEN from her moorings at Whitestone, L. I., an auxiliary sloop, 35x12x5; Mianus engine, No. 540; counter stern, half shovel nose bow, topmast short, steel rudder; painted white; red bottom; green deck; named "Beulah"; liberal reward for any information leading to her recovery. Whitestone (L. I.) phone 2356—Flushing.

LOST—Lady's gold mesh bag with initials B. A. F., containing ring; liberal reward for return or for tickets if pawned; no questions asked. Address Adams, care General Chemical Co., Edgewater, N. J.

LOST—In Tremont on July 24 platinum star-shaped sunburst, large diamond in centre. Liberal reward, no questions, for return of pin or pawn ticket. Charles W. McDonald, 3,928 Broadway.

LOST—Probably downtown Subway express, cigarette case made by Gorham; no monogram; ten cigarettes marked "B. B."; liberal reward; no questions. Superintendent, 375 West End Av.

LOST—An envelope containing money, addressed Siegel K. K., in going from 5th Ave. and 38th St. on bus to Broadway and 138th St. Liberal reward for its return to Room 308, 47 West 34th St.

LOST—Rope seed pearl necklace, with diamond pendant attached, in Sea Gate Park, Monday, Aug. 3; liberal reward offered; no questions asked if returned to Bickerton, 220 West 42d St.

LOST OR STOLEN.
BANKBOOK No. 593,637 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Passbook No. 109435, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank, formerly Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. Finder will please return to the bank.

LOST.—Friday, July 31, Fulton St. trolley, Brooklyn, or Subway to 110th St., package of pictures, films, and Summer circulars. Weill, 138 West 113th St. Morn. 8334.

LOST—Tuesday night, on Subway, one traveling bag containing electrical surgical instruments; liberal reward. German Hospital, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Monday evening, 136th, 111th Sts. and Broadway, brooch, with three opals and diamonds; very liberal reward. Howard C. Taylor, 111 Broadway.

LOST—Silver ring, diamond, 2 sapphires, moving picture house, near 181st, B'way; liberal reward. Apt. 25, 418 Central Park West.

LOST—On Saturday, July 18, in or near Maillard's, ruby ring, surrounded by diamonds; reward. E. T. N., Box 321, Madison Square P. O.

LOST—Fob charm, monogram "S. A." Liberal reward for return, Room 911, 29 Broadway. 2396 Rector.

LOST—Savings bank book No. 1,777 of Hudson Trust has been lost; payment stopped. J. H. Maher, 238 West 111th, New York City.

LOST—Ring, one ruby, two diamonds, in box at Hammerstein's or Kaiserhof; suitable reward offered. Room 165, Astor Hotel.

LOST—Harlem Division train, gold watch fob, silk ribbon, monogram; reward. W. H. Nelson, 490 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond pearl breastpin, 6th Av. "L," Aug. 1; reward. Fritts, 26 Morningside Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Black and white fox terrier, Billy, 14th St., Friday; reward. Hotel Trafalgar, 4640 Stuy.

LOST—Two French bulldogs, male, female; liberal reward. Return Gaux, 28 E. 33d.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT AT THE ENTRANCE to Central Park, 102d St. and 5th Av., on July 31, 1914, at about 6:30 P. M. All persons having seen or having any knowledge concerning above accident kindly communicate with Stroock & Stroock, 30 Broad St., New York City.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for an unlisted securities salesman with capital, who has demonstrated his ability and success in the past; a well-known banking house desires to establish this department and is prepared to co-operate fully with a man of proved ability who can undertake its management. Address in confidence, Box 25, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

A MAGAZINE MANAGER with capital is wanted by a well-known publication to undertake its management; a live, energetic man will readily see the possibilities in this opportunity; circulation and popularity established; only management essential to bring large results. Reply for further information to Box A2, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

Splendid opportunity in the remunerative, fascinating outdoor life; $6,000 cash buys half interest in 20,000 large, modern, thoroughly established poultry ranch, in full operation; premium contracts; New York's finest hotels, clubs; great possibilities; investigation solicited. J. S., care of Cyphers Incubator Co., 41 Barclay St., New York.

Unparalleled opportunity to become identified with high-class manufacturing corporation conducted by experts in their line; $20,000 required; official position and substantial interest given; unusual profits assured and investment secured by mortgage. Particulars to principal or attorney at interview only. Attorney, L 129 Times.

Additional working capital can be secured by established wholesale and manufacturing firms upon security of their outstanding book accounts.
M. SIMON, COMMERCIAL BANKER,
ROOM 608, 200 FIFTH AVENUE.

Designer, 20 years as general manager manufacture ladies' bathing suits, has two patents granted; desires man with capital to enter business. M 220 Times Downtown.

Energetic man, some capital, can find excellent opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe, opening. HEART CITY, G 21 Times Annex.

Motion Picture Theatre, 600 seats, with 1,000-seat airdrome attached; extraordinary proposition; also others. Pitzer & Smith, 1,486 Broadway.

Partner with $2,000 or $3,000 to establish skirt business; experience not necessary. Box S 135 Times.

Millinery establishment for sale; beautifully furnished; splendid opportunity. 1,773 Madison Av. Phone 2097 Harlem. Dorothy.

Accounts discounted without notice to customers; all or part. Trust, M 107 Times.

Water power saw and planing mill for sale. W. Mellor, Danbury, N. H.

Partner wanted in stock brokerage business; must have $6,000 available. L 144 Times.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,013.

Pianos and Organs.

Wheelock upright piano in good repair, fine tone; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS
open for number of new accounts; manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on merchandise; principals only. Address in detail, Z 307 Times Annex.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Estate and Legacy Loans. Companies Incorporated. L. N. Rosenbaum, 80 Wall Street.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty cents a line.

Perfect multigraph typewritten letters; addressing, typewriting; lowest prices; prompt delivery. Weiss Duplicating Company, 3 East 17th St. Phone 564 Stuyvesant.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av.,
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

John Daly buys platinum, gold, diamonds, pawn tickets, antiques. 654 6th Av., (cor. 38th St.)

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

For Sale—Scholarship in a high-grade school; a chance to save on tuition, board, &c. Room 1,012 Times Bldg., New York.

Parents compelled to leave children, while abroad, may secure temporarily chaperoned instruction; beautiful home. Suburbs, M 222 Times Downtown.

BIRD IS FOR HINMAN, BUT SULZER VEXES

Bull Moose in Conference Today May Hear the Deposed Governor.

COL. ROOSEVELT TO TALK

Suffragists Insist on Reaffirmation of Woman Plank Because Hinman Is Still an Anti.

Whether or not the Progressives are to support Harvey D. Hinman as their candidate for Governor at the primaries next month will be determined today when the Progressive State Committee will hold a conference at the Hotel Astor. Indications are that Col. Roosevelt has succeeded in "putting over" Mr. Hinman and that there will be little opposition to him.

The possibility of strife in the New York County Committee over the Hinman candidacy was practically eliminated yesterday when Chairman Francis W. Bird admitted that he would support Mr. Hinman for Governor. At the last meeting of the committee Mr. Bird stirred up considerable enthusiasm by declaring that he was unalterably in favor of a straight Progressive ticket.

It seemed to be the opinion among Progressive leaders yesterday that while Mr. Hinman would have little difficulty in obtaining the Progressive nomination at the primaries, it was very uncertain that he could win at the Republican primaries over District Attorney Charles S. Whitman.

One element of trouble in sight for the conference today is William Sulzer. The former Governor considers that he is the only simon-pure Progressive Gubernatorial candidate on the horizon, and that he will have no trouble in beating Hinman at the primaries. He said yesterday that a committee of Progressives had called upon him and urged him to go before the conference today and state his claims for the nomination. Mr. Sulzer would not tell who the Progressives were who urged him to fight.

"More than 3,000 enrolled Progressives have signed my petition as a candidate in the Progressive primaries for the nomination for Governor," said Mr. Sulzer. "Of course I shall run in the Progressive primaries against Mr. Hinman, and, what is more, I know, from what enrolled Progressives have told me, that I will win. I'm a pioneer Progressive and Mr. Hinman is a pioneer Republican. Why should any enrolled Progressive vote against me and for Mr. Hinman?

"Some time ago I said I would contest the Progressive primaries with any man in the State except Col. Roosevelt, and the only reason I would not run against him is our personal friendship of a quarter of a century. Now that the Colonel is not a candidate, leading Progressives throughout the State say that I am."

The Advisory Committee of the State Committee held a secret meeting yesterday to arrange for today's programme. It had scarcely got started when suffragist members of the Women's Political Union invaded headquarters and asked to be heard. Several who had met Mr. Hinman in his Binghamton office and there got a declaration from him that he was opposed to woman suffrage told State Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson, at the head of the Advisory Committee, that they were opposed to Mr. Hinman as a candidate.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Miss Caroline Lexow asked that the party reaffirm its woman suffrage plank in the 1912 Syracuse platform. The discussion regarding Mr. Hinman took up the rest of the time.

The main feature of the programme today is a speech by Col. Roosevelt. There will be a discussion of the State Committee rules to conform to the direct primary law and plans for the State campaign will be talked over.

LEAVE HINMAN FOR WHITMAN.

Republican Headquarters Reports Swing to District Attorney.

Three up-State newspapers that had declared for Hinman and two that had remained silent regarding his candidacy are now supporting Mr. Whitman, it was said at Republican State Headquarters yesterday. The papers are The Watertown Standard, The Yonkers Daily News, and The Ogdensburg Journal which came out for Hinman as soon as he announced his candidacy and The Utica Herald-Despatch and The White Plains Record. It was said that many prominent Republicans up-State had also announced that they had changed their minds and would now support Whitman, although they were for Hinman at first. Hinman announced that he would not support the regular candidate selected at the Republican primaries, if it should be some one besides himself, but that he would be the Progressive nominee.

At the Republican State conference in Saratoga on Oct. 18 there will be 610 delegates, of which New York City will have only 81. Unofficial primaries will be held tomorrow to elect these delegates.

HINMAN DISCUSSES RECALL.

Bosses Have Made Such a Check Sometimes Necessary, He Says.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Replying to inquiries as to his stand on the initiative, referendum, and recall, ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman issued today this statement:

"Practice may show that under certain forms of city charters, now being proposed, some form of recall may be necessary as a check. These measures would in some degree change our form of Government. I believe in our present representative form.

"The evils which have arisen under it and the dissatisfaction which exists and which finds expression in such proposals as this are due, in my opinion, to the conduct and personality of some party leaders and a deep-rooted desire to get rid of them somehow. These leaders, while talking about defending constitutional representative government, have indulged in practices and have used their party machinery in such a way as to weaken public confidence in representative government.

"The remedy is to make party management truly representative of the party."

WOMEN OPPOSE HINMAN.

Suffragist Delegation Presents Protest at Progressive Headquarters.

Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Miss Caroline Lexow, and a delegation of women from the Women's Political Union called at the Progressive Headquarters yesterday morning to report that Harold J. Hinman was unalterably opposed to woman suffrage, notwithstanding the plank in the Progressive Party platform. Miss Lexow told all about it and gave Mr. Hinman's exact words when he was interviewed by the women. The Advisory Committee of the Progressives received Mrs. Blatch, four delegates, and the complaint. Mrs. Blatch asked that all Progressive candidates be asked to stand firm by all the party planks. Mrs. Blatch will call on Col. Roosevelt today.

The women in the party delegation were Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Alice Einstein, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Mildred Taylor, Miss Kate Claghorn, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Miss Caroline Lexow, Mrs. Kenneth Cranford, Miss Ellen K. Lente, Miss Louise Crane, and Miss Alberta M. Hill.

Merritt Seeks a Renomination.

OGDENSBURG, Ky., Aug. 4.—Representative E. A. Merritt, Jr., of Potsdam formally announced today his candidacy for the Republican renomination at the primaries. He has been ill for some months, but expects soon to be restored completely.

WOMEN DELEGATES PICKED.

Committee Makes Nominations for Constitutional Convention.

The Women's Temporary Committee working for women representatives at the Constitutional Convention met at the Colony Club yesterday morning and selected those it would like appointed as delegates. The list of nominees is as follows:

Delegates at Large—Miss Frances A. Kellor, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Miss Josephine Goldmark; Delegates for the Senatorial Districts—2, (Queens,) Mrs. Charles A. Eno; 3 and 10, (Kings,) Miss Leonora O'Reilly; 11 and 2, (Manhattan and the Bronx,) Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., and Miss Frances Perkins 23, (Richmond,) Mrs. William G. Wilcox; 24, (Westchester,) Mrs. Charles H. Israels, Yonkers, and Miss Mary H. Reder; 25, (Orange,) Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mrs. William Vanamee; 28, Mrs. Elmer Blair, Albany; 38, (Onondaga,) Mrs. Hildreth, Syracuse; 41, (Schuyler and Tompkins,) Miss Gertrude Martin, and 45 and 48, Miss Helen Barrett Montgomery.

Commissioner Davis said she feared the duties of her office might prevent her attending the convention if she should be asked to do so, and Miss Lillian Wald also objected on account of her many duties, but eventually allowed her name to be used. Mrs. John Andrews, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Edward Drier, Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, Miss Cornelia Brice, Mrs. M. Morgenthau, Jr., Miss Anne Rhodes, and Mrs. Arthur Scribner were among the members of the committee present. Miss Wald, Chairman, presided.

BRISTOW MAY LOSE SEAT.

Charles Curtis Seems to Have Beaten Him at Senatorial Primary.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.—United States Senator Joseph L. Bristow apparently has been defeated at the primaries for renomination by Charles Curtis of Topeka. On available early returns Curtis appears to be leading Bristow by a safe majority. Curtis said tonight he would carry the State by 15,000 votes.

There were no contests in the Progressive Party. Victor Murdock was nominated for United States Senator.

As they had no opposition, George H. Hodges of Olathe, Arthur Capper of Topeka, and Henry J. Allen of Wichita automatically became the nominees for Governor of the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties, respectively.

This was the first State-wide primary at which women had the vote. They were estimated to cast one-third of the ballots.

TRADE BOARD VOTE TODAY.

Senate Declined to Define "Unfair Competition" More Accurately.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—As a result of President Wilson's conference last night with Republican leaders the Senate this afternoon agreed to vote on the Trade Commission bill not later than 6 P. M. to-morrow. After 2 o'clock no Senator shall speak more than once on the same point or for more than ten minutes.

The Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 30 to 32, refused to amend the much-debated Section 5 forbidding "unfair competition." The amendment, which was sponsored by Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat of the Judiciary Committee, and slightly modified by Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, President pro tempore of the Senate, sought to define "unfair competition" by specifying "those acts, devices, concealments, threats, coercions, deceits, frauds, dishonest practices, false representations, slanders of business," &c.

The amendment commanded bipartisan support; Chairman Newlands, in charge of the bill, seemed not opposed to it, but Mr. Reed refused to wait till the committee could pass upon it, and it was rejected. Fifteen Democrats and 15 Republicans voted for the amendment and 23 Democrats and 9 Republicans voted against it.

NEW MINISTER TO GREECE.

Prof. Droppers of Williams College Succeeds George Fred Williams.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Prof. Garrett A. Droppers of Williams College was nominated by President Wilson today to be Minister to Greece, to succeed George Fred Williams of Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—"I will accept the position when it is offered me," said Prof. Droppers when informed of his nomination.

"I am only too glad to be of service to my country, to the State Department, and to the Administration. The appointment to a foreign post at this crucial time is important, and I shall go with a true realization of the import of my duties."

Convict Told False Murder Story.

"I lied when I told the police those men here had a hand in that coal yard murder case. I was sore, that's all. I had been neglected by my old pals while in prison and wanted to get square," said John Hahn, alias Smith, a Dannemora Prison convict, in New Jersey Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, repudiating a statement made recently to detectives which brought about the arrest of John Radice and John Jeandemange, two east side youths, for alleged complicity in the murder of the aged watchman, August Lehmann, in the premises of the Thatford & Ackerman Coal Company, East New York, by burglars on Feb. 18.—Both youths were freed.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON.—Ada Powell, a domestic, was arrested yesterday charged with robbing the home of N. A. Jaques of New Rochelle of jewelry worth $3,000 and the home of J. W. James of East Orange of $600 in jewelry. She said she had stolen to get money to buy drugs for her sweetheart.

PATERSON.—Patrolman Zimlinghaus rescued Mrs. Louis Bicking, aged seventy, and her brother, Jonathan, from the third story of a burning building early yesterday.

EAST ORANGE.—Surrounded by his seven children, ten grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, Henry Van Ness celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Annie Thompson.

MONTCLAIR.—Two men attacked Albert Van Wickle, a driver for the Fairfield Dairy Company, yesterday morning and beat him over the head until he was unconscious, turned his pockets inside out, but the men got no money.

MENDHAM.—The Hill Top Presbyterian Church of Mendham will celebrate its one hundred and seventy-sixth birthday today with an elaborate programme and "old members' day."

TRENTON.—Gov. Fielder yesterday approved the selection of former City Clerk James F. Connolly of Newark as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Kearny.

MAYS LANDING.—Jacob Utlisky of Philadelphia, who was convicted before Judge Cole last week of picking the pockets of Lawyer William S. Davis of Ebensburg, Penn., was sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of $500 and to pay back to Attorney Davis the $125 he lifted from his pocket.

ASKS COURT TO SAVE 'BIG TIM'S' PROPERTY

William Fox, a Creditor, Says Estate Is Bankrupt and Executors Unfit.

CALLS MULLIGAN A GAMBLER

William B. Ellison Will Answer That He Is Practically Receiver for Estate.

William B. Ellison, counsel for Patrick H. Sullivan and Lawrence Mulligan, executors of the estate of the late Timothy D. Sullivan, will appear before Supreme Court Justice Seabury this morning to oppose an application for a receiver of the estate and to oppose an injunction restraining the executors from spending any money belonging to the estate without permission of the court.

The plaintiff in the case is William Fox, President of the William Fox Amusement Company, who obtained a judgment by consent on May 25 against the estate for $31,554, which, he says, he lent to "Big Tim" on notes.

Mr. Ellison will tell the court that, by agreement with the executors, he has sole control of the estate, and that not a penny can be spent without his permission. In this way he acts not only as counsel for the executors but has all the powers of a receiver, as all the money due the estate is paid directly to him.

But Rogers & Rogers, counsel for Mr. Fox, insist that the executors are not proper persons to have anything to do with the estate. In an affidavit filed with the court they say that Mr. Mulligan is a constant attendant at race tracks and that he bets on the races. In a replying affidavit Mr. Mulligan admits that he attends the races, but says that his betting transactions are with friends.

To show that Mr. Sullivan is not competent to manage large business affairs Mr. Fox says that there are judgments outstanding against him of more than $4,000, and that while the inventory of the estate fixes its value at $1,000,000, this figure is made up of many items that may turn out to be of no value. He cites among these items certificates of Mount Carmel Cemetery, appraised at $125,000, and Throggs realty stock at $35,000. Mr. Fox says that outstanding claims against the estate aggregate more than $900,000.

"I claim," he says, "that the estate is insolvent, and that in any event the creditors are vitally interested in the estate since there will be scarcely enough left to pay them."

Mr. Fox employed Arthur Boyd, a detective, to find out just what Mr. Mulligan was doing at the Empire City race track, and Mr. Boyd reported that he saw Mr. Mulligan standing in front of the grand stand making book. Boyd said he offered to lay a bet with Mr. Mulligan, but that the latter would not take it in public, but insisted that Boyd go to a secluded spot under the grand stand, where, he says, he made a bet of $10. John Lanyon, head of the detective bureau that employed Boyd, said that on July 17 he watched Mr. Mulligan at the Empire track and was convinced he was taking bets.

Mr. Ellison, for the executors, will devote his time in court today not to proving the exactness of the morals of the executors or their business ability but in trying to convince Justice Seabury that the net value of the estate is more than $1,000,000 and that every just claim against it will be paid in full. He will also tell the court of many claims filed against the estate that were not just, and of the difficulties that confronted him in straightening the affairs of the estate because "Big Tim" kept no books or other records and because for a long time prior to his death he was incompetent to manage either his person or his property, and that many instances have been found where the cruelist advantage had been taken of his helpless condition. Mr. Ellison's brief says:

"We found that checks payable to him had been indorsed by forgery and the moneys taken by others. We also found that notes had been signed and indorsed in his name by persons without authority."

The papers prepared by Mr. Ellison say that the claims filed against the estate were between $600,000 and $700,000 and that many of them were spurious. One of the largest of these claims was for $205,000, on which Mr. Ellison was advised there was no liability whatever. The total of the just claims, he says, will not exceed $400,000, or less than the equities in the realty are worth.

Concerning the accusation that Mr. Mulligan is a gambler, Mr. Ellison says that he does not live by gambling, but by another perfectly legitimate method.

Mr. Ellison says that Patrick H. Sullivan, the other executor, is neither bankrupt nor insolvent, and that, while four judgments have been filed against him, the justice of them is in dispute. When these matters are judicially settled Mr. Sullivan will pay. Mr. Ellison will also tell the court that it was at his suggestion that Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Sullivan were named as executors.

Concerning the notes on which Mr. Fox procured judgment, Mr. Ellison says three of the notes, aggregating $13,500, were duplicate notes and were signed while Timothy D. Sullivan was confined in a sanitarium. The papers say:

"We believe that his signature thereto had been forged. It appeared that the said suspected notes were but renewals of previous notes, and, consequently, could be disregarded."

SAYS MINE CO. RUINED HIM.

Homestake Company Angry Because Witness Made It Pay School Taxes.

LEAD, S. D., Aug. 4.—S. P. Smith, formerly a local merchant, testified before the Industrial Relations Commission today that he was forced out of business by the Homestake Mining Company because, as a member of the School Board, he had caused the company to be assessed $6,000 in school taxes, half of which they eventually paid, he said.

Smith was in the undertaking, furniture, and livery business, and denied that he was ever in a combination to keep up funeral charges.

E. J. Grier, Superintendent of the Homestake, said the company severed business relations with Smith because he refused to reduce the price of embalming from $50 to $10, as others did. He said Bishop Busch opposed the company because the officials did not favor a plan which would have manned the mines with Roman Catholics exclusively.

Jamaica Has a Small Earthquake.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A slight earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, today, according to cable advices received here. No serious damage was caused.

20 HURT AS CAR FALLS.

Staten Island Trolley Jumps Track and Goes Over Embankment.

Twenty persons were injured last night when a trolley car of the Richmond Light and Railway Company jumped the track near Concord, S. I., and went down a slight embankment. Five of the more severely hurt were taken to the Smith Infirmary Hospital at New Brighton, and the others, after having their injuries dressed went to their homes without giving their names. Those taken to the hospital were:

Mrs. HANNA ALBRITZ, sixty; 210 Brand Street, Jersey City; right arm broken.

Mrs. GEORGE ROE, fifty-five; 28 Jones Street, Jersey City; left arm broken.

Mrs. ROBERT BERZIE, forty; Watervliet, N. Y.; contusions of the head, face and body.

JAMES LUDLOW, ten months; contusions of the head, face, and body.

JOHN DONOHUE, fourteen months; contusions of the head, face, and body.

Both babies lived with their parents at 34 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City.

The sudden stop of the car in the ditch caused the passengers to be pushed forward with such force that six seats were broken. It was in that way they received their injuries. There were about forty passengers in the car.

BANKER HELD IN $10,000.

Deficiency in Order of Scottish Clans Funds Made Up.

Following his resignation as Vice President of the Broad and Market Bank in Newark, David King of 228 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Edwin R. Semple in Newark charged with having embezzled $21,000 of the funds of the bank. He was held in default of $10,000 bail for the Federal Grand Jury.

The money was taken from funds deposited by King as Treasurer of the Order of Scottish Clans. According to Christian Fleissner, President of the bank, friends of the accused banker have made the loss good.

King was arrested at his home on Monday night by Deputy Marshals on a warrant sworn out by Lyman G. Munson, a State Bank Examiner. He is said to have backed the Newark Automobile Manufacturering Company, which went into bankruptcy after it had paid a Western inventor $75,000 for a patented "trick transmission" that proved disappointing.

GIRL HID IN TREE ALL NIGHT.

Made Her Escape from Men Who Sought to Abduct Her.

DINGMANS, N. J., Aug. 4.—Miss Beatrice Walker, 19 years of age, who lives a few miles below here, told a story today of having been forced to remain hiding in a tree all night, after she had escaped from two men who had dragged her to a boat along the Delaware River and were about to abduct her.

The girl said that she was visiting friends last night and it was quite late when she started for home alone. Two men sprang upon her when she was on a lonely road and half carried and half dragged her to the river front. While one of the men was loosening the boat the young woman says she struck the second man in the face and fled. She climbed the tree and remained there until after daylight. A search is being made for the two strangers.

TROLLEY HITS HORSE CAR.

Wheels Thrown from Track and Passengers Spilled from Seats.

A Madison Street horse car and a Fourth Avenue trolley car collided at Duane and Centre Streets last night and several passengers in the horse car were hurt.

Those attended by an ambulance surgeon were Frank Marsico, 21, of 251 Carmine Street, conductor of the horse car, contusions of left shoulder; Sam Trouin, 30, of 256 Henry Street, contusions of right thigh; Morris Cohen, 25, of 235 Henry Street, contusions of right arm and hip; Margaret Reardon, 33, of 13 Thompson Street, contusions of the back.

The horse car was crossing Centre Street, when the trolley car, which Fred O. Eteis, motorman, of 50 Manhattan Street, could not control on the down grade, struck it near the centre, threw the front wheels from the tracks and spilled the passengers from their seats.

John L. Van Every Missing.

The police were asked yesterday to search for John L. Van Every, described as a capitalist of Ocean Park, Cal. The request was made by his friend J. W. Edinger of 3,027 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, who said he had motored from California with Van Every and arrived in Philadelphia two weeks ago. On July 25 Van Every left Philadelphia for New York, and since then Edinger has not heard from him. He says Van Every usually stopped at Smith & McNell's Hotel, in Greenwich Street, but he had not been there recently, it was said at the hotel. Van Every is single and lives with his mother and sister at Ocean Park. The missing man is six feet in height, and weighs 165 pounds. He is of light complexion and wore a dark gray suit and straw hat when he left Philadelphia.

CITY BREVITIES.

The month old strike and lockout of members of the Vestmakers' Union were settled yesterday by an agreement between employers and the union. All returned to work.

Louis Berlinser of 124 Allen Street, when searched after his arrest for begging last night, was found in possession of a savings bank pass book showing recent deposits of $278.18. He received two months in the workhouse.

Members of the Anti-Militarist League and the Mother Earth Society have decided upon an anti-war meeting for Saturday afternoon in Union Square. Alexander Berkman and others will speak.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE IN AIR.

Scientists Believe Temperature Influences Its Spread.

Why bubonic plague should prevail in epidemic form over such long periods of time, whereas pneumonic plague has been confined to scattered cases, has been a mystery until recently. That pneumonic plague can assume epidemic proportions under certain circumstances was demonstrated in Manchuria during the Winter of 1910-11 by one of the most virulent epidemics of modern times. Authorities agree that air infection plays no part in the spread of bubonic plague. It is primarily a disease of rats, and is spread to man almost exclusively through the agency of fleas. Bubonic plague may be treated in general hospitals without danger if only the place is kept free from vermin.

Pneumonic plague, on the other hand, is usually highly contagious. Just how it is carried from one person to another has not been known. The work of two American physicians, recently published, throws light on this question. It is now believed that the disease is air-borne. Drs. Teague and Barber, two American surgeons, offer an explanation of the rapid spread of pneumonic plague in Manchuria and its failure to spread in India.

The plague bacilli contained in fine droplets of pneumonic-plague sputum die in a few minutes unless they are suspended in an atmosphere with an extremely small water deficit. Such an atmosphere is under ordinary circumstances of common occurrence in very cold climates, whereas it is extremely rare in warm ones. Hence there is a greater tendency for the disease to spread in cold climates than in warm ones.

During the Manchurian epidemic the temperature at Harbin, where the great majority of deaths occurred, ranged between —9 and —32 C., (from 15.8 to —25.6 F.) The native buildings are inadequately heated in Winter. Several of them showed temperatures of 6 C. (41 F.) or less, and records of 10 C. (50 F.) were quite common.

"Such facts," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "indicate that atmospheric temperature is an important factor in the spread of pneumonic plague."

HELD FOR FRAUD IN TRIESTE.

Two Foreigners Rouse Suspicion in Downtown Bank.

The National Bank of Commerce, at 31 Nassau Street, yesterday telephoned Police Headquarters that two foreigners, whose actions seemed suspicious, were trying to cash drafts there.

Detectives Galton and Rastis found two men, who said they were Charles Horne, an Italian, and Emere Gretz, an Austrian, both giving the Broadway Central Hotel as an address. On the way to Headquarters, the detectives say, they found that Horne had a small revolver loaded with long steel bullets. When brought to Headquarters the detectives found Horne answered the description in a cable request for the arrest of Maurice Maidl, wanted for defrauding the Anglo-Austrian Bank at Trieste. According to the police the man admitted he was Maidl. He was locked up, charged with being a fugitive from justice and violating the Sullivan law, while Gretz was held as a suspicious person.

$2,000 THEFT IN BROADWAY.

Woman Says Man Grabbed Her Bag —Complains Police Wouldn't Aid.

Mrs. W. H. Harris of Middletown, N. Y., reported at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon that she had been robbed of $2,000 on Broadway, near Fifty-first Street, about noon yesterday. She said that she was stopping at 144 West Forty-sixth Street and intended to buy an automobile before returning to her home. She was on her way to a motor agency near Fifty-seventh Street, she said, when a man suddenly snatched her handbag and ran on up Broadway. Mrs. Harris screamed for help and started after him, but was speedily outdistanced. She complained that several fixed-post policemen saw the escaping thief, but would not leave their posts.

At 144 West Forty-sixth Street it was learned last night that Mr. and Mrs. Harris had been stopping there for about three weeks, but left yesterday afternoon. It was said that Mrs. Harris had been trying out an automobile which she expected to buy, and that she told of the loss of the money when she got back to the house yesterday.

SUES ON COLONIAL DEED.

North Hempstead Seeks to Recover Pond Fenced by Mrs. Leeds.

The Town Trustees of North Hempstead have decided to start ejectment proceedings in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Louisa H. Leeds, wife of Warner M. Leeds, a brother of William D. Leeds, the "Tin Plate King," to settle the ownership to Plandome Pond, near Manhasset Bay at Plandome, which has been fenced in by Mrs. Leeds. North Hempstead says it owns the pond through a Colonial deed which stipulated that all land adjoining Manhasset Bay was town property.

In the last two years North Hempstead has won several suits against persons who have taken possession of town land and has recovered property worth more than $1,000,000.

Implicated in Twenty Robberies.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Harry McLean, 24 years old, who has lived with his parents at 282 James Street, Hackensack, on and off for seven years, was arrested here this afternoon by Policeman Frank Kirk at the instance of Detectives Dolan and O'Brien of New York. They said that McLean had been indicted by the New York Grand Jury for robbery in the first degree. In all, McLean is said to be implicated in twenty robberies, and is said to belong to a notorious gang of young burglars. He was committed to await requisition papers.

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A "conditioner" that makes cheeks pink and eyes bright with health — your digestion's best friend in hot weather.

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"More Than a Restaurant— A Broadway Institution"

With a cuisine that fully realizes the anticipations naturally created by its reputation as New York's premier restaurant—

With its Special Dinner, six to nine, that affords a new meaning to $1.25 in a culinary sense—

With an entertainment that represents a standard of superlative merit—

With an atmosphere, striking in its individuality and in delightful contrast to the artificiality so prevalent in metropolitan restaurants—

It is but natural that Churchill's occupies a position of unique distinction with the discriminating.

Cabaret Unique. — Twenty Acts—Every Evening—Seven to One

Dancing. — Exhibition Dancing Nightly

With an extremely large and discriminating contingent of dancing folk, Churchill's handsome and spacious Ballroom enjoys a position of distinctive popularity. Also—with those who perhaps prefer not to dance, but to dine and view the intricate movements of an especially clever pair of professional dancers, who render their exhibition dances every evening in the Ballroom.

CHURCHILL'S

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Two-Piece Suit Ends Made to Measure, $16

$16 Remnants from $30 to $50 materials—light and medium weight. Plain and fancy patterns,—styled to your liking. Fit and finish guaranteed. $16

Broadway & 9th St.

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Every Fancy Shirt, $1.35

(3 for $4)

At Broadway, cor. 29th St., ONLY. Every fancy Shirt, except silks, now $1.35. Former prices, $3.50, $3, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, cor. 29th St., ONLY

Hart, Schaffner & Marx $35 Silk-lined Blue Serge Suits $21.

Wonderful rich, deep blue serges, lined throughout with silk,—even the waistcoat has a silk back. $35 was a very modest price for them—our special clearance price is $21.

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Our Teachers' Normal Course trains you to become an expert. Teaches you How to Teach and How to Impart Instruction. [illegible]

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FIFTH AVENUE [illegible]

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HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Popular Mat. Today. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER, Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Sharp "SURPASSES HUMAN BELIEF."—Amy Leslie. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Popular Mat. Today 2:15. Potash & Perlmutter

REPUBLIC West 42d St. NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT SEATS NOW. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "HE COMES UP SMILING"

Steeplechase Coney Island's Refined Funny Place Greatest in All the World. Iron Steamboats Take You There.

LUNA CONEY IS. SOUSA and his BAND. August 15-16-19. Free Concerts. Afternoon & Eve.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today $1.50. "Full of action. Humorous lines."—Herald. THE THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today $1.50. TOO MANY COOKS

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20. KITTY MACKAY

CASINO, 2 & 4 P.M. Best Seats 25c. Ev. 8:10, 15-50c. Last week here. Beg. Sunday 2 P. M., Lyric Thea. PAUL J. Rainey's 1914 African Hunt Pictures NEXT MONDAY, OPENING REG. SEASON. New 2-Act Musical Comedy, THE DANCING DUCHESS Seats Tomorrow. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2 Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS CRANE, Reed Sisters, Von Dell & Fenton, Nellie Allen and others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Roof Adm. & 50c Table, & Daily Mat., 25 & 50c STELLA MAYHEW, Aida Overton Walker, Girl From the Farm, Winsor McCay, others.

B. F. Keith's PALACE Joan Sawyer, Jack Wilson & Co., Adelaide & Hughes, Lew Dockstader, Joseph Santley, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10-50. "THE AVENGING CONSCIENCE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk. "Call of the North."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "My Official Wife." "Uncle Bill."

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS MATCHES. Choice seats, Jacobs' Ticket Office, Broadway, cor. 38th St., Normandie Hotel. Phone 4180 Greeley.

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LONGACRE Popular Matinee TODAY 2:30. W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

NEW Brighton DAILY, 2.30 & 8.30 Lucy Weston, Wm. H. Thompson, French & Els, Harry Breen, Fields & Warren, oths.

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Graduate of the RUSSIAN IMPERIAL BALLET SCHOOL

Classical, Esthetic, Greek, Interpretive, Toe, National and the very newest ballroom dancing, including La Russe, Lulu-Fado, Polka Brésilienne, and all the dances in use in Europe. MR. CHALIF'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, WITH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS TAUGHT BY HIMSELF PERSONALLY. Private Classes for Children or adults may now be arranged for the Winter.

Why Pay More? 8 Strictly Private Lessons $5

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Largest and coolest transient and family hotel in New York City. Overlooking the Hudson River.

All Outside Rooms—

Beautifully and completely furnished housekeeping apartments, five to ten rooms, including refrigeration, electric light, with or without full hotel service, by the day, week, month or year, or unfurnished by the year, with or without full hotel service.

Non-housekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service by the day, week, month or yearly lease.

Business men who are compelled to remain in the city during the heated term will find the rooms at the Hotel Ansonia very cool, and they can have meals perfectly served in their apartments as quickly as in the main restaurant and Fountain room.

All corridors are ten feet wide and afford perfect ventilation.

Summer Rates—

Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day. Double rooms and bath, $4.00 per day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.

Attractive space on Broadway, suitable for business or broker's offices. Also doctor's office on main floor.

Cuisine unsurpassed, moderate prices.

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REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST. Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, (in the Grille) $1.25 DANCING THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

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